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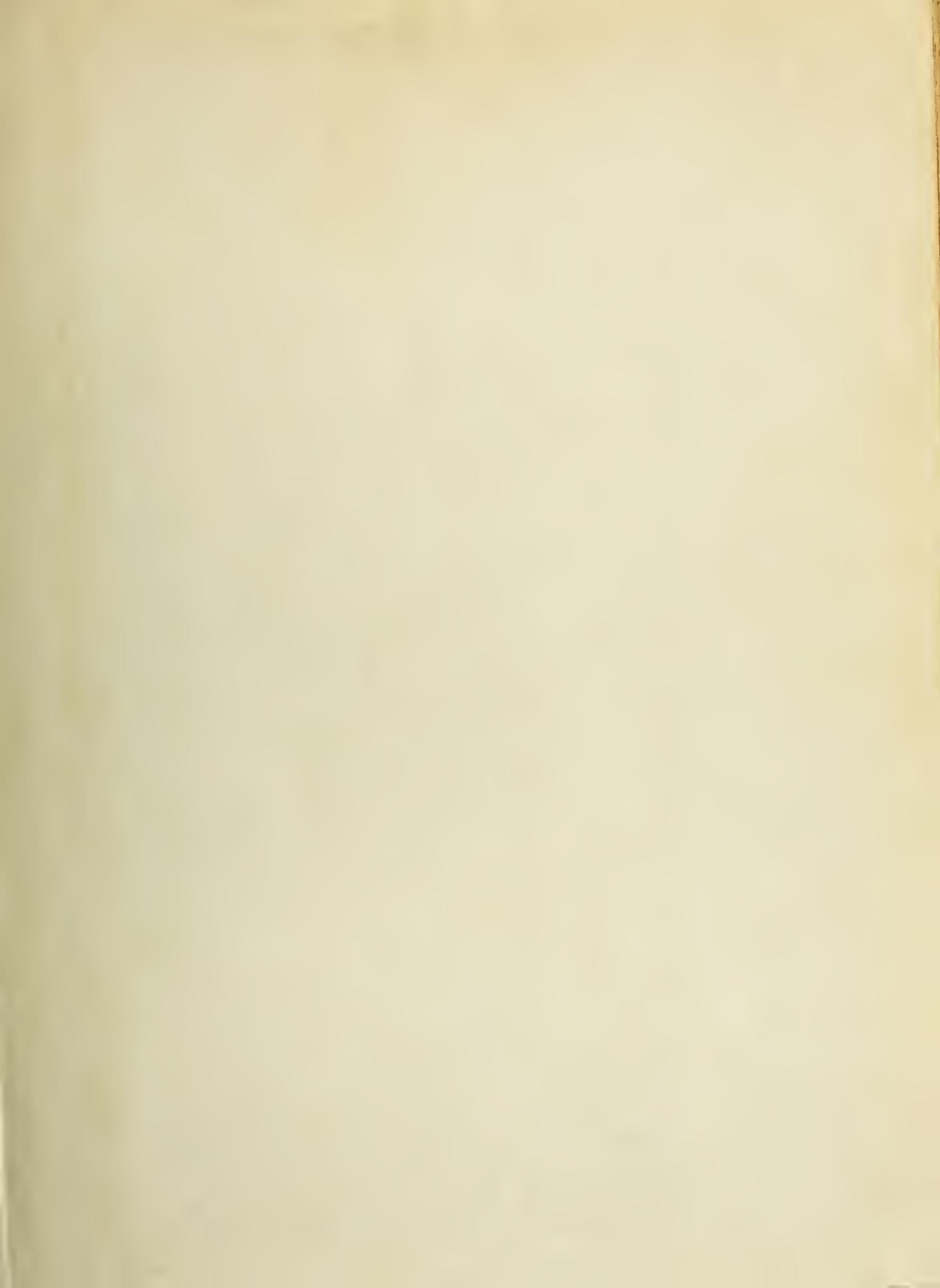
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Production and Marketing Administration

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Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
Tuesday, January 3, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 1

SUMMARY

Bees were wintering fairly well in all areas of the country. Mild temperatures gave them opportunity for cleansing flights in practically all of the colder areas and they should be conditioned to withstand a prolonged cold spell should one occur during January and February. Mild temperatures in some mid-western and eastern areas have caused a heavy consumption of stores, but as most colonies went into the winter well provided with honey, starvation from the excessive consumption is not yet a menace. Earlier spring feeding may be necessary in instances. Honey plants are generally in good condition in all areas, although a little heaving of legumes was reported in a few areas from alternate freezing and lack of snow cover. More moisture would be of benefit to legumes in parts of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Good rains fell in the coastal areas of California putting plants in better condition than for the past couple of years at this time.

The demand for bulk honey in large lots was rather slow in all areas with reports indicating that some producers and bottlers were awaiting details on price support plans before making commitments beyond their immediate needs or requirements. A meeting is scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C. on January 9, 10, and 11 between Government and industry representatives to develop information that will aid the Department in carrying out the honey support provisions of

the Agricultural Act of 1949. When an official announcement on support prices and methods of support will be released is still uncertain. Bottler's prices to producers were generally unchanged at the close of December as compared with mid-December. F.o.b. sales for large bulk lots, per lb., were reported as follows: California Extra White Orange 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, White to Extra White Sage (delivered) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, White Cotton 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Extra Light Amber Thistle (delivered) 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Intermountain States, Clover, Light Amber to White 9-10¢, Water White and Extra White (delivered to California bottlers) 10-11¢; Arizona, Light Amber Alfalfa (delivered) 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Plains States, Light Amber to Water White Clover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10¢; East Central and North Central States Extra Light Amber to White Clover few mostly 8-9¢; North Eastern States, Buckwheat 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢; Florida White to Light Amber Orange 8¢, Amber various flowers 6¢, few 7¢.

Wholesale prices for extracted honey were unchanged in the leading terminal markets at the end of December as compared with mid-December. The demand was reported as good at Minneapolis, moderate in Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh, and slow in Boston, Denver and Portland.

The market for beeswax was about steady. Beekeepers sales for crude beeswax ranged 29-32¢, mostly 30-32¢ in the Pacific Coast States and 35-37¢ in the eastern States with some small lots or stock of exceptional quality higher. The market was firm for imported beeswax on the New York City wholesale market at prices ranging from 46-55¢ per lb., for the lighter colored stock and 42-45¢ for the darker colored stock.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 9-23 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through Dec. 31.)
Southern California - Los Angeles received a total of 2.08 inches of rain on December 17, 18 and 19 making a total to date of 4.93 inches which amount is slightly above the normal to date of 4.43 inches. Rainfall was light in the interior regions, but was sufficient and at regular enough intervals to keep grass and foliage from drying out.

Heavy rains are needed in the eastern mountain areas for sage and buckwheat. One favorable factor has been the lack of wind to dry the soil. Temperatures were below normal on December 13 and 20, with freezing temperatures recorded. The low temperatures affected the growth of citrus. Bees were working eucalyptus on the warmer days and also mustard and pepper trees and were bringing in a little pollen and nectar. Broodrearing was increasing slightly and hives in Orange County were gaining in weight. (Continued page 4)

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of November)

Southern California - The weather at Los Angeles during the last part of November was generally hazy and cloudy with heavy fog in the early mornings. Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 46-61 degrees minimum and 64-80 degrees maximum. Light rains occurred on the 18th, 19th and 20th amounting to .52 inches making seasonal total 1.68 inches compared with 2.21 inches last year and normal to date 1.57 inches.

The rains of the period broke the long drought in some sections of Southern California and supplemented previous amounts in other sections. Some desert areas, however, still are quite dry. Rains were beneficial to plants, though considerably more moisture will be needed. Perennial plants in particular still are below normal because of the series of dry seasons and will need additional timely rains to produce good nectar flows next spring. Colony condition varies from good to poor. Usage of reserve honey was heavy during the recent period of hot weather. Honey supplies are short in many colonies and some feeding has been done. Pollen supplies are mostly satisfactory. Movement of bees was rather limited during the period, though some were returned to southern California from out of the State for the winter and for spring nectar flows and some were moved locally, especially to eucalyptus flows. Eucalyptus started to bloom in various parts of Southern California and bees worked this plant. Some colonies were whitening their combs and gathering a surplus of honey and pollen on good days.

Northern and Central California - Rainfall was heavy during the period, bringing the total to date well above normal. Considerable flooding resulted. Some bees were lost in the flood, though the actual numbers have not been determined. Equipment from part of the lost colonies is being recovered. Benefits to plants from fall rains have exceeded losses to beekeepers. Recent weather has been warm and coupled with rains, has given all winter growing annuals such as filaree, mustard and star thistle a very good start. Little bee activity was reported during the period. Movement of colonies was largely stopped by the wet weather, though a few were moved into the Sacramento Valley from Oregon and some were moved locally into orchards or other spring locations. Colonies in the main are wintering normally.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Nov. 9-23)

Washington and Oregon - Precipitation during the period August-October amounted to 168 percent of normal in Washington and 287 percent of normal in Oregon so that moisture conditions are excellent for all honey yielding plants. Bees are generally going into the winter in excellent condition except where extracted too close. Beekeepers report honey sales to local retail stores have been at a very good rate all fall - and also that bottlers have been very active in buying large bulk lots of good quality.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Nov. 10-24)

Colorado - The average rainfall for the State for August-October amounted 2.99 inches or 66 percent of normal. Precipitation during November has continued very light in the mountains, western, and southern areas of the State and the ground is too dry for favorable legume conditions. A fair snowfall has improved the soil moisture condition in the northeastern section of the State. Bees are generally in good condition although mild weather has resulted in much bee activity and a heavier use of stores than desired. Smaller beekeepers report a normal movement to nearby customers but larger beekeepers report that they will retain the bulk of their crop.

Idaho - Rainfall during August-October amounted to 3.97 inches or 123 percent of normal, and with some additional light precipitation during November soil moisture conditions are good. Colonies of bees are generally strong, although a few are light on stores because of the short crop. Demand for honey has been slow, but some beekeepers report they have disposed of about half of their light crops. Demand for beeswax has been active.

Montana - Precipitation during August-October amounted to 3.91 inches or 110 percent of normal, and with additional heavy snowfall in November soil moisture in the valleys and snow depth in the mountains are good. There are more seedling clover plants than for years. Temperatures have been unseasonably cold. Most colonies of bees are in good condition. Winter preparations have not been completed in some yards in the eastern part of the State. Honey has not all been extracted or removed from the hives. Demand for honey improved slightly.

Utah - Apiaries are in good condition. Precipitation during August-October totaled 1.56 inches or 48 percent of normal. Considerable precipitation fell during the past week and improved the soil moisture condition in the valleys and added much snow in the mountains. A number of beekeepers have disposed of their honey crops at steady prices. The market for beeswax weakened slightly.

Nevada - Heavy rains drenched the western part of the State during the past week and caused some flooding of lowlands. It is doubtful if any bees were lost. This moisture should be helpful in bringing in a good plant growth in desert sections.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 11-25)

Texas - Precipitation for the period August-October amounted to 6.52 inches or 81 percent of normal. There was little precipitation during November, and in many areas clovers and vetch will need rain very soon if they are to survive. Several hard frosts have ended all bloom. Fall flowers in general yielded poorly, but mountain suns yielded well in Edwards Plateau. Most colonies are heavy with stores, but an occasional colony will need help. Some bee-

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keepers are planning a little increase especially for pollination purposes. A number of legume seed producers are making arrangements for having bees in their fields next season. The honey market remains about the same - steady in price and movement.

Arkansas - Precipitation during August - October amounted to 14.11 inches or 141 percent of normal, and there have been rather heavy rains during November. As a result soil moisture conditions are excellent. Bees in general are in good condition.

Oklahoma - Rainfall during August - October totaled 3.81 inches or 97 percent of normal. There has been little precipitation during November, but soil moisture conditions are still good. Hard freezes have killed all tender vegetation. Colonies of bees are generally in good condition for wintering, but reports indicate a few beekeepers are neglecting their bees because of the comparatively low price for honey.

New Mexico - Precipitation during August - October amounted to .4 inches or only 34 percent of normal. Sales of honey have been at a good rate for smaller jars and buckets to nearby retail stores and direct to consumers, but carlot sales of bulk honey have been in slow demand. Beekeepers report the loss of several thousand dollars worth of bees in the Mesilla Valley, in addition to the loss in honey gathered as a result of airplane dusting of cotton. Colonies weakened by the poisoning are continuing to dwindle and many will not last the winter.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Nov. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Sub-zero weather occurred during this period, but there has been a fair snow cover affording protection to clover plants. Most yards have been prepared for the winter, and are in good condition with respect to colony strength and stores. A number of beekeepers have gone to southern bee replacement units or taken winter factory work. Demand for honey has been light. Quality of this year's crop is excellent, and very low in moisture content.

Iowa - Precipitation during August - October amounted to 5.79 inches or 60 percent of normal. There was only light precipitation in the form of snow during November, which has given some protection to clovers during recent cold periods. More precipitation is needed. Most beeyards have been prepared for winter. Colonies will be placed in cellars the last week in November. Final winter preparations show a considerable cutback in the number of colonies, especially after pollination services were completed. Much of this year's crop of honey has been sold or contracted for. Movement of small containers from larger bottling plants slowed down during October, but became fairly good during November. The demand for beeswax has been good.

Nebraska - Precipitation during August - October amounted to 7.29 inches or 118 percent of normal - and with light snowfall

occurring during November clovers are in good condition. Reports indicate that beeyards are generally in good condition - and those wintered in cellars were being placed in the cellars. Approximately 10 percent of colonies going into cellars were queenless or had drone layers. Consumption of stores has been excessive because of mild weather during the fall. Demand for honey has been moderate at steady prices.

Kansas - Precipitation during August - October totaled 8.41 inches or 106 percent of normal, but as there has been little rain or snow during November soil conditions were turning toward the dry side. Beeyards are generally in good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 12-26)

Michigan - Precipitation during August - October totaled 7.54 inches or 87 percent of normal. However, rather heavy snow storms during November have about made up for the deficiency and are giving good protection to clover plants. Most colonies are believed to have ample stores for winter, although a few yards are light.

Wisconsin - Precipitation during August - October totaled 6.04 inches or 64 percent of normal and with rather light precipitation during November, the soil is too dry for clovers to be in good condition and there is not much snow coverage for protection. Where outside wintering is practised, colonies have been wrapped or placed on protected stands - where in cellars they have been placed there or are in the process of being put there. Colonies are in good condition although some used too much of their stores during October. A sub-zero snap may have caught some hives poorly clustered. The local demand for extracted honey in small containers has been good, but the demand for large bulk lots has been light. Comb honey supplies are very scarce.

Minnesota - Precipitation during the three-month period August - October amounted to 6.24 inches or 78 percent of normal. Only light amounts of snowfall occurred during November. Much more snowfall is needed to make up for the soil moisture deficiency and to give protection to the clover plants.

Ohio - Precipitation during August - October amounted to 9.39 inches or 106 percent of normal, and there has been heavy precipitation during November. The recent heavy snow storm caught some beekeepers with winter packing undone. Some feeding is necessary but will have to wait for another week or ten days or until drifted snow clears away sufficiently to permit entrance to beeyards. Bulk raw extracted honey prices have weakened slightly under heavy offerings by producers anxious to move part of their crops. The market for processed bulk honey and small bottles has held steady with demand reported as slow to fairly good.

Indiana - Precipitation during August - October amounted to 10.24 inches or 109 per-

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flight on December 28, otherwise they have been confined about a month. Heavy rains fell and soil moisture and legume plant conditions are good. Honey sales were slow, attributed in part to the usual holiday lull.

Illinois - Weather was too cold most of this period for bee flights, but the winter so far has been favorable for the bees, as well as for plants. A good rain fell during this period adding much moisture to the top soil. The sub-soil was still dry, however, in parts of the State. The demand for honey was slow, although a few beekeepers reported a fair movement for specially prepared packages for Christmas containing comb and chunk honey in glass. Prices for extracted honey at retail in the smaller towns ranged from 29-35¢ for 1-lb. jars, 99¢-\$1.25 for 5-lb. containers, and 29-40¢ for 1-lb. containers of creamed honey.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

New York - Weather was mild during this period. Bees made good cleansing flights and were wintering well to date. Good rains fell in parts of the State putting clovers in good condition. However, the rains missed many areas and the soil was getting dry. Many wells are dry and lakes are generally very low. The demand was slow for large bulk lots of honey, especially for buckwheat. Local demand to consumers and nearby retail stores was reported as slow.

Vermont - Weather has been mild with some rain and the snow has all melted. Bees made good cleansing flights. Honey was meeting with a fair demand.

Pennsylvania - Temperatures moderated during this period so that all colonies had cleansing flights, and as a result bees should be in good condition to enter another prolonged cold spell. Some queens were still laying. The snow has all melted and clovers appear to be in good condition with ample moisture. Honey sales have been slow to fair with the most of the demand for white honey. Dark honey was in very slow demand.

New Jersey - Extremely warm weather prevailed during this period with excessive humidity. Bees were flying almost daily, even in the extreme northern section and were wintering well. Honey plants are in good condition. Moisture conditions are good.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

Maryland - With the exception of a few cold days in the last part of this period, the weather was mild. There was an adequate amount of rain. The bees have had several flights and are conditioned for a period of confinement if the weather gets cold again. Most colonies have sufficient feed and strong clusters. There was a slight pickup in honey sales just prior to Christmas. Honey was reported to be moving fairly well from the grocery shelves, but grocers were purchasing cautiously.

Virginia - Bees in well-cared yards went into the winter with strong clusters, supplemented by a heavy fall flow from asters. Heavy feeding was necessary in early September

in about 25 percent of the colonies, due to the uncertainty of a fall flow later in the month. Some strains of bees needed more feeding than other strains. Consumption of stores to date has been heavier than usual due to the mild weather. However, excellent wintering is indicated, and also heavy spring feeding. There is adequate moisture and honey plants are in normal condition.

North Carolina - Bees have been wintering well and are in good condition. Honey plants are also in good condition.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

Kentucky - Weather was springlike for the most part and bees made several cleansing flights. Bees were wintering well. Consumption of stores was heavy in some locations but in general colonies were in good condition. Plant conditions were good.

Tennessee - Most colonies went into the winter in good condition, cleansing flights have been made as needed. Some locations were light in stores and will need feeding in the spring. Consumption of stores has not been excessive. The demand for extracted honey was slow, but the demand for comb and bulk comb honey was good.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 12-26)

Georgia - Bees generally are in fair to good condition throughout the State. Some yards are not in quite as good a condition as a year ago at this time. Some feeding was being done. Dry weather during November in north Georgia held plant conditions below normal in that section. Practically all bulk comb honey has been sold, but a few beekeepers still have a little extracted honey on hand yet. Supplies of south Georgia and north Florida Tupelo honey are about exhausted.

Florida - Colonies in Glades, Hendry and Highland counties are in good condition, with plenty of stores and a good force of bees. A little pollen was being gathered. Queens were laying lightly. In the northwestern part of the State bees were flying in the afternoons. The movement of honey has been slow.

Alabama - There was considerable rain and cold weather during this period - bees were inactive and in normal condition.

Mississippi - Honey plants and colony conditions are quite satisfactory despite the fact that dry weather cut the fall honey flow short. Extensive use of insecticides during the past summer took a heavy toll of bees wiping out complete apiaries in some parts of the State.

Louisiana - Moderate weather prevailed during this period with some frosts and two light freezes. Bees were wintering well. Consumption of stores has been normal with scale colonies in some yards losing from 2 to 3 pounds during the period. Bees were brooding considerably during the mild weather at the start of this period which may cause heavy consumption of stores and

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necessitate feeding later. The soil has ample moisture and white Dutch clover plants were coming out of the ground. Inquiries and orders for package bees have improved, but many buyers reported to be waiting for information on price support programs before making definite commitments. The market for package and queen bees was very unsettled. Reports indicate that there is no great quantity of honey remaining in producers' hands and it is expected to be cleaned up by the time new crop comes in.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of December 27) December trading in Island honey was light. A few local sales to bakeries of dark amber honey were reported at 6.65 cents a pound. Local beeswax sales at 40 cents a pound were reported. Some beekeepers are holding for higher prices on the assumption that government honey support prices will improve the market. East Coast buyers were offering 8-10 cents a pound c.i.f. for best Island water white, but no sales were reported.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - extracted 1,500 cartons of small containers from Midwestern states. Demand very slow, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers.

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. can, Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted, Midwestern 500 cans 60-lb. comb, Illinois 45 cases 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users. - MIDWESTERN, demand fair, market steady, White Clover, 60-lb. cans 9-10¢, Light Amber 8-9¢; Dark Amber and Mixed Flowers 7-8¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, demand very slow, market dull, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars and pails \$4.75.

COMB: Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, demand slow, market dull, White Clover 24 section No. 2, 16-oz. and over \$6.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers' report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies in dealers' hands only moderate but more than ample to meet the very slow demand, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots - very few sales, COLORADO and NEBRASKA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars, 24, 8-oz. \$2.75-3.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.35-4.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.10; 6, 5-lb. \$4.85; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 60-lb. cans \$7.50-7.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market steady.

Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers - EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover White and Light Amber, per lb. 10-10½, some large lots 9½. IOWA, Clover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.80; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of packaged honey remain unchanged, Light Amber or Better, Orange, Clover, Sage and various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers show a wide range in prices as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$3.15-3.61 per case 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.30-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars; \$3.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars; \$6.85-10.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars; \$6.85-8.18 per case 12, 5-lb. tins.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported 3,000 lbs. with the market steady at 29-33¢ per lb., mostly 30-32¢ lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 235, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady for small containers, demand very slow, market dull for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail growers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 6-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers and large users - Per lb. MINNESOTA, Light Amber 11-13¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover 13¢; Light Amber 11-13¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, drums 105, barrels 12; Puerto Rico, drums 25; Canal Zone 81 drums. Demand moderate, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers, and other users - CUBA, barrels 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$, tins 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$. PUERTO RICO, barrels and drums 8 3/4-9 $\frac{1}{2}$. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 8 3/4-9 $\frac{1}{2}$. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. NEW YORK, Water White Clover 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Light Amber Clover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$. FLORIDA, Orange, cartons 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$7.50. OHIO, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.35; 24, 1-lb. tins \$4.64; White Orange, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61. COLORADO, White Clover 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.90. Imported and Domestic, Blended 2 doz. cartons 8-oz. \$1.35 per doz., 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz.; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 18 bags Peru; 67 bags Mexico; 98 bags Chile; 99 bags Dominican Republic; 3 bags Puerto Rico, 94 bags Cuba. Offerings: Demand moderate, market firm. F.O.B. NEW YORK, asking prices and few sales - CUBA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO, Light bleachable waxed 46-55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Darker 42-45 $\frac{1}{2}$. AFRICA, 42-44 $\frac{1}{2}$, per lb.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 21,600 lbs. Mich., 1800 lbs. Wis.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 2 dozen, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2-dozen 1-lb. jars \$4.55. CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally, 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen, 1-lb. jars \$3.05, 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$3.65; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk per lb. CALIFORNIA, White Clover 12 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by truck 2 tons African. Per 1b. - AFRICA, Crude, small lots 60 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 31,040 lbs. Mich., 8,080 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand rather slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.90; small sales higher; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70, small sales higher; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.25, some by out State bottlers low as \$3.75, Dark Amber to bakers 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., some low as 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$. Brokers sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, in Delux jars cases White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 540 lbs. Mich., 10,950 lbs. Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady, no change in prices. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: IOWA, No. 1 Clover, cases of 24 combs \$7.50 per case.

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 60-lb. tins 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; 12, 1-lb. non-drip Delux jars \$4.35.

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. fiber cups \$2.90

PORTRLAND: No arrivals reported, probably incomplete. Supplies moderate. Demand and movement slow. Wholesalers prices to retailers or other large buyers in case lots.

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.60; 12, 16-oz. glass \$3.00-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.16; 12, 24-oz. \$3.84; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.78; bulk Light Amber 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dark 2 3/4-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

COMB: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 24, 12-oz. fancy \$7.25-7.50; 24, 10-oz. No. 1, \$6.85-7.00; 24, 10-oz. No. 2, \$5.85-6.00.

BEESWAX: Supplies fairly liberal. Dealers paying 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. in trade. Demand for beeswax very slow, with supplies accumulating.

SAINT LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Mixed Flowers, Light \$7.50; Buckwheat \$6.50.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 12-15 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2-lb. jars 50 $\frac{1}{2}$. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. OHIO, Buckwheat, Dark Amber, 60-lb. tins 10-15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: from Northern Calif. 1,027 cans of Extra Light Amber Thistle; 590 cans of Extra Light Amber to White Thistle; from Central Calif. 810 cans of Extra Light Amber Lima Bean-Alfalfa; 160 cans of White Cotton; 81 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; 30 cans White Blue Curls; from Idaho 225 cans White Clover. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly California origin, were unchanged as listed as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$2.40-2.75 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.40-3.56 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-4.94 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; some Sage \$5.40; \$2.75-3.10 per case of 12, 1½-lb. jars; \$7.50-8.55 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans, some Thistle \$6.70; \$4.10-4.75 case 12, 2-lb. jars, some Thistle \$3.70.

CCMB: \$10.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATILE: Arrivals - 255 cases Idaho extracted.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to wholesalers- IDAHO, market dull, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, demand slow at slightly higher prices, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.50-8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.45-5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.20-4.60; 12, 1-lb. non-drip Delux jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. \$2.90; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50.

COMB: Arrivals - 251 cases Mont. Broker sales to wholesalers - MONTANA, Mixed Flowers 24, 10-oz. few sales No. 1, \$4.25; No. 2, \$3.00.

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Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, January 16, 1950

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 2

SUMMARY

Temperatures were below normal in the western half of the country and above normal in the eastern half during this period. Freezing temperatures reached into California and Arizona disrupting the light flow that was on from Eucalyptus and hurting citrus trees. Heavy snowstorms and cold weather occurred in the northern tier of States from Wisconsin westward, but as bees have had frequent flights earlier and have ample stores, reports indicated that they were wintering well. Most reports of poor wintering were coming from the eastern areas where the mild weather has caused a heavy consumption of feed and the rearing of some brood and may necessitate early spring feeding. However, in most of these areas colonies went into the winter heavy with stores and still have good reserves on hand.

Good rains fell in parts of Southern California during this period and as a result annual plants were making good progress. More rains were still needed in the northern and central parts of the State. Moisture conditions were good for plants in the Pacific Northwest. In the Intermountain States, there was a good covering of snow in the valleys but only in Utah was the depth of snow in the mountains above average. In the Plains, North Central and East Central States snow cover was light except in the extreme northern areas. A good snow cover the balance of the winter would be of great help to legumes. Conditions were on the dry side for legumes in the middle and southern portions of the western Great Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, and western Great Lakes Region. Rains were needed in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, but in other Southwestern Areas plant conditions were good. There was ample precipitation over the mountain and coastal plains of the Atlantic Coast and plant conditions were good, although the mild temperature was causing some trees to come into bud or bloom prematurely.

The market for extracted honey was unsettled during this period with many producers and buyers operating on a hand-to-mouth basis and awaiting details on Government support for honey under the Agricultural Act of 1949. What little trading took place in California during the first half of January was at steady prices as compared with the last half of December. There were a number of sales of bulk honey reported in the Plains, North Central and East Central group of States at steady to a shade higher prices. Producers' sales to bottlers in 60-lb. cans per lb. were reported as follows: California, delivered sales, White and Extra White Orange 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Light Amber Alfalfa 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢, White Alfalfa 9¢, Extra Light Amber Sage Buckwheat 7 3/4-8¢; Intermountain States White Clover 9-10¢ f.o.b.; Arizona Light Amber Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.; Plains States White Clover 8-11¢ f.o.b., mostly 9¢;

East Central and North Central States, mostly 9-11¢ f.o.b., few high as 12-14¢, few low as 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered; and Northeastern States White Clover few 11-12¢ f.o.b., occasionally 14¢. Comb, bulk, comb, and creamed honey were meeting with a good demand in beekeepers local sales to neighboring grocery stores and direct to consumers.

In the larger wholesale markets, the demand for honey was variable being reported as good for small containers in Minneapolis and Pittsburgh, moderate in New York City, and Detroit, improving in Chicago and Kansas City, and slow in Denver, Philadelphia, Portland and Seattle. There were few price changes in the markets with Boston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Portland listing prices as unchanged at mid-January as compared with the first of the month. Prices in the other major markets were for the most part unchanged, but there were a few items selling slightly higher, and also an occasional slightly lower. At New York City, Midwestern and Intermountain 60-lb. cans of White Clover honey and New York Buckwheat were a fraction of a cent higher. At St. Louis, Illinois and Missouri 60-lb. cans of Mixed Flowers Light Amber honey were higher. At Chicago, Midwestern 60-lb. cans of honey were a fraction of a cent higher. An occasional small container was slightly higher at Denver and San Francisco. On the other hand, prices for 60-lb. cans of honey were quoted slightly lower in Minneapolis and a few small containers were lower in Seattle.

Movement of beeswax was rather heavy in the Plains, East Central and North Central group of States with the market holding steady in all areas. The bulk of the trading in the far western States was reported at around 32-34¢ per lb. with occasional sales higher and lower. In the mid-west and eastern States trading was mostly 35-37¢, with some sales as low as 32¢, and a few small lot sales as high as 45¢. The market for imported beeswax on the New York City wholesale market was steady with the lighter colors selling at 46-54¢ per lb., and the darker colors at 42-45¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 9 - supplemented with telegraph reports through January 15)

Southern California - Light to heavy rains occurred in Los Angeles on January 8, 11, and 12 making a total to date of 7.09 inches compared with 3.20 inches last year and a normal of 5.48 inches. Some outlying districts received more than 2 inches during the first half of January. Considerable new snow fell in the higher mountain regions and (Continued bottom page 3.)

Washington 25, D. C.

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SALES - F. O. B. - SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise Stated)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY, PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLES (Cents per lb.)

SO. CALIF.	Delivered: Light Amber Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 9¢; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, cans returned.
"	Extra Light Amb. Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢		
"	White to Ex. White Orange 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	WISCONSIN	White, Clover 9¢
"	Ex. Lt. Amber Sage-Buckwht 7 3/4-8¢		Mixed Flowers 8¢
"	Lt. Amb. Sage-Buckwht-Tarweed 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	MINNESOTA	Light Amber Alfalfa-Sweetclover 9¢
CENT. CALIF.	Delivered: White, Cotton 7¢		White Passwood-Clover 10¢
"	Ex. Lt. Amb. Cotton 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cans returned	INDIANA	White, Clover 11¢
"	White Alfalfa 9¢, cans returned		White, Sweetclover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered.
NO. CALIF.	Delivered: Ex. Lt. Amb. to White Thistle 8 1/3¢	NEW YORK	White, Clover 10-13¢
WASH.	White, Clover 10¢	VERMONT	Light Amber 7-11¢
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	Extra White to Water White		White, Clover 11¢
	Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ delivered Calif. Bottlers.	FLORIDA	White, Clover 12-14¢
COLORADO	White, Clover 9-10¢	LOUISIANA	Light Amber, Orange few 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
ARIZONA	Light Amber, Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		Clover 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few delivered 9¢.
IOWA	White, Clover 8-11¢		
NEBRASKA	White, Clover 9¢. Amber, Clover-Heartsease, few 10¢.		
KANSAS	White, Clover 10¢		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends unless otherwise stated)

SALES TO WHOLESAVERS		SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb)			
IDAHO			
UTAH	Light Amb to Amber Mx Flwrs, Alf. & Clover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		11 2/3-15¢
WYOMING			12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
ARIZONA			16 2/3¢
NORTH DAK.			13 5/6¢
NEBRASKA	13¢		
KANSAS	(To bakers 10¢)		
WISCONSIN	Amber Buckwheat few 12¢		
MINNESOTA			
ILLINOIS	(To bakers 12¢)		12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
NEW YORK	Delivered: 16¢, Buckwht 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, " Dark Amber Clover 8¢	Delv'd: 18¢, Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	13 1/3-20¢, Buckwheat 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
PENNSYLVANIA		Amber, Mixed Flowers 12¢	
FLORIDA			
LOUISIANA			Orange 15¢
			Asking 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15¢, Dark 8 1/3¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

COLORADO		10¢	15-19¢
IDAHO		18¢	18¢
WYOMING	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	16-19¢	20-24¢
ARIZONA			Desert Flowers & Alfalfa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
TEXAS			
ARKANSAS			
NORTH DAKOTA			
IOWA			
NEBRASKA	12¢	12¢	15-25¢
KANSAS		18¢	20¢
MICHIGAN		17-20¢	
WISCONSIN		15-18¢	
MINNESOTA		15¢	
OHIO	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	13¢	15-24¢
	Delv'd 16 1/6-17 2/3¢, Mostly 16 2/3¢	12-20¢, Buckwht 14¢	Buckwht 15-17¢
INDIANA		15¢	18-19¢
ILLINOIS			
NEW YORK	16¢ delivered, 15¢ fob. Buckwheat 13¢ delv'd.	Delivered: Clover 18¢, Buckwht 15¢	18-25¢, Buckwht 17-18¢
VERMONT	20¢		
PENN.			
TENNESSEE			
GEORGIA			
LOUISIANA			
		23¢, Amber 20¢	30¢, Amber 25¢
		22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	20¢
			Asking 20¢

(Continued)

SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated) - Continued from Page 2

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES (Clover or Clover Blends unless otherwise stated)

SALES TO WHOLESAVERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24 1 POUND JARS (Dollars per case)

			Cents per jar
COLORADO		3.60	23¢
WYOMING	4.44	5.76	30¢
ARIZONA			Alf. 15¢
TEXAS		Morsemint, Mesquite & Cotton 4.20	-
NORTH DAKOTA		6.48	-
IOWA		4.56-6.00	24-25¢
NEBRASKA	3.60-7.20	4.80-5.00	25-29¢
KANSAS		4.30-4.80	-
WISCONSIN		Buckwheat 4.80	-
MINNESOTA	4.32	4.80	27¢
OHIO	Delv'd 5.45, few 5.00-5.25		-
INDIANA			29-35¢
NEW YORK	5.25 fob, 5.28 delv'd, Delv'd, Dispensar jars 6.24, Bwht 5.52	6.00-6.50 fob, 6.00 delivered. Dispensar jars 6.96, Bwht 6.24	28-33¢ Buckwheat 29¢
PENNSYLVANIA		6.30, Amber 6.00	35¢
MARYLAND		6.00	35¢
NORTH CAROLINA		5.52	-
GEORGIA			25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

COLORADO		12/2# jars 3.36	2# jars 40¢ each
IDAHO		-	10# pails 1.70 each
UTAH		-	10# pails 1.25-1.75 ea.
WYOMING		-	2# jars 55¢ each
TEXAS	Mx Flowers 10# pails 1.00	Mixed Flowers Gallon pails 1.60	-
NORTH DAKOTA		12/2# jars 6.24	-
IOWA		12/2# jars 4.56	-
WISCONSIN		Buckwheat 39 oz. jars 16¢ per lb.	-
MINNESOTA	12/2# jars 4.08	12/2# jars 4.56	2# jars 50¢ each
OHIO	Delv'd 24/8 oz 3.00-3.30 " 12/2# 5.00-5.25, 12/3# 6.40-6.50	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA		12/2# jars 5.88	2# jars 65¢ each
MARYLAND		3# jars 67¢ each	3# jars 85¢ each

CHUNK HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

UTAH	10# pails 1.40 each	24 oz. jars 45¢ each	24 oz jars 55¢ each
WYOMING		-	
TEXAS	Mxd Flowers 10# pails 1.20	-	10# pails 1.80, 5# pails 1.10,
ARKANSAS		-	3# jars 75¢ each
TENNESSEE		5# pails 1.00-1.50 each	5# pails 1.00-2.00 ea.
		1# jars 32-35¢ each	1# jars 45¢ each

CUT COMB HONEY, WRAPPED:

IOWA	12 oz. 22¢, 14 oz. 24¢, 15 oz. 26¢
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SECTION COMB HONEY (Per case of 24 sections)

NORTH DAKOTA		43¢ per lb.	-
IOWA		6.24-7.20	-
NEBRASKA		7.00-12.00	-
MINNESOTA	6.00-7.20	7.20-8.40	.40-.45¢ per sect.
PENNSYLVANIA		8.40-9.00	45-50¢ per sect.
NORTH CAROLINA	7.20	-	40¢ per sect.

CRUDE BEESWAX, SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated)

	Per lb.	Per lb.	
SO. CALIFORNIA, Delivered	29-34¢, mostly 30-33¢	MINNESOTA	32-34¢
IDAHO	32-34¢	few higher	-
UTAH	32¢	OHIO	35-37¢
IOWA	35-42¢	NEW YORK	40¢
NEBRASKA	32-37¢	PENNSYLVANIA	45¢
KANSAS	37¢	VIRGINIA	35-37¢
WISCONSIN	36¢	TENNESSEE	35-45¢

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1) some as low as the 1000 foot level. Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 34 to 44 degrees minimum to 49 to 61 degrees maximum with some outlying districts as low as 19 degrees. The low temperatures injured growth to orange trees and may delay the blooming season. Also in the colder areas the flow from eucalyptus which was coming in surplus, was stopped. Mustard was abundant in orchard areas. Plants in the hills were making good growth. Bees in cultivated areas were increasing normally. There has been a heavy movement of colonies into the area from out of state by migratory beekeepers. Movement of honey has shown a slight improvement during the period in review, especially for the lighter grades. Prices were about steady.

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1)

Central and Northern California - Temperatures were slightly to well below normal during the first half of January. Heavy frosts occurred on several nights. Light to moderate rains fell over most of the area, with snow at the higher elevations. In the central areas the outlook for next season is fair - spring weeds have started a good growth but rainfall is still deficient. Heavy rains are needed. Similar conditions prevailed in the northern part of the State. The freezing weather has damaged the citrus. Bees are generally in good condition. Purchases of honey by bottlers were rather light, partly because producers have been holding firmly and partly because of the light movement of honey at retail.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 9 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through January 15)

Temperatures east and west of the Cascades during the first half of January were below normal with sub-zero weather east of the mountains and a low of 10 above zero west of the mountains. Temperatures were mild the last week in December when a Chinook wind occurred, which permitted bees to make a cleansing flight and put them in excellent conditions for a period of confinement should one occur. Very little honey was changing hands, with many producers awaiting the outcome of the support price to be established before making further sales.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Dec. 24-Jan. 10)

Colorado - Weather was mild up to the start of this period and bees were wintering well although consumption of stores may have been a little on the excessive side. Cold weather prevailed most of this period, although a few days were warm enough to permit flights in Colorado River Valley. Colonies in some yards were still showing the effects of losses of field bees from insecticides during the summer months. The snow depth in the mountains on January 10 was estimated to vary from around 14 to 28 inches, which is not enough for the season of the year. More snow will be needed to assure water supplies for the coming year.

Idaho - Weather turned colder during this period. Bees have consumed too heavily on their stores during the mild fall, otherwise, they are in good condition. There was a normal cover of snow in the mountains, with the depth on January 10 varying from 22 to 44 inches. Honey movement has been fair to the retail trade, but slow in large lots from producers to packers.

Montana - Temperatures during the most of this period were very cold - and bees have not had a cleansing flight for almost eight weeks, but they still appear to be quiet. The valleys have a good cover of snow which is protecting plants but the snow depth in the mountains is below normal for this time of year. The demand for honey was reported as slow.

Utah - Bees have wintered well so far, and are in good condition. There has been considerable snow, with a depth of 70 inches in the mountains in the northern part of the State, which augurs well for irrigation supplies for next summer. The demand for honey was slow - some beekeepers were hesitating to make further sales until details on price support have been announced.

Wyoming - Weather until this period has been averaging around normal, with bees getting occasional cleansing flights as needed - but consumption of stores has been excessive. A cold wave occurred the last week of the period, but bees were standing it well because of recent cleansing flights and ample stores. Plant conditions are good - but there is little snow in the mountains which is needed for next summer's water supply.

Nevada - The weather to date has been very favorable for bees with many days warm enough for flights. Storms are needed to assure sufficient water for irrigation in the summer of 1950. The honey market continued sluggish, with many large producers holding their honey until the Government support program is announced.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 25-Jan. 11)

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The weather continued dry and mild. Rain is needed. Bees were beginning to rear a little brood, with some strong colonies having three to four frames of brood. A little pollen was coming in but pollen substitutes were being fed to stimulate broodrearing so as to get the colonies as strong as possible for any citrus flow which may come later. A few migratory beekeepers were bringing in bees, but not to the extent of a few years ago. Honey was still moving very slowly, but there was a slight improvement over a month ago. Most honey held by beekeepers is of the more amber grades, as practically all white honey has been sold.

Southeast Texas - Temperatures have been cold enough to keep bees confined to their hives most of the time, but they secured a trace of pollen on warm days. Queens were beginning to lay. Much requeening was done during the month of December with good success. Winter peas, which are of no value to bees, were being grown instead of clover by farmers, curtailing bee pasturage to a great extent. The recent cold weather has not been severe enough to kill all vegetation. Many of the shrubs due to bloom during April and May were coming prematurely into bloom. The demand for honey continued slow with prices holding steady.

Southwest Texas - There is ample moisture in the soil and with temperatures mild, plants appear to be in good condition. Frosts occurred only on two mornings. Bees were flying in the warmer afternoons and were getting a little pollen. Broodrearing was underway, but colonies appear to be very strong. The market for honey was dull. Reports indicated some beekeepers were awaiting information on price support before making further sales.

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Northwest Texas - The lowest temperature so far this season in Palo Pinto County was 14 degrees, but bees were not injured by it. On the warmer days bees were taking pollen substitute eagerly. More moisture fell and all honey plants are in good condition.

Arkansas - Bees, in general, are wintering very well. The recent cold weather has retarded unseasonable broodrearing. The colder weather has also forced bees into clusters and will help to conserve stores. In some parts of the State where the late fall flow was poor bees are light on stores, and should the winter continue mild much longer with a heavy consumption of stores, the bees will starve if not fed. The demand for honey improved slightly during this period and very little remains unsold. Orders for package bees and queens improved.

Oklahoma - Except for one cold spell, the winter to date has been very favorable for wintering bees. They have made cleansing flights as needed. There is plenty of moisture in the soil and sweetclover plants are in good condition. Honey sales have been slow.

New Mexico - The weather has been real cold for some time and bees were flying very little. They have attempted to get water on the warmer afternoons, but many became chilled by the cold water and failed to return to the hives. Plants are in a little better condition than they were a year ago as there is more moisture. The demand for honey was light at unchanged prices.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Dec. 26 - Jan. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - There was about 15 inches of snow on the ground which was affording good protection to plants. Bees were wintering well. The movement of honey was slow, with stores retailing principally the 1 and 2 pound jars. There was a light demand for 5 pound containers. Bakeries were well supplied with honey. Bottlers were showing little interest for carload lots. Roads were not in condition conducive to trucking because of the snow, ice and cold.

North Dakota - The very cold weather of the past two weeks with drifting snow has done little damage to bees as most of the apiarists in the areas affected gas their bees in the fall and replace them with packages in the spring. Beekeepers estimate that about 90 percent of the honey is out of the beekeeper's hands in parts of the State. Because of the slow demand and low prices for honey beekeepers are holding back on their orders for package bees. In the northwest part of the State where the snow fall is light, sweetclover may be damaged from the 40 degree below zero weather and the dry conditions from the fall.

Iowa - The winter weather to date has been unusually mild, but the past two weeks turned cold with some very low temperatures. Outside bees have used considerable feed. Cellar bees are wintering in excellent condition. There is a very light snow cover on the ground, and legumes may suffer from the lack of protection.

and also from the dry condition of the soil. Indications point to an increase in planting of sweetclover this coming spring. There has been a rather heavy movement of beeswax at steady prices. There has been a rather slow demand for bulk honey by bottlers, and also a slow movement from beekeepers to nearby retail stores and direct to consumers. On the other hand, large packers report that the movement of cases of one and two-pound jars of good quality honey through broker and wholesale channels has been fairly good, and if the current rate of movement continues holdings will clean up satisfactorily before the new crop is available.

Nebraska - There was a light snow cover in the northern part of the State but practically none in the remainder. Clovers may be damaged by the lack of cover and also by the dry soil conditions which prevailed during the fall. Bees were wintering well to date. There was a fair local demand for extracted honey and a good demand for comb and creamed honey. Some beekeepers were refraining from selling honey pending a decision on price support levels.

Kansas - Weather during the first part of the period ranged zero to 40 degrees temperature, with a good cover of snow on the ground in parts of the State but light in other parts. Milder temperatures, up to 65 degrees a time or two, occurred during the latter part and bees made good cleansing flights. As a result they are in good condition for a long confining period should one occur. In areas where the bees are wintering on dark fall honey, they will require frequent cleansing flights. The demand for honey was fair.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Dec. 26-Jan. 12)

Michigan - Temperatures continued above normal throughout most of this period, with some rain. There was little snow and fields were bare again, which was leaving wheat and legumes unprotected. Considerable heaving of clovers occurred by the alternate freezing and thawing weather. Bees were wintering well both outdoors and in cellars. There were some flight days in the lower Peninsula. The demand for honey continued slow.

Wisconsin - Temperatures were variable with the eastern half of the State having above normal temperatures while the western half had below normal temperatures. There was little snow on the ground except in the extreme northern part of the State and legumes were unprotected and may have suffered from the below zero temperatures and alternate freezing and thawing. Precipitation has been below normal for two years, and it has been very dry since early August. Clovers would benefit by a heavy snow coverage the rest of the winter. Bees were reported to be wintering well, having had opportunity for cleansing flights as needed until the start of this period. Bees in cellars were in good condition, although some were restless in December because of the mild weather. The local demand for honey was reported as slow to fair.

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Minnesota - Sub-zero temperatures occurred during this period. Snow cover was light in the southern part of the State, and some fields were blown bare leaving the clovers unprotected. Rivers and lakes are low and more moisture is needed. Cold winds have been hard on the bees, and a flight will be needed in February to assure good wintering. There is very little frost or ice in out-door hives, which is favorable. Local honey sales have been slow, with much honey remaining in the hands of producers.

Ohio - The weather continued mild during this period with much rainfall. Inasmuch as the ground was still unfrozen the rains have been absorbed by the soil which should be of great benefit to plants. High winds have damaged a few hives in parts of the State. Bees were wintering well. Checks in a few colonies showed the clusters to be very quiet, no broodrearing, and an apparent light consumption of stores to date. Colonies in a few yards were showing symptoms of dysentery. Beekeepers report that the movement of honey to nearby grocery stores and direct to retailers has been rather slow and also that the sales of 60 pound cans to bottlers was slow. However, larger bottlers reported that the movement of honey in consumer size jars through broker and wholesale channels was fairly good at steady prices.

Indiana - Moderate weather prevailed during most of this period, with much rain. Clovers are in good condition. Flood waters may do some damage to clovers and bees in low places. Bees were generally in good condition.

Illinois - Temperatures have been above normal, but the atmosphere was very misty, cloudy, and chilly. A few colonies were showing signs of dysentery and flying at chilling temperatures. However, most colonies appear to be in good condition. There has been little snow and there is a decided lack of moisture in the subsoil in parts of the State. The movement of extracted honey has been slow to nearby grocery stores and direct to consumers, but a few beekeepers have moved considerable quantities to bakers.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

New York - Temperatures continued unseasonably warm during this period. Bees generally are in excellent condition although a few colonies light on stores may starve before spring. Consumption of feed has been rapid. Most colonies made a cleansing flight around January 6 which should be of value to them for some time to come. There has been considerable rain which has soaked into the ground. Alternate freezing and thawing has been hard on clovers. The demand for honey was slow.

Vermont - Light snow and rain storms occurred during this period. Temperatures fluctuated greatly ranging from a low of 11 below zero to 60 degrees above zero. What effect this will have on clovers and bees remains to be seen, although it is believed that so far both have been wintering well. Sales of honey have slowed down since the holidays.

Pennsylvania - Weather has been rather warm with regular flights being observed over most of the State. There were symptoms of dysentery in a few yards. Broodrearing was going on at a rather high rate, with brood in 2 to 3 frames in the eastern part of the State. Producers were moving a fair volume of honey direct to consumers at steady prices.

New Jersey - Warm weather prevailed throughout this period with bees having many flights. Bees are in good condition. Light rains fell, the ground was bare of snow and free from frost. What little honey remains in the hands of beekeepers was selling slow to fair.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Maryland - The winter has been remarkably mild so far. On several days temperatures reached the high 60s, and in the vicinity of the District of Columbia where temperatures reached 72 some maples, cherries, and Forsythia in protected areas were in full bloom. There has been plenty of rain and clovers are in good condition. Bees were making partial to good cleansing flights almost every week. In some locations the bees on flights seemed to be rather heavily loaded with feces, which might indicate that the quality of the fall honey left with the bees for food was not of good quality. Extracted honey has been selling very slowly in stores, with a tendency to depress prices to beekeepers somewhat. One pound jars were bringing from 31-42¢ each at retail in some cities.

Virginia - The weather was unseasonably mild during this period and bees were flying almost every day. Much feeding will have to be done during the early spring to bees in the coastal plains area. Remaining supplies of honey in beekeepers hands were moving very slowly.

North Carolina - Spring-like weather at this season of the year was causing a heavy consumption of stores. Some pollen was being brought in by the bees and broodrearing was underway, which is considered unfavorable at this early date. If warm weather lasts through January, most colonies will need feeding in March.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Tennessee - Mild temperatures with daily rains extended over most of this period. The ground is well saturated with moisture and all clovers and vetch are green and in good condition. Bees have made good cleansing flights as needed and are in good condition. Bees have not used an excessive quantity of stores to date and have ample reserves on hand. The local demand for honey has been variable - some beekeepers report that they sold their honey as fast as it was taken from the hive, on the comb.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Georgia - In South Georgia red maple started to bloom at the turn of the year and bees were gathering some nectar and pollen

- continued -

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SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Continued)

from it. Temperatures were above normal during the day time, but nights were quite cool. Brood was appearing in small areas, but was being slowed down by the cool nights. Bees are in fair condition for the season of the year. In the central and northern part of the State bees are also in fair condition, but some feeding was still taking place. Temperatures have been above normal and considerable damage to colonies may occur should the mild temperatures continue through January. Moisture supplies are adequate over most of the State, although a little on the dry side. The demand for honey improved slightly during this period. The market for queens and package bees was very unsettled.

Florida - Heavy rains fell in the eastern and central portions of the State early in the period. There was little or no rainfall along the west coast and in the northern portions of the State. Plant conditions are good. Temperatures were warm. Bees were bringing in pollen and broodrearing was in-

creasing. The condition of colonies is generally good. Bears were inflicting considerable damage to beeyards in and around the Apalachicola National Forest. The demand for honey has improved, with prices holding steady. A few beekeepers still have large stocks of honey on hand.

Alabama - Good rains fell at the close of the period, which were much needed. The movement of honey and beeswax has been very slow.

Louisiana - Unseasonably warm weather has caused more bee activity and has started broodrearing earlier than usual. The mild weather has resulted in field bees flying off rather rapidly depleting colony strength. Consumption of stores is expected to increase with any increase in broodrearing. If the winter is of long duration, many colonies will have to be fed, as there was no fall flow and honey stores are at a minimum. Good rains occurred during this period and honey plants are in good condition. The demand for package bees and queens improved, but the market was unsettled. Some large orders were booked, but very few small orders were received.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb. prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 500 cartons of small containers from New York State. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, States, 60-1b. cans Clover, White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted: Midwestern 205, cans 60 lbs.; New York 10 cans 60 lbs.; comb. Iowa 55 cases, Ohio 104 cases, all 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, for White Clover demand better, market firm; for Light and Dark Amber demand slow, market dull. White Clover 60-lb. cans per lb. 10¢, Light Amber 8½-9½, Dark Amber 8½; Buckwheat 7-8½, liquid honey receiving preference in sales. Sales to retailers - market dull, demand very slow. ILLINOIS, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars and pails \$4.75.

CHICAGO: (Continued)

CLOVE: Sales to retailers - Demand very slow, market dull. IOWA, White Clover cellophane wrapped 12-oz. and over \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.00-4.50. OHIO, Buckwheat and Goldenrod cellophane and carton wrapped, 13-oz. and over No. 1, \$4.00-4.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies moderate but more than ample to continued slow demand, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars, 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. \$1.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.85; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 60-lb. cans \$7.50-7.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 27,060 lbs. Wis.; 18,000 lbs. Mich. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.25. Sales OTHER MIDWESTERN, in Delux jars - White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. WISCONSIN, delivered Detroit cases White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65.

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KANSAS CITY: Receipts - by truck from Iowa light. Demand improving, market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover White and Light Amber, per lb. 10-10½, some large lots 9¢. IOWA, Clover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.80; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey remain unchanged, Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers show a wide range in prices as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$3.15-3.61 per case 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.30-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars; \$3.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars; \$6.85-10.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars; \$6.85-8.18 per case 12, 5-lb. tins.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 3,600 lbs. with the market about steady 29-34¢ per lb., mostly 30-33¢ per lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 200, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady for small containers; demand very slow, market dull for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½ oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - demand slow, market weaker for Light Amber to Amber; market dull for other stock. To bakers and large users - per lb. MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners - White, Sweetclover 13¢, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 21, 600 lbs. Wis.; by truck 2,500 lbs. Wis.; by boat 6,500 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Clover 12½¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber, cans 11½-12¢; drums 10-10½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, Calif. 51,880 lbs.; Cuba 22 drums; Puerto Rico, 50 drums, 15 barrels. Demand moderate, market unsettled due primarily to principals awaiting honey support program announcement on support prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA, barrels and drums 8 3/4-9½¢, tins 10-11¢. PUERTO RICO, barrels 8 3/4-9¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 13¢. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN Section, White Clover 12½-13¢. NEW YORK, Water White Clover 16¢; Light Amber Clover 1-lb. Buckwheat 9-10¢. OHIO, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. COLORADO, White Clover 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65; 2-dozen 1-lb. jars \$4.90. Imported and Domestic, Blended 2 dozen cartons 8-oz. \$1.35 per doz., 1-lb. \$2.25; per doz.; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Puerto Rico 9; Dominican Republic 83; Cuba 68; Chile 64 bags. Demand moderate, market steady. F.o.b. NEW YORK, asking prices and few spot sales - CUBA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO, Light Bleachable wax 46-54¢; Darker 42-45¢. AFRICA, 42-45¢, some 41¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 960 lbs. Iowa; 5,250 lbs. Ohio; 4,980 lbs. Midwestern; comb truck receipts very light.

EXTRACTED: Demand good, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, IOWA, and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 60-lb. tins 12¢ per lb. 12, 1-lb. nondripe Delux jars \$4.35. Creamed honey - IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. fiber cups \$2.90.

COMB: Demand slow, market dull. Sales by wholesalers to retailers - WISCONSIN, No. 1 Clover, cases of 24, 1-lb. \$8.00.

PORLAND: Arrivals - approximately 500 cases packaged honey from Idaho. Supplies moderate. Demand and movement slow. Wholesalers prices to retailers or other large buyers in case lot -

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.80; 12, 16-oz. glass \$3.00-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.16; 12, 24-oz. \$3.84; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.78; bulk Light Amber 11½-12½, Dark 8 3/4-9½ per lb.

BEESWAX: Supplies fairly liberal. Demand slow and little movement to outside markets. Dealers paying 32¢ per lb. in trade.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Mixed Flowers, Light \$7.50; Buckwheat \$6.50.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins, per lb. 12-15¢; 2-lb. jars 50¢. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins, per lb. 13-15¢. IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins, per lb. 10-15¢. (Correction - in report dated Jan. 3 - quotations from Ohio should have read Mixed Flowers, Light 10-15¢; Buckwheat Dark 8¢, instead as published.)

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: from Northern California 70 cans Extra Light Amber to White Thistle-Bean; from Central California 1,040 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 150 cans White Alfalfa. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly California origin, were unchanged as listed as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$2.40-2.75 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.40-3.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-4.94 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; some Sage \$5.40; \$2.75-3.10 per case of 12, 1½-lb. jars; \$7.50-8.55 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans, some Thistle \$6.70; \$4.10-4.75 per case 12, 2-lb. jars, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: \$10.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1949 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	98,135
Cuba	70,386
Chile	46,558
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	32,887
Dominican Republic	31,893
Turkey	24,200
Portugal	21,770
Angola	11,016
Union of South Africa	5,537
French Equatorial Africa	2,118
Mexico	700
TOTAL	345,200

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted: Idaho 400 cases; Wash. 350 cases & 156 60-lb. cans. Brokers sales to wholesalers - Demand slow, market unsettled.

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.50-7.60, few high as \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.15-4.45, few high as \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-3.90, few high as \$4.60; creamed honey 36, 14-oz. cups \$6.45; 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. Sales to bakers 60-lb. cans Dark, per lb. 10-10½¢.

COMB: Arrivals - 100 cases Idaho. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - market slightly stronger, IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$6.75.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX (Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1949 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Belgium and Luxembourg	87,240
Hong Kong	10,440
Republic of the Philippines	2,520
United Kingdom	2,148
Indonesia (Netherlands Indies)	1,920
Lebanon	1,080
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	720
Japan	720
TOTAL	106,788

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR NOVEMBER, 1949 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	275,629
Mexico	252,200
Argentina	172,078
Guatemala	62,884
Dominican Republic	49,662
El Salvador	23,303
France	661
Italy	375
Canada	144
Australia	36
TOTAL	836,972

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX BY COUNTRIES FOR NOVEMBER 1949

	Honey	Beeswax
Puerto Rico	105,562	Puerto Rico 4,008

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Washington 25, D. C.
Wednesday, February 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 3

SUMMARY

Weather during the last half of January was characterized by subnormal temperatures in the western half of the nation and above normal temperatures in the eastern half. Sub-zero temperatures in Washington State may have damaged hives of bees not protected with a blanket of snow, and peach, apricot, and other fruit trees. Severe blizzards also struck North Dakota and parts of Nebraska, but the extent of damage to bees is unknown. Bees were in need of a cleansing flight in Montana and Idaho, but short breaks in the cold weather in other Intermountain States have permitted cleansing flights. Bees were wintering well in the Plains, East Central and North Central States, although they have been confined for several weeks in Minnesota, Wisconsin and parts of Illinois. Bees in the Southwest were in good condition, although consumption of stores has been heavy and some feeding is or will soon be necessary. Mild weather has permitted bees to make flights as needed all along the eastern seaboard and bees were wintering well, although there is some apprehension over the heavy consumption of stores and unusually early broodrearing.

Honey plant conditions are generally good over the nation. Good rains have started plants off well in California. Rains would be helpful in the Southwest where plant growth is far ahead of normal. Shrubs and trees were developing ahead of schedule in all States from the Mississippi River eastward, and there is danger that they will suffer damage should March or February turn severe. Legume plants are generally in good condition in all major producing areas, although floods along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers and their tributaries may have drowned out some low spots. Winter kill from alternate freezing and thawing, or from intense cold has been light to date.

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- BAE CROP REPORT on Pages 10, 11 and 12.
- BRIEF REVIEW OF MARKETING HONEY AND
- BEESWAX, CALENDAR YEAR 1949 on Pages
- 13, 14 and 15.
- - - - -

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS (Period Jan. 9-23 - Supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Jan. 31)

Southern California - Light to moderate rains fell during this period. Rainfall at Los Angeles for the period July 1 to January 31 amounted to 7.50 inches as compared with a normal of 7.52 inches, and last year's 4.72 inches. All plants were making good growth.

The market for bulk extracted honey (producers sales to bottlers) was slightly stronger in California and was steady in other sections of the country. Sales of 60 lb. cans, per lb., were reported as follows: California Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 8-8½¢ f.o.b., Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8½¢ delivered, Light Amber Thistle 7¢ delivered; Intermountain States White Clover 9-9½¢ f.o.b., Extra White Clover 9½-10¢ f.o.b.; Plains, East Central and North Central States White Clover mostly 8-9½¢ f.o.b.; few high as 12-13¢, few low as 7½¢ delivered, cans returned; and Southeastern States, White to Light Amber Orange mostly 8¢, Amber Mangrove, Gallberry, Partridge Fea 6¢. Trading continued light with a few producers reporting they were holding back on sales pending information on operations and price levels of government price support under the Agricultural Act of 1949. Producer-bottler and bottler reports indicated that there was a variable demand for honey packed in small containers. Some reported a fair to good demand, while others reported that sales were few and far between. Prices were steady for the 1/2, 1 and 2-lb. jars and were slightly higher in some instances for the 5-lb. containers.

Prices for honey on the leading wholesale markets of the country on the last trading day in January were practically unchanged from those prevailing at mid-January.

The market for domestic crude beeswax was steady, with mostly f.o.b. sales reported at 35-37¢ per lb. in the east and 32-35¢ per lb. in west. Imported beeswax was firm on the New York City wholesale market at prices ranging from 42 to 54¢ per lb.

The January 31, 1950 Price Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated the Effective Parity Price for January 15, 1950 to be 16.5¢ per lb. for extracted honey and 29.1¢ per lb. for comb honey. These parity prices are computed under the provisions of Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended by the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949.

Eucalyptus and mustard were supplying nectar and pollen. Freezing weather on January 6 and 7 inflicted more damage to the young growth and foliage of citrus trees. Bees were being moved into the groves. Bees are generally in good condition. Broodrearing was increasing. Purchases of honey by bottlers were light with the market generally firm to slightly stronger.
(Continued on Page 4)

SALES - F. O. B. - SHIPPING - POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY, PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLES
(Cents per lb.)

SO. CALIF.	Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob.	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber, Mixed Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dark Buckwheat low as 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Light Amber Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered.		
	Extra Lt. Amb. Sage- Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd.		
CENT. CALIF.	Extra Light Amb. Lima Bean 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered.	WISCONSIN	White, Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
NO. CALIF.	Light Amber Mixture Thistle-Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	MINNESOTA	White, Sweetclover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd, cans returned. Light Amber Mixed Flowers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd cans returned.
	Light Amber Wild Flowers 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered		
	Light Amber Thistle 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered.		
INTERMOUNTAIN		INDIANA	White, Clover 9-13 $\frac{1}{2}$
STATES	White Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Extra White Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Amber, Mixed Flowers, mostly Aster 7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
COLORADO	White Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	ILLINOIS	White, Clovers few 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEVADA	Extra Light Amber Clover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered.	NEW YORK	White, Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEXAS	Clover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	PENNSYLVANIA	Buckwheat few 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW MEXICO	Light Amber Cotton 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.	VIRGINIA	Amber, Goldenrod and Miscellaneous Flowers 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	FLORIDA	White to Light Amber Orange 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in barrels. Amber, Mangrove, Gallberry, Partridge Pea and Miscellaneous Flowers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in bbls, few in 60s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEBRASKA	White Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	LOUISIANA	Various Flowers 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered.

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover-Blends unless otherwise stated)

	SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)</u>			
COLORADO		-11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
UTAH	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 2/3
ARIZONA	-	-	
NEW MEXICO	-	-	
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA & N. DAK.	-	-	
NEBRASKA	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amber, Heartsease 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
MICHIGAN (To bakers)	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
WISCONSIN	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	White, Clover 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd, Lt. Amb. to Ex. Lt. Amb. Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd. Amber to Lt. Amb. Mx. Flowers 12 3/4 delv'd	-	
	Buckwheat 11-11 3/4 delivered		
NEW YORK	Delv'd 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht delivered 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Amber Mxd Flowers to bakers 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd, Buckwht 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dlvd.	15-20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht 11-16 $\frac{1}{2}$
TENNESSEE			
FLORIDA	White to Lt. Amb. Orange 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber Mixed Flowers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	White to Lt. Amb. Orange 14-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Amber, Mixed Flowers 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 16-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Amber Mixed Flowers 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	
LOUISIANA	-	11 2/3-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2/3-15 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5-lb. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

COLORADO	-	12-12 1/3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
UTAH	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEXAS	-	-	Cottn, Mesquite, Horsemint 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
RED RIVER VY MINN & N.D.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	-	-	15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEBRASKA	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
MICHIGAN	-	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISCONSIN	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-22 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINNESOTA	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	18 1/3 delv'd	-	
INDIANA	-	18-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
ILLINOIS	17 1/3	15-19 1/3	22-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Delv'd: 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delv'd: 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ few 20 fob	24-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
PENNSYLVANIA	-	15-18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIRGINIA	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
TENNESSEE	-	-	
FLORIDA	Orange 17-18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tupelo 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Clover 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mxd Flowers 15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 20-21 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tupelo 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Clov. r 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mxd Flowers 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tupelo 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clover 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mixed Flowers 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOUISIANA	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Continued)

SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated) - Continued from Page 2

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES (Clover or Clover Blends unless otherwise stated)

SALES TO WHOLESALEERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24 1 POUND JARS (Dollars per case)		(Cents per Jar)
COLORADO	-	3.60-3.80 23¢
TEXAS	-	Cotton 3.60 32¢
NEW MEXICO	-	4.80 27¢
RED RIVER VY OF MINN. & N.D.	4.32	5.76 25¢
IOWA	5.20	6.00
WISCONSIN	4.56	5.16 31¢
OHIO	(Delivered -5.17)	5.80 33¢
INDIANA	-	Buckwheat dispenser jars 29¢
ILLINOIS	-	28¢, Dispenser jars 33¢
NEW YORK	5.28 delvd. Dispenser jars 6.24 delvd. Buckwht dispenser jars 5.52 delvd.	6.00 delvd., Dispenser jars 6.96 delvd. Buckwht 5.28 fob, dispenser jars 6.24 delvd.
PENNSYLVANIA	-	5.76-6.30 30-35¢, Creamed 30¢, Buckwht 30¢
MARYLAND	-	6.00 35¢
TENNESSEE	-	30¢
GEORGIA	-	Amber 22¢
FLORIDA	Orange 4.75-5.04, Tupelo 5.46 Clover 5.46, Amber various flowers 4.56	Orange 5.75-6.00 Tupelo 6.00 Clover 6.00 Amber MxFl. 5.52
		Orange 35¢, Tupelo, Clover and Amber Mixed Flowers 30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

COLORADO	-	12/28 3.36-3.50	28¢ jar 38¢ each
UTAH	-	10* pails 1.20-1.50	10* pails 1.50-1.75
TEXAS	-	-	Mixed Flowers 10* pails 1.60
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-
RED RIVER VY OF MINN & N.D.	12/28 4.08	3* jars .60¢ each	28¢ jar 50¢ each
IOWA	12/28 5.00	12/28 4.56	-
NEBRASKA	-	12/28 5.50	10* pails 1.75
OHIO	Delvd: 24/8 oz 3.00, 12/28 4.90, " 12/32 6.86	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	12/28 5.88, 24/8 oz. 3.60	10* pails 1.75
MARYLAND	-	12/32 8.40	2* jars 65¢, 8 oz. jars 20¢ ea.
FLORIDA	Orange, 10* 1.70, 12/28 4.25, " 24/8 oz 3.00	Orange 10* 2.00, 12/28 4.75, " 24/8 oz. 4.00	3* jars 85¢ each Orange, 10* pails 2.25-2.40, " 3* jars 75¢ each, 2* jars 65¢ " 2* jars 55¢, 8 oz. jars 25¢
LOUISIANA	-	12/28 jars 5.00	-

CHUNK HONEY, VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS INDICATED:

UTAH	-	10* pails 1.35-1.40, 5* pails 75-85¢, 2* jars 48¢ each.	10* pails 1.35-1.70, 5* 85-90¢, 2* 55¢, 1* jars 25¢ each
ILLINOIS	12/22* jars 7.95	12/22* jars 9.00	2* jars 93¢
TENNESSEE	-	-	5 and 10* pails 20¢ per lb.
FLORIDA	-	-	Amber Orange & Palmetto, 10* pails 1.65, 5* 1.00, 1* 25¢
LOUISIANA	-	6/5* 7.00, 12/28 6.00	-

CUT COMB PER CASE OF 12 SECTIONS:

VIRGINIA \$3.60

SECTION COMB HONEY, (PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS):

			(Per Section)
IDAHO	-	8.00-9.00	-
RED RIVER VY OF MINN. & N.D.	-	7.20-8.40	40-45¢
IOWA	-	7.20	-
WISCONSIN	7.20	8.00	41-42¢
INDIANA	-	12 oz. or over 6.72	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	7.00-9.00, Buckwht 6.00	40-50¢, Buckwheat 35¢
NORTH CAROLINA	-	7.20	40¢

CRUISE BEESWAX, SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated) (Per lb.)

COLORADO	32¢ : RED RIVER VALLEY OF	MINNESOTA 32-34¢ : VIRGINIA 35-37¢
IDAHO	33¢ : MINN & N.D. 45¢, less freight	ILLINOIS 35-37¢ : TENNESSEE 35-37¢
MONTANA	35¢ : NEBRASKA	VERMONT 36¢ : MISSISSIPPI few 40¢
NEW MEXICO	34¢ : MICHIGAN 35-37¢	PENNSYLVANIA 48¢

(Continued)

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 3CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1)Central and Northern California -

Temperatures ranged from slightly above to considerably below normal with heavy frosts on several nights. Above normal amounts of rain occurred over the area with snow at the higher elevations. All plants are in good condition, and should rainfall continue to arrive at opportune times, the outlook is favorable for a honey crop this coming year. Bees are generally in good condition. Purchases of honey by bottlers were very light, and the market remained about steady. Some producers were holding firmly while awaiting details on the price support program, while others were selling some honey at the present offered prices.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 9-23 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through Jan. 31.)

East and West of Cascades - Temperatures were quite variable during this period. A very cold wave occurred at the start, followed by a chinook wind which took off much of the snow and gave the bees a chance for cleansing flights. As the period ended new sub-zero records were being established, and it is feared that hives not covered with snow may have suffered freeze damage. There was a good pack of snow on the ground and many hives were covered with a protective layer of snow. The soil is well saturated with moisture and plant conditions are good. Filaree and other annuals are abundant and in normal condition in southwestern Oregon. The demand for honey was slow.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 10-24)

Colorado - Outside of a 10-day-cold snap which occurred just prior to the start of this period, the weather has been very mild. Temperatures went into the high 70s in the northern and eastern portion of the State and were warm in other areas permitting cleansing flights, and as a result the bees are wintering well. Clusters appear to be very little smaller than at the start of the winter. Precipitation has been below normal, and heavy snow storms will be needed during the balance of the winter to make up the deficiency. The demand for honey was slow.

Idaho - Temperatures moderated a little during the last week of the period but not enough to permit flights. Bees have wintered well to date, but they have been confined for a long spell and are in need of a flight. There have been heavy snowstorms and moisture conditions are good.

Montana - The winter has been cold, but not intensely severe. Bees have been confined to their hives for a long spell and should have a flight soon. Sales of honey were reported as slow.

Utah - The weather has been favorable for the wintering of bees. Mild weather prevailed during this period, melting the snow and permitting bees to make short cleansing flights. Consumption of stores has been heavy. There is plenty of snow in the mountains for irrigation water. The demand for honey was slow.

Nevada - After two severe blizzard during the week of January 15, weather has turned mild with daily temperatures about 60 degrees. No snow remains on the ground in the western part of the State, but the mountain snow pack is heavy. No large lot honey sales were reported.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 11-25)

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas - There has been no cold weather so far this winter. Dry weather and high winds were taking the moisture out of the ground. A good rain is badly needed. Citrus trees were beginning to show very small buds, while a few off season blossoms were open. Bees were getting natural pollen, apparently sufficient for their immediate needs as they were not taking pollen substitutes as in past years. Strong colonies have three to four frames of brood. Huisache trees were beginning to bloom and will supply additional pollen. Very few migratory bees are in the Valley this spring. The honey movement continued slow.

Southeastern Texas - Abnormally warm weather prevailed, and more nectar producing brush came into bloom. Wild peach, valued for an early build-up of bees, was beginning to bloom, nearly a month earlier than usual. Strawberry vines were loaded with blossoms and ripe berries. It is feared that a late freeze may yet occur killing these early blooms and minimize the chances for a spring honey crop. Normal colonies have brood in three or four combs. A few colonies have small clusters of bees and are short on stores, and will need close attention. Several bee men have bought large lots of dark honey at less than the price of sugar, diluted it with 1/4 part water, added sulfa and were using it to feed to colonies in need of stores. They believe that this will serve a double purpose - reduce surpluses of off-grades of honey and furnish bees with a cheap food. The demand for honey was very slow.

Southwest Texas - Weather has been warm with a few light rains and some fog. A heavy rain is needed. Early nectar sources were developing ahead of normal.

East Texas - Weather has been mild the past few days and bees have been able to store some pollen. Queens were laying well and colonies are in good condition. Because of the warm winter to date consumption of stores has been rather heavy, and many colonies will have to be watched to avoid starvation in early March.

Northwest Texas - (Palo Pinto County) The weather was unsettled being cold at night and windy in the day time. Bees were taking pollen substitutes eagerly on warm days. Much of the cut in cotton acreage allotments will be taken up by legumes, and this should increase the bee pastures considerably. The soil has plenty of moisture and plants are in good condition. Practically all honey is out of producers hands.

Arkansas - Bees in southern Arkansas were wintering very well, with less than normal consumption of stores. Broodrearing was

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starting as new pollen was being gathered from the earlier plants. Bees in the northwestern part of the State have been flying actively and using heavily on their stores. They may need feeding soon as the hives are getting light. There is a good supply of moisture in the soil. The demand for honey has been fairly good, with much of the local supplies cleaned up. There is a trend for a change to the comb pack for next season. The demand for packages and queens has improved, and at the rate present orders are coming in, it now appears that there will be more bees and queens shipped than last year.

Oklahoma - Temperatures were mild over the State on January 23 permitting active bee flights, but turned cold at the close. Bees worked well on soya flour (as a pollen substitute) on January 23 - and also cattle feed troughs where cottonseed meal was being fed, an indication that the bees were raising brood. Some colonies low on stores were being fed.

New Mexico - Weather has been unseasonably warm, causing excessive use of the winter honey supply. If the warm weather holds, bees will exhaust their honey supply long before any honey flow starts. Otherwise the bees are in good condition. Wild mustard was starting to bloom and buds in early blooming trees were about ready to open, which is too early. Honey prices were holding steady, but the demand has slowed down since Christmas.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Jan. 11-25)

Iowa - Temperatures have been about normal. Precipitation has been very light. Honey and beeswax movement from producers has been light with prices about unchanged. Beeswax movement has been about normal with prices unchanged.

Nebraska - Weather was variable during this period ranging from mild enough on one or two days to permit cleansing flights to zero blizzardy weather on other days. Bees were believed to be wintering well. Subsoil moisture is good, but snow cover was light until the last day or two when a fairly severe blizzard over much of the State. The movement of extracted honey was slow, but the movement of comb and chunk honey was good.

Kansas - Bees were wintering well due to the fact that there has been no real severe winter weather, the few cold spells have been of short duration. There have been periodic warm periods permitting bees to make cleansing flights, which has been helpful in yards where the stores from fall honey may not be of too good a quality. Plant conditions are good.

Missouri - The demand for honey by retailers and wholesalers has been very slow, and many are overstocked on chunk comb honey. There has been little or no severe winter weather and bees were wintering well.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Jan. 12 - 25.)

Michigan - The winter to date has been unusually mild and bees have had opportunity to fly at intervals. Cold spells that have been of short duration. Consumption of stores

has been a little heavier than usual. Honey sales by beekeepers in retail packs have been very slow. Many producers are holding back awaiting for information on price support.

Wisconsin - Rain and snow fell during this period, but due to the frozen earth little of it will have a chance to soak into the soil. The snow cover was light in the southern part of the State, much of it over a coating of ice, but was heavy in the northern part. Temperatures have been above normal with frequent rapid changes. While the winter has not been too severe on the bees, the frequent rapid changes in temperature may have some harmful effect, particularly to unprotected colonies. Bees in a few areas were getting restless and flying on days which were too cold and never returning to the hives. However, most bees were believed to be wintering well. Sales of honey continued at a fair volume in some areas but slow in others. Bulk prices were holding firm, although a few more producers were releasing their stocks.

Minnesota - Weather was variable with wind, rain, fog, sleet, and at the close sub-zero weather. Approximately 6 inches of snow fell in the southern part and 30 inches in the northern part. Soil moisture conditions were still too dry in the southern areas but were good in the northern areas. The variable temperatures have been hard on the bees, and unless they secure a flight sometime in February there may be heavy winter losses.

Ohio - Weather conditions have been favorable for the bees the entire winter to date. During the past two weeks both high and low temperatures have occurred. On January 19 and 20 temperatures were far below freezing, while on January 24 and 25 new all times highs for January occurred. There were some reports of pollen being gathered on these dates. Colonies are strong in population, and examination of some hives on January 26 indicated that all had eggs and brood in all states. Some had a few hatching bees. However, broodrearing is not nearly so far advanced as at this time last year. Stores in two and three-story colonies are ample but some single stores will need attention. Otherwise normal colonies are in excellent condition. Excessive rains have fallen over the entire State and the soil is well saturated. Plants appear to be in excellent condition, with some a little further advanced than desired. Red and silver maples were developing rapidly. The inquiry for bulk honey has improved and prices have firmed.

Indiana - The winter has been unusually mild with abundant rainfall - and very little snow. Rainfall during January has been the heaviest on record and the Wabash and Ohio Rivers were in flood stage. Clovers are in excellent condition, except in low spots where flood waters may have damaged them. Bees made good cleansing flights during this period and are wintering very well.

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Some feeding may be necessary in the spring due to the heavy consumption of stores. The local demand for honey dropped to a trickle after Christmas, but improved at the close of this period.

Illinois - The southern half of the State was still covered in many places with flood water - which may result in damage to clover fields. On the other hand, northwestern areas of the State were in need of more rain. Temperatures have been mild, but bees have had little chance to fly because the warmer days were rainy or foggy. Some colonies were in need of a good cleansing flight. The movement of honey locally to retailers and consumers has been very light, and the demand by bakeries has dropped off a little.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 13 - 27)

New York - Temperatures were very mild during this period. Bees have had opportunity for two good cleansing flights during January - the first around the 4th of the month and the second around the close of this period. As a result they are wintering very well, although some apprehension is felt in some localities over the heavy consumption of stores and unusually early broodrearing. There has been very little snow cover and new seedings of clovers may have suffered damage. While there have been good rains, the water level of lakes was still several inches below last year. The demand for honey continued slow.

Vermont - Weather was mild during this period and all snow has melted again. Honey sales have improved a little since the holidays.

Pennsylvania - Temperatures were above normal during this period, setting new highs on January 26 and 27. Bees thoroughly cleaned house, and should be prepared for a prolonged cold spell should one occur. Broodrearing is above normal. Many colonies will be short of stores by spring. The warm weather, and alternate freezing and thawing have been hard on shrubs and meadows. However, good rains were building up subsoil moisture reserves. The demand for honey has been good.

New Jersey - Weather during this period continued mild. There was no apparent change in the conditions of bees. Precipitation was moderate.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 13 - 27)

Maryland - Temperatures were generally mild with a few snappy nights during this period. Temperatures were abnormally warm the latter part reaching near 80 degrees on one day. Soft maples that did not bloom during the previous warm spell came out in full bloom. Red maples have not yet bloomed. Bees made good cleansing flights and some robbing of weak colonies occurred. The movement of honey was very slow.

Virginia - The 1949 Virginia honey crop has all been sold, except for a few scattered lots. Demand was fair for good quality table honey. Offgrade packs of poor flavor and color sold slowly. Temperatures have been abnormally high, and excessive wear and tear

on the population of winter clusters is expected because of the daily activity of the bees. Abnormal broodrearing in December was being curtailed in January by exhaustion of pollen reserves immediately around winter clusters and no pollen yet coming in. Without some normal cool winter weather in February, colonies will reach swarming strength weeks ahead of schedule. Clusters are strong and vigorous. A few dandelions and wild flowers were in bloom, although out of season.

North Carolina - The winter up to January 30 has been unusually mild. Bees have been wintering satisfactorily, and clovers are in good condition.

South Carolina - Unseasonably warm weather prevailed through most of this period. Bees have been very active and getting enough nectar and pollen from winter bloom ing honeysuckle, black alders and shrubs to stimulate broodrearing. Good hives have some brood on three frames and some young bees emerging. Bees are around two weeks ahead of normal in broodrearing in the upper end of the State, while coastal areas are even further ahead. Stores are running low in mountain areas. There has been considerable rain in the northern part of the State but it has been dry in the southern and eastern areas.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 13 - 27)

Tennessee - The weather was very mild and rainy during this period. Dandelions, alder bushes and various other shrubs were in bloom and bees were bringing in pollen from them on several days. Queens were laying and most colonies have considerable brood. Consumption of stores has been rather heavy in some yards and light in others. Some spring feeding is expected to be necessary. Clovers and vetch appear to be in good condition. Most beekeepers have disposed of their 1949 honey production, but those with stocks still on hand report a slow demand.

Kentucky - Springlike weather has given the bees opportunity for good cleansing flights during this period. Colonies are in good condition. Stores are ample, but if the weather continued warm and broodrearing really gets underway without an outside food supply the situation may take a serious turn. Plant conditions are excellent. Orders for package bees and queens have been light.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 12-26)

Georgia - January has been the warmest in seventy years. Bees were out and working in most of the State and the general condition of colonies is fair. Stores were running low in the southern part of the State and feeding was necessary in some yards. Maple bloom was full and bees were active nearly every day. Brood was appearing and young bees were replacing the worn out older bees. The season is abnormally early, and all beekeepers are wondering what may be in store for them during the next two critical

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months. Package and queen shippers report that there has been little demand to date.

Florida - The winter has been very mild to date and prospects are for an early honey flow. Oranges were starting to bud and a few pre-season blossoms were beginning to open. Bees are well supplied with stores and about two weeks ahead of last year in development with broodrearing well underway. In the northwestern part of the State bees were making a living from a variety of plants.

Mississippi - The winter has been unusually warm so far, and has caused almost continuous broodrearing. Winter stores have been used up too rapidly, and many beekeepers have already begun feeding. Practically all honey has passed out of the hands of beekeepers.

Louisiana - Weather has been mild, permitting bee flights every day. In the southern part of the State willow, maple, elm, cabbage, blackberry, and clover were commencing

to bloom, and providing some pollen and a dribble of nectar. Brood was in 4 to 6 combs, which is more than usual for this time of the year. Consumption of stores has been heavy and feeding of light colonies will be necessary before spring. Bees in the northern part of the State were wintering well with a less than normal consumption of stores. Broodrearing was just starting with the new pollen being gathered from earlier plants. Package and queen shippers report that the demand is slow, but a little better than last year. Some package shippers are shifting to honey production, at least on a partial basis. The local honey market continued dull, but there was a slight improvement in the inquiry for large bulk lots.

HAWAII: (As of January 25)

The market for Island honey was dull. No mainland sales of Island honey were reported and local sales were too few to quote

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1500 cartons of small containers from Midwestern States. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Midwestern extracted 237 cans 60-lb., comb 111. 70 cases, 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, White Clover demand good, market firm; Light and Dark Amber and Buckwheat demand slow, market dull, White Clover 60-lb. cans, per lb. 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Light Amber 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢; Dark Amber 8¢; Buckwheat 7-8¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover demand slow, market dull, small lot sales 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75; some large lot sales of stock packed on order reported as follows: 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40; 36, 6-oz. glass jars Extra Fancy \$3.42; 24, 8-oz. jars Extra Fancy 2.40.

CHICAGO: (Continued)

COMB: Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, demand slow, market dull, White Clover, 24, sections 13-cz. cartons cellulose-wrapped mostly single case lot sales \$5.50-5.75; few \$6.00. OHIO, Buckwheat and Goldenrod demand very slow, market dull; 24, 11-oz. and over \$4.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies moderate but more than ample to continued slow demand, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars, 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.85; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 60-lb. cans \$7.50-7.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 44,850 lbs.

MICH., 12,425 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand good, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$3.90-4.50. Bulk to bakers in 60-lb. cans Dark and Light Amber mostly 9¢. per lb. Sales other MIDWESTERN, in Delux jars White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75.

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KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Dealers report growing interest and better demand. Anticipate higher prices soon. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover, White and Light Amber, per lb. 10-10½¢, some large lots 9¢. IOWA, Clover, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.80; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey remain unchanged, Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers show a wide range in prices as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$3.15-3.61 per case 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.30-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars; \$3.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars; \$6.85-10.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars; \$6.85-8.18 per case 12, 5-lb. tins.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck, 60-lb. cans. Minn: White Sweetclover 250, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 75.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady for small containers; demand very slow, market dull for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: demand slow, market weaker for Light Amber to Amber; market dull for other stock. To bakers and large users - per lb. MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover 13¢; Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude, Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 23,400 lbs. Mich.; by truck 3,700 lbs. Wis.; 18,600 lbs. North Central; by boat 15,600 lbs. Calif., 2,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand improving, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.55; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75. CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk per lb. - WISCONSIN, Light Amber 12½¢; White Clover 14¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 11½-12¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 60,000 lbs. Idaho; by boat Cristobal 42 drums; Florida 21 cartons; Cuba 25 barrels, 270 drums; Guatemala 196 drums, 200 cases. Demand moderate, market continues unsettled with all factors awaiting honey support program announcement.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioner wholesalers and other users - CUBA, barrels and drums 8 3/4-9½¢, tins 10-11½¢. PUERTO RICO, barrels 8 3/4-9¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 13¢. MIDWESTERN and INTER-MOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12½-13½¢. NEW YORK, Water White Clover 16¢; Light Amber Clover 11½¢; Buckwheat 9-10½¢. OHIO, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. COLORADO, White Clover 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90. Imported and Domestic, Blended 2 dozen cartons 8-oz. \$1.35 per doz.; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz.; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00. NEW YORK, Light Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat bags Guatemala 42; Puerto Rico 7; Cuba 206; Chile 286. Demand moderate, market firm with slightly stronger market prevailing particularly on Bleachable. SOUTH AMERICAN 52-54¢; CENTRAL AMERICAN 46-49¢, Darker 43-45¢; AFRICAN 42-45¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted, 960 lbs. Iowa, 3,589 lbs. other Midwestern. Comb, truck receipts very light.

EXTRACTED: Demand fair, market steady. Brokers sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 60-lb. tins 12¢ per lb.; 12, 1-lb. nondrip Delux jars \$4.35.

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. fiber cups \$2.90.

COMB: Demand very slow, market dull. Sales by wholesalers to retailers - cases of 24, 1-lb. combs: WISCONSIN, No. 1, Clover \$8.00; OHIO, Buckwheat \$4.50-5.00.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - by motor truck from Oregon 20, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho extract cased approximately 25,000 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand very slow account extremely low temperature and lack of adequate transportation. Wholesale prices to retailers or other large buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.60; 12, 16-oz. glass \$3.00-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.16; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.75. Bulk honey, no sales reported.

COMB: Approximately 200 cases received from Idaho. Wholesale prices to retailers - IDAHO, Fancy 12-oz. \$7.75; No. 1, 12-oz. \$7.50; Choice 10-oz. \$6.50; unclassified 10-oz. \$6.00.

BEESWAX: No activity.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Mixed Flowers, Light \$7.50; Buckwheat \$6.50.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 2-lb. jars 50¢. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 13.-15¢. IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Buckwheat Dark Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 8-10¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers consisted of the following: from Northern California: 10 cans of Light Amber Thistle; from Central California: 16 cans of Extra Light Amber Lima Bean; from Nevada: 130 cans of Extra Light Amber Clover. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly California origin, were unchanged as listed as follows:

EXTRACTED: \$2.40-2.75 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.40-3.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.40-4.94 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; some Sage \$5.40; \$2.75-3.10 per case of 12, 1½-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans, some Thistle \$6.70; \$4.10-4.75 per case 12, 2-lb. jars, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: \$10.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - cases extracted Idaho 820; Wash. 255; bakers honey 60-lb. cans: Wash. 80; Oreg. 128. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - Demand moderate, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.25-7.60, few high as \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.15-4.45, few high as \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.85-4.20, few high as \$4.60; creamed honey 36, 14-oz. cups \$6.45; 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25-4.50. Sales to bakers in 60-lb. cans - OREGON and WASHINGTON, Light Amber to Amber, per lb. 10¢.

COMB: Arrivals 100 cases Idaho. Market steady. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$6.75.

Washington 25, D. C.

February 1, 1950

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HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1949

(Released by Bureau of Agricultural Economics Jan. 20, 1950)

Honey production in 1949 totaled 226,978,000 pounds -- 10 percent more than the 206,305,000 pounds in 1948 and 8 percent more than the 1943-47 average. Stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-December totaled 83,204,000 pounds, compared with 70,862,000 pounds a year earlier. Beeswax production during the year was 4,151,000 pounds -- 3 percent above that of 1948. The crop was produced by 5,591,000 colonies of bees, 2 percent less than in 1948. These estimates are based on reports from a large number of beekeepers and include both farm and non-farm apiaries.

Honey production compared with a year ago was up 34 percent in the South Central region, 26 percent in the West North Central, 16 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, but was down 17 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West. Texas accounted for practically all the increase in the South Central and Iowa accounted for most of the increase in the West North Central region. The North Atlantic States had a poor season due mainly to dry weather during the summer months. The ten leading commercial honey States produced 141 million pounds of honey, or 62 percent of the total production. These States ranking in order of production are: Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Florida, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Idaho.

The average honey production per colony was 40.6 pounds in 1949 compared with 36.0 pounds in 1948. This average production per colony is the second highest since 1941, being exceeded only by that of 1945. Honey yield per colony averaged 67.1 pounds in the West North Central, 52.6 pounds in the West, 41.7 pounds in the East North Central, 36.2 pounds in the North Atlantic, 26.6 pounds in the South Atlantic and 24.4 pounds in the South Central States. Colony yield in Iowa was back to normal this year with an average of 86 pounds compared with the record low of 30 pounds last year. This increase in Iowa accounted for most of the change in the yield for the West North Central region which rose from 48.4 pounds last year to 67.1 pounds this year. Nebraska had a poor honey yield both this year and last, averaging only 50 pounds per colony in both years. Texas had a normal year with 43 pounds per colony, which was more than double last year's exceptionally low yield of 21 pounds. Bees in Montana came through the severe winter in very poor condition, which followed by a dry summer season resulted in a very poor honey crop.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-December totaled 83,204,000 pounds, compared with 70,862,000 pounds last year and the 5-year average stocks of 31,585,000 pounds. Honey stocks on hand were the heaviest since records began in 1942 and amounted to 37 percent of production, which compares with 34 percent in 1948 and 27 percent in 1947. In the Western States producers had about half of their 1949 production on hand for sale. Stocks as a percent of production were 40 percent in the North Atlantic States, 39 percent in the East North Central, 36 percent in the West North Central, 24 percent in the South Atlantic, and 18 percent in the South Central States. Stocks represent all honey held by producers in mid-December 1949, including some 1948 crop honey.

Beeswax production totaled 4,151,000 pounds -- 3 percent more than in 1948. The Western and North Central States produced 68 percent of the crop.

Prices received by beekeepers for all honey sold in 1949 averaged 15.2 cents per pound. This was 15 percent less than the 1948 average of 17.9 cents, the lowest annual average since 1942. These estimated prices include the combined wholesale and retail sales of extracted, chunk and comb honey in all size containers from both large and small apiaries. Greatest decreases from 1948 - about 18 percent - occurred in prices of extracted honey sold by beekeepers at wholesale, which averaged 11.3 cents per pound in 1949, compared with 13.7 cents a year earlier, and the 1940-49 average of 13.4 cents. The 1940-49 average will be used in computing parity prices for honey in 1950. Comb honey sold wholesale declined only about 8 percent -- from 30.4 cents in 1948 to 28.1 cents in 1949. This 1949 average price was still about 20 percent higher than the 10-year average for wholesale comb honey -- 23.4 cents per pound. Declines during the year in prices for other types of sale varied from 12 percent for chunk honey sold wholesale, to only 9 percent for chunk and comb honey sold at retail by beekeepers. Movement of honey was slow during 1949, and stocks continue to accumulate.

Beeswax prices received by beekeepers declined about 13 percent -- from 43.2 cents per pound in 1948 to 37.6 cents in 1949. This was the lowest since 1941.

HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

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HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX (CONTINUED) *

State and Div.	Colonies of Bees	Honey		Honey		Beeswax		Value of Production				
		Production per colony		Production		Production		Honey	Beeswax			
		1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	
		Thousands	Pounds			Thousands	pounds	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	
Ohio	321	305	35	32	11,235	9,760	225	234	2,303	1,718	97	89
Ind.	172	172	39	36	6,708	6,192	127	118	1,402	1,307	55	47
Ill.	216	192	17	28	3,672	5,376	.88	129	683	984	39	50
Mich.	173	183	50	53	8,650	9,699	190	165	1,280	1,338	84	64
Wis.	195	195	38	65	7,410	12,675	133	190	1,045	1,521	57	74
E.N.C. - I.	1,077	1,042	35.0	41.7	37,675	43,702	763	836	6,713	6,868	332	324
Minn.	290	284	75	87	21,750	24,708	435	445	3,589	3,014	187	165
Iowa	246	209	30	86	7,380	17,974	184	306	1,026	2,067	81	113
Mo.	203	183	22	26	4,466	4,758	67	81	951	828	29	30
N. Dak.	21	16	95	65	1,995	1,040	28	21	321	111	12	8
S. Dak.	17	16	115	100	1,955	1,600	27	30	371	192	11	11
Nebr.	55	44	50	50	2,750	2,200	55	46	402	282	24	17
Kans.	64	63	48	38	3,072	2,394	61	43	436	352	26	16
W. N. C.	896	815	48.4	67.1	43,368	54,674	857	972	7,096	6,846	370	360
Del.	3	3	35	30	105	90	3	2	28	22	1	1
Md.	31	31	25	35	775	1,085	19	21	207	266	8	8
Va.	154	151	20	21	3,080	3,171	46	51	958	951	19	18
W. Va.	116	121	18	21	2,088	2,541	29	38	752	811	12	14
N. C.	187	189	22	13	4,114	2,457	58	37	1,296	759	24	14
S. C.	66	59	13	12	858	708	18	15	245	209	7	6
Ge.	232	216	20	19	4,640	4,104	111	70	1,090	973	49	27
Fla.	199	189	41	60	8,159	11,340	139	170	1,624	1,894	60	68
S. A.	988	959	24.1	26.6	23,819	25,496	423	404	6,200	5,885	180	156
Ky.	193	164	10	14	1,930	2,296	31	44	600	726	13	16
Term.	185	179	16	16	2,960	2,864	56	74	873	750	24	29
Ala.	202	204	20	18	4,040	3,672	105	95	1,155	944	.45	37
Miss.	.82	82	18	19	1,476	1,558	32	28	335	333	14	11
Ark.	101	106	20	15	2,020	1,590	53	35	485	285	23	14
La.	96	101	20	20	1,920	2,020	40	32	252	267	18	13
Okla.	58	58	27	34	1,566	1,972	41	35	424	418	18	14
Tex.	283	311	21	43	5,943	13,373	119	254	808	1,645	50	97
S. C.	1,200	1,205	18.2	24.4	21,855	29,345	477	597	4,932	5,368	205	231
Mont.	64	62	122	58	7,808	3,596	141	61	968	439	62	22
Idaho	172	167	35	54	6,020	9,018	138	189	722	1,055	59	64
Wyo.	34	29	69	90	2,346	2,610	59	50	279	279	.26	18
Colo.	74	73	90	60	6,660	4,380	123	83	986	552	53	28
N. Mex.	20	20	45	50	900	1,000	16	14	140	108	7	5
Ariz.	63	65	53	54	3,339	3,510	47	49	421	337	20	17
Utah	52	49	49	48	2,548	2,352	51	49	367	235	22	18
Nev.	14	14	40	49	560	686	12	16	83	79	5	6
Wash.	77	73	28	46	2,156	3,358	54	81	343	423	23	29
Oreg.	64	56	32	46	2,048	2,576	45	46	334	386	19	16
Calif.	442	438	51	50	22,542	21,900	496	394	2,885	2,278	213	138
West.	1,076	1,046	52.9	52.6	56,927	54,986	1,182	1,032	7,528	6,171	509	361
U. S.	5,724	5,591	36.0	40.6	206,305	226,978	4,044	4,151	36,869	34,461	1,747	1,559

1948 Revised.

1949 Preliminary.

* Released by Bureau of Agricultural Economics Jan. 20, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 3

HONEY AND BEESWAX: AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1948 AND 1949 *

State : and : Division:	Extracted Honey				Chunk				Comb				All Honey		Beeswax	
	Wholesale : 1948 : 1949;	Retail : 1948 : 1949	Wholesale : 1948 : 1949;	Retail : 1948 : 1949	Wholesale : 1948 : 1949;	Retail : 1948 : 1949	Wholesale : 1948 : 1949;	Retail : 1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	1948 : 1949	
													CENTS			
Maine	26	26	35	33	--	--	--	--	35	35	40	40	34.2	31.3	41	40
N. H.	27	23	33	31	--	--	--	--	37	34	42	40	31.6	28.6	41	40
Vt.	21	21	28	27	--	--	--	--	35	33	40	42	28.2	25.1	42	40
Mass.	26	26	33	32	--	--	--	--	37	37	42	42	32.1	29.9	42	41
R. I.	26	24	33	31	--	--	--	--	37	35	42	42	29.6	29.2	42	40
Conn.	25	23	29	31	--	--	--	--	37	35	42	42	28.2	29.9	42	40
N. Y.	13	12	23	20	26	--	30	27	32	29	36	32	15.1	14.2	45	40
N. J.	23	17	31	32	--	--	32	32	35	35	41	37	28.8	26.2	44	41
Pa.	16	14	26	23	24	24	27	27	27	26	33	31	22.1	20.1	44	42
N. A.	14.5	13.1	26.6	24.8	24.4	24.0	27.4	27.1	30.0	27.8	34.9	32.6	19.4	18.0	44.2	40.8
Ohio	15	12	25	21	28	25	33	30	32	29	37	35	20.5	17.6	43	38
Ind.	15	14	24	24	--	26	29	30	30	28	36	31	20.9	21.1	43	40
Ill.	15	13	24	21	22	24	27	27	27	32	28	28	18.6	18.3	44	39
Mich.	11	11	21	19	28	24	34	25	33	29	39	33	14.8	13.8	44	39
Wis.	13	10	20	16	--	--	26	24	29	29	34	31	14.1	12.0	43	39
E.N.C.	13.5	11.4	23.1	19.9	27.1	24.6	31.5	28.6	31.2	28.6	36.3	31.7	17.8	15.7	43.5	38.9
Minn.	15	11	22	18	21	--	24	23	28	27	31	30	16.5	12.2	43	37
Iowa	13	10	19	18	--	21	24	25	31	26	33	30	13.9	11.5	44	37
Mo.	16	11	22	20	26	24	29	27	31	25	33	29	21.3	17.4	44	37
N. Dak.	13	9	22	19	--	--	26	--	26	--	30	30	16.1	10.7	42	38
S. Dak.	16	10	23	17	--	--	26	25	24	24	28	26	19.0	12.0	42	38
Nebr.	13	11	19	17	20	20	25	24	25	25	28	27	14.6	12.8	43	37
Kans.	12	12	20	17	--	22	23	23	26	24	29	26	14.2	14.7	42	38
W.N.C.	14.2	10.6	21.5	18.3	24.6	21.9	27.8	26.1	27.8	26.0	30.5	29.4	16.4	12.5	43.2	37.1
Del.	19	16	27	25	29	24	33	28	--	35	31	27.0	24.2	42	36	
Md.	20	16	28	26	29	24	--	28	30	27	34	31	26.7	24.5	42	36
Va.	26	25	31	32	29	25	34	30	31	29	35	34	31.1	30.0	42	36
W.Va.	26	26	32	32	35	29	40	34	35	31	40	36	36.0	31.9	42	37
N.C.	23	25	30	31	29	30	39	32	30	31	34	33	31.5	30.9	41	40
S.C.	27	25	28	28	30	29	33	31	32	30	34	32	28.6	29.5	41	40
Ge.	18	21	28	25	24	24	30	30	31	--	34	--	23.5	23.7	44	39
Fla.	17	15	26	22	24	19	31	24	--	22	32	27	19.9	16.7	43	40
S. A.	18.5	16.8	28.5	27.4	26.4	22.8	36.7	31.4	32.3	29.9	35.8	33.8	26.0	23.1	42.6	38.4
Ky.	26	24	28	26	32	29	35	35	35	31	37	36	31.1	31.6	42	37
Tenn.	27	23	30	26	28	26	32	29	29	28	33	31	29.5	26.2	42	39
Ala.	26	22	28	25	28	26	32	30	30	28	34	32	28.6	25.7	43	39
Miss.	21	18	23	23	--	22	31	24	--	24	32	26	22.7	21.4	43	39
Ark.	21	14	25	21	24	23	29	25	25	24	32	27	24.0	17.9	44	39
La.	11	10	19	18	--	17	23	25	--	25	--	26	13.1	13.2	44	40
Okla.	18	13	30	24	27	22	30	25	29	24	33	26	27.1	21.2	44	40
Texas	11	11	19	18	21	17	25	22	22	20	27	24	13.6	12.3	42	38
S. C.	16.3	12.5	25.3	22.1	27.6	24.0	31.8	30.2	28.0	27.6	33.3	30.6	22.6	18.3	43.0	38.5
Mont.	11	12	18	16	--	20	25	26	28	30	30	32	12.4	12.2	44	36
Idaho	11	10	15	14	--	--	30	25	31	27	34	30	12.0	11.7	43	34
Wyo.	11	10	19	15	--	20	28	23	28	30	--	34	11.9	10.7	44	37
Colo.	13	10	17	14	18	17	22	20	31	30	34	31	14.8	12.6	43	34
N. Mex.	14	10	18	12	21	--	--	24	30	25	34	30	15.6	10.8	42	36
Ariz.	12	9	18	13	--	26	--	30	--	30	34	34	12.6	9.6	42	35
Utah	14	9	16	14	--	--	--	--	27	--	32	--	14.4	10.0	43	37
Nevada	13	9	16	14	--	--	--	--	27	24	32	--	14.9	11.5	43	36
Wash.	14	11	17	17	27	--	30	25	30	26	37	30	15.9	12.6	43	36
Oreg.	13	11	19	17	25	23	29	28	30	28	34	31	16.3	15.0	42	35
Calif.	11	9	20	15	--	--	--	--	32	26	36	34	12.8	10.4	43	35
WEST.	11.3	9.7	18.4	15.1	18.8	18.0	25.4	22.4	30.3	27.3	35.1	32.4	13.2	11.2	43.1	35.1
U. S.	13.7	11.3	22.9	20.3	26.0	22.9	33.2	30.1	30.4	28.1	35.0	32.0	17.9	15.2	43.2	37.6

1/ 1948 revised; 1949 preliminary.

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE MARKETING OF HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1949

The calendar year 1949 was rather variable in its effects on beekeepers. Those who produced chunk honey, comb honey, or had only a few colonies producing extracted honey experienced rather satisfactory returns or benefits from their efforts. On the other hand, many of the larger commercial producers of extracted honey who were dependent upon beekeeping for their livelihood reported that prices received were ruinously low.

The demand for extracted honey, which has been very slow since mid-1947 when sugar was taken off the wartime ration list, continued inactive throughout 1949 and price trends were downward. The honey crop produced in 1948 was not large as compared with recent years, but supplies carried over into the spring of 1949 were in excess of demand. In the spring of 1949 the U.S. Department of Agriculture purchased approximately 11½ million pounds of extracted honey to remove some of the burdensome supplies. The honey was purchased in 5-lb. containers and was for use in connection with the School Lunch Program. During the period that these supplies were being purchased, the market for honey "steadied, but going into the fall of 1949, when it became apparent that the 1949 crop was going to approach record production, prices again began decline. When the Agricultural Act of 1949 was signed on October 31, with honey included as one of the crops requiring mandatory price support, the downward spiral in prices was checked. The Agricultural Act of 1949

provides for mandatory price support of the 1950 honey crop at somewhere between 60 and 90 percent of parity, but left support for the 1949 crop of honey to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Some beekeepers continued to move their honey to market after the Act was passed - while others held back on commitments awaiting information on how the support would be accomplished and at what levels.

The price to beekeepers for extracted honey in 60s in California was 5-11¢ per lb. according to quality, during the calendar year 1949, as compared with 7-17¢ during 1948. Prices in the Pacific Northwest, Intermountain, Plains, East Central, and North Central States ranged 5-14¢ during 1949, as compared with 7-20¢ during 1948. In the New England States prices ranged 6-14¢ during 1949, as compared with 9-20¢ during 1948. Prices in the Southeastern States ranged 5-14¢ during 1949, as compared with 5-20¢ during 1948.

The market for crude beeswax declined throughout the year. Prices to producers started off the year at mostly 43-45¢ per lb. and finished the year at mostly 32-37¢ per lb. Prices during the calendar year 1948 ranged mostly 40-45¢ per lb. The wartime ceiling price for crude beeswax was $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

Many beekeepers reported heavy losses of bees from insecticides and losses of bee forage from herbicides during the calendar year 1949.

The tables below briefly summarize prices by months as shown on the Semi-Monthly market reports.

PRODUCERS' SALES OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS BY MONTHS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1949 (Per 15
CALIFORNIA (Mostly Delivered Sales) : PACIFIC N.W. : INTERMOUNTAIN

CALIFORNIA (Mostly Delivered Sales)										PACIFIC N.W. & INTERMOUNTAIN		
Orange	Alfalfa	Cotton	Cotton	Buckwht	Buckwht	Sage	Thistle	1 Sales f.o.b. shipping pt				
White	Lt. Amber	Alfalfa	Ex. Lt.	Sage Ex.	Lt. Amber	White or Extra	Lt. Amber or White or Lt.					
or	or Ex. Lt.	Light or	Amber or Lt. Amber	or Extra	Extra	Light	Lt. Amber	White, Legumes, Amber Clovers,				
Better	Amber	Ex. Light	White	or	Light	White	or	Fireweed or Alfalfa				
		Amber		White	Amber		White	Blackberry				
Jan.	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-8 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1/3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Feb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-8 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$					8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mar.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$						8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Apr.												8 1/3-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
May												
June	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$							Few	11 2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
July	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$							Few	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aug.	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2/3-7 $\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$					Few 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$				8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-8 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-11 $\frac{1}{2}$			8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$			8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$			7-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
								10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$		9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT)

(Continued) - BRIEF REVIEW OF THE MARKETING OF HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1949

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HONEY AT IMPORTANT MARKETS BY MONTHS, 1949.

(Simple price range of high and low, regardless of State of origin, as shown in the Semi-Monthly Honey Reports)

Month:	60 P O U N D C A N S E X T R A C T E D H O N E Y (Per lb.)											
	BOSTON			NEW YORK CITY			PITTSBURGH			PHILADELPHIA		
Jan.	14 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	14-15 ¹ / ₂	10-10 ¹ / ₂	-	13 ¹	8-12 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	16 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂
Feb.	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	14-16 ¹ / ₂	9-10 ¹ / ₂	-	11-13 ¹	8 ¹ / ₂ -15 ¹ / ₂	-	-	-	16 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂
Mar.	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	14-16 ¹ / ₂	9-10 ¹ / ₂	-	11-12 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂ -13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	12 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	12-15 ¹ / ₂
Apr.	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	-	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	-	11-12 ¹ / ₂	9-11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	12 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	12-15 ¹ / ₂
May	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	13-13 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	-	11-12 ¹ / ₂	9-11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	-	13 ¹ / ₂	-	12-15 ¹ / ₂
June	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	13-14 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	-	11 ¹ / ₂	9-11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	13-16 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	-	12-15 ¹ / ₂
July	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	-	8-9 ¹ / ₂	-	10-11 ¹ / ₂	9-11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	-	13 ¹ / ₂	-	12 ¹ / ₂
Aug.	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	-	8-9 ¹ / ₂	-	10 ¹ / ₂	9-11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	-	16 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂
Sept.	14 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12-16 ¹ / ₂	8-9 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	-	10-13 ¹ / ₂	-	11-12 ¹ / ₂
Oct.	13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12-13 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	8-10 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	12-13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	-	11 ¹ / ₂
Nov.	13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12-13 ¹ / ₂	8-9 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂ -17 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂ -13 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	12 ¹ / ₂ -13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	-	9-12 ¹ / ₂
Dec.	13 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ -16 ¹ / ₂	9-9 ¹ / ₂	-	11-13 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹	-	12 ¹ / ₂ -14 ¹ / ₂	-	11-11 ¹ / ₂

60 POUNDS CANS EXTRACTED HONEY (Continued). (Per lb.)

CHICAGO			KANSAS CITY			ST. LOUIS			MINNEAPOLIS			DENVER			PORTLAND		
Month:	White, :Lt.Amb. : Clover	Buckwheat	Dark, :Clover	White, :Amber	Light	White, :Clover	Light	White	Light, :Clover	Light	White, :Amber	Light, :Alf-SwOvrs:Clovers	White, :Lt.Amb.	White, :Alf-SwOvrs:Clovers	White, :Per can)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jan.:	11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Per can)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Feb.:	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	14-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Mar.:	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Apr.:	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.25	-	-	-			
May:	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.00	-	-	-			
June:	10-12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.40	-	-	-			
July:	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.40	-	-	-			
Aug.:	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.40	-	-	-			
Sept.:	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	Buckwheat	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.40	-	-	-			
Oct.:	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75-8.40	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Nov.:	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.70-8.40	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Dec.:	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-13 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50-7.75:11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-		

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF SIX 5 POUND CONTAINERS (Dollars per Case)

Months	BOSTON	CHICAGO	DENVER	DETROIT	KANSAS CITY	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA
Jan.	\$6.00	\$5.00-6.00	\$4.95-6.50	\$5.00-5.10	\$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$3.97-6.00	\$6.00
Feb.	4.85	6.00	4.85-5.00	4.80-5.10	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.97-5.97	6.00
Mar.	4.85	6.00	4.75-4.85	4.75-5.10	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82-5.97	6.00
Apr.	4.85	5.50-6.00	4.75-4.85	4.75-5.10	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82-5.97	6.00
May	4.85	6.00	4.85	4.80-5.10	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82-5.97	6.00
June	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	4.85	-	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.82-5.97	6.00
July	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4.85	-	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.47-5.25	6.00
Aug.	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	4.85	-	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42-5.25	6.00
Sept.	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.20-5.00	4.65	4.50-5.10	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42-5.25	4.95-6.00
Oct.	4.85	4.75	4.65	4.20-4.25	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42-5.25	4.85
Nov.	4.80-4.85	4.75-4.80	4.85	4.25-4.50	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42-5.25	4.90
Dec.	4.80-4.85	4.75	4.85	4.00-4.50	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.42-5.25	4.85

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF SIX 5-PINTED CONTAINERS (Dollars per case) (Continued)

Month:	MINNEAPOLIS*	NEW YORK	PITTSBURGH	PORTLAND*	ST. LOUIS	SAN FRANCIS.	SEATTLE*
Jan. :	\$ 5.95	\$ 4.75-6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.40-5.00	\$ 5.00-6.60	\$ 4.20-4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 4.12-4.25
Feb. :	5.10-5.95	4.40-6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.37-5.00	5.25-6.60	4.20-4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25
Mar. :	5.10	4.40-5.95	5.00-6.00	4.37-5.00	4.30-6.60	4.20-4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.00-4.25
Apr. :	5.10	4.40-5.75	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.00	4.30-6.60	4.20-4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.35-4.00
May :	4.90-5.10	4.40-5.75	5.00	4.50-5.00	4.30-6.60	4.10-4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.98-4.25
June :	4.90-5.10	4.25-7.50	5.00	4.20-5.00	4.30-6.60	3.75-4.75	3.98-4.25
July :	4.90-5.10	4.25-7.50	5.00	4.12-4.75	4.30-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.98-4.25
Aug. :	4.90-5.10	4.25-6.00	5.00	4.12-4.75	4.30-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.95-4.25
Sept. :	4.90-5.10	4.25-4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.80-4.85	3.75-4.75	4.30-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.85-3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. :	4.90-5.10	4.17-4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.80-4.85	3.75-4.50	4.30-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75-3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. :	4.90-5.10	4.17-7.50	4.80-4.85	3.75-4.20	4.50-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75-3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. :	4.90-5.10	4.17-7.50	4.80-4.85	3.75-4.20	4.50-6.60	3.75-4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.75-3.97 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24-1 POUND JARS. (Dollars per case). (Includes all types of jars)

Month	BOSTON	CHIC. CO.	DENVER	DETROIT	KANS. CITY	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPH.
Jan.	5.45-5.75	5.00-5.50	4.90-5.50	5.00-6.10	5.00	4.80-6.15	5.75-6.10
Feb.	5.45-5.75	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	5.00-6.10	4.90-5.00	4.80-6.15	5.75-6.10
Mar.	5.50-5.75	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-6.10	4.90	4.80-6.15	5.75-6.10
Apr.	5.45-5.75	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	4.65-6.10	4.90	4.80-6.15	4.75-6.10
May	5.45-5.75	6.00	4.00-4.50	4.65-5.75	5.00	4.80-6.15	4.75-6.10
June	5.45-5.75	6.00	4.00-4.50	4.65-5.75	5.00	4.80-6.15	4.75-6.10
July	5.45-5.75	-	4.00-4.50	4.65-5.75	-	4.40-6.15	4.75-6.10
Aug.	5.45-5.75	5.50	4.05-4.50	4.65-6.10	5.05	4.40-6.15	4.75-6.10
Sept.	5.45-5.75	4.75-6.00	4.05-4.50	4.50-5.75	5.05	4.40-6.15	4.75-6.10
Oct.	5.45-5.75	4.75	4.35-5.50	4.50-5.75	-	4.40-6.15	4.75-6.10
Nov.	5.25-5.75	4.75-6.60	4.35	4.25-5.75	-	4.40-6.15	4.50-6.10
Dec.	5.25-5.75	4.75-6.50	4.35-4.50	4.25-5.75	5.00	4.40-6.15	4.55-6.10

* Sales to retailers. ¹*Brokers sales to wholesalers.

(Continued)

(Continued) - BRIEF REVIEW OF THE MARKETING OF HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1949

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HONEY IN IMPORTANT MARKETS BY MONTHS, 1949

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24-1 POUND JARS (Dollars per Case) (Includes all types of jars)

Month:	MINNEAPOLIS*	NEW YORK	PITTSBURGH	FORTLAND*	ST. LOUIS	SAN FRANCIS	SEATTLE*
Jan.	\$ 6.30	\$ 4.64-9.00	5.75-8.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.25-6.50	\$ 4.75-5.00	\$ 4.50
Feb.	6.30	4.00-8.70	5.75-8.50	4.85-5.00	5.25-6.50	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75
Mar.	6.30	4.00-8.70	5.75-8.50	4.75-5.00	4.75-6.50	4.75-5.00	4.75
Apr.	6.30	4.64-8.00	5.75-8.50	4.75-6.20	4.75-6.50	4.75-5.00	4.20-4.75
May	5.90	4.64-8.00	5.75-8.50	4.85-5.00	4.75-6.50	4.75-5.00	4.32-4.75
June	5.90	4.64-8.00	5.75-8.50	4.85-5.00	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.32-4.75
July	5.90	4.64-8.00	5.75-8.50	5.75-6.10	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.20-4.32
Aug.	5.90	4.64-8.00	5.75-8.50	5.65-6.20	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.15-4.45
Sept.	5.90	4.50-5.75	5.75-8.70	5.50-6.20	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.20-4.45
Oct.	5.90	4.50-4.75	5.75-8.70	5.50-6.20	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.20-4.45
Nov.	5.90	4.50-6.35	5.75-8.70	-	4.75-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.20-4.45
Dec.	5.90	4.50-6.35	5.75-8.70	6.00-6.20	4.95-6.50	4.40-4.94	4.20-4.45

*Sales to retailers. *Brokers sales to wholesalers.

CREAMED HONEY - CASES OF 24-1 POUND JARS (Dollars per case)

Month:	BOSTON	DENVER	KANSAS CITY	NEW YORK	PITTSBURGH	FORTLAND*	SEATTLE*
Jan.	5.75	5.40	5.00	5.80-6.56	5.75	-	4.30
Feb.	5.45-5.75	5.40	4.90-5.00	5.80-6.56	5.75	4.85-5.00	-
Mar.	5.45-5.75	5.40	4.90	5.80-5.98	5.75	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00
Apr.	5.45-5.75	5.40-5.50	4.90	-	5.75	5.00-5.25	4.55-5.00
May	5.45-5.75	5.50	5.00	-	5.75	-	4.55-5.00
June	5.45-5.75	5.20-5.50	5.00	-	5.75	-	4.55-5.00
July	5.45-5.75	5.20-5.50	-	-	5.75	-	4.55-5.00
Aug.	5.45-5.75	5.20-5.50	5.05	-	5.75	-	4.55-5.00
Sept.	5.45-5.75	5.20-5.50	5.05	-	5.75	-	4.55
Oct.	-	-	-	-	5.75	4.25	4.25
Nov.	-	-	-	-	5.75	4.75-4.78	4.25
Dec.	-	-	-	-	5.75	-	4.25

*Sales to retailers. *Brokers sales to wholesalers.

SECTION COMB HONEY (PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS)

Month:	CHICAGO	PORTLAND	ST. LOUIS	SEATTLE	CRUDE BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT
	Dollars Per Case				ALL STATES
Jan.	5.50-7.50	-	7.50-8.00	-	Cents per lb.
Feb.	4.00-4.50	-	-	-	Mostly 43-45¢, few 41¢, few 50-53¢
Mar.	5.75	7.00-8.00	-	-	Mostly 43-45¢, few 41¢, few 50-53¢
Apr.	6.00-7.00	7.00-8.00	-	8.55	Mostly 43-45¢, few 40¢, few 50-55¢
May	4.00-6.00	-	-	8.55	Mostly 43-45¢, few 41¢, few 48¢
June	-	-	-	-	Mostly 38-45¢, few 47¢
July	5.00-6.00	-	-	-	Mostly 38-43¢, few 35¢, few 45-48¢
Aug.	6.00-7.00	-	-	-	Mostly 36-43¢, few 35¢, few 45-50¢
Sep.	5.00-7.00	-	-	7.50	Mostly 32-38¢, few 40-45¢
Oct.	4.50-8.00	7.00-7.50	-	6.25-7.25	Mostly 32-38¢, few 30¢, few 40-46¢
Nov.	6.00-7.00	6.90-7.50	-	6.50-7.25	Mostly 32-38¢, few 30¢, few 40-46¢
Dec.	4.50-7.50	6.75-7.50	-	6.50-7.25	Mostly 32-37¢, few 29-30¢, few 40-45¢

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Washington 25, D. C.
Wednesday, February 15, 1950.

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SUMMARY

Weather conditions were generally favorable for bees over much of the country during this period. In the northern sections, mild days permitted cleansing flights and most reports indicated that bees are generally in good condition. In the Pacific Northwest, bees came through the severe sub-zero temperatures of January in good condition, attributed in part to the deep snow cover on hives which protected the bees from the cold. In mid-western and eastern areas, broodrearing was far ahead of normal and beekeepers are fearful that colonies left marginal stores may run out of feed, or that swarms will reach peak strength too early. Plant conditions were also ahead of normal, but there is danger that late severe freezes might damage them. In Florida, citrus was coming into full bloom and with colonies strong, and weather ideal for nectar secretion a good flow is anticipated. In southern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi ti-ti was in full bloom and was furnishing a light to good nectar flow, and colonies were building up rapidly. In the Lower Valley of Texas, the citrus honey flow is expected to be heavy the last week in February and prospects are favorable for good yields.

The market for large lots of bulk honey was steady at mid-February as compared with the first of the month, but trading was generally light. A number of beekeepers reported they were holding back on making commitments until definite information on operations of the price support program under the Agricultural Act of 1949 have been announced. Beekeeper sales to bottlers, per lb. were reported as follows: California, Light Amber Alfalfa 8¢ f.o.b., Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8 1/3¢ delivered, Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Lima Bean 9¢ delivered, Extra Light Amber Thistle-Alfalfa 7 1/2-8¢ delivered; Intermountain States White, Clover 9-9 1/2¢ f.o.b., Plains, North Central and East Central States, White Clover 7 1/2-10¢ f.o.b. or delivered; and Florida Light Amber to White Orange 8¢ f.o.b.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9 -
supplemented by telegraphic reports thru Feb.
15)

Southern California - Rather heavy rains occurred in Los Angeles on February 6 and 10 making the total to date, since July 1, 9.17 inches as compared with 5.68 inches last year and a normal of 9.22 inches. Some outlying and mountain districts received considerably more precipitation. Temperatures ranged from 38 to 53 degrees minimum at Los Angeles to 56 to 74 degrees maximum. Honey crop prospects are good in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, but

The market was about steady for packaged honey in direct sales to nearby grocery stores and to consumers. The demand was variable, with some beekeepers experiencing a fair to good volume of trading, while others were finding the selling very slow. In some areas labor strikes were seriously reducing the movement. In Southeastern and Eastern States local supplies were exhausted in many areas with shipped-in honey supplying the market. Larger bottlers reported that movement of extracted honey through regular wholesale channels was fairly good and that sales during January and early February were in heavier volume than during the same period a year ago. The demand continued good with the market firm for good quality section comb and bulk comb honey.

The market for extracted honey in the leading wholesale markets at mid-February were practically unchanged as compared with the first of the month although a few changes upward were recorded. Steady prices were recorded at Boston, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle. Slightly higher prices were recorded at Chicago for 60-lb. cans of Light Amber Clover and for Buckwheat; at Kansas City for 60-lb. cans; and at Portland for 60-lb. cans and for some of the small consumer sized units.

The market for crude beeswax was steady, with most trading reported at 32-37¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers with an occasional sale higher.

No details concerning the operation of the price support program under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 have yet been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

in San Bernardino County rainfall is still below normal and the ground is not soaked enough to keep sage and buckwheat brush growing. The honey crop from these sources will depend much on rainfall between now and early summer. Bees were working eucalyptus and off-bloom citrus during this period as well as mustard for pollen. Filaree appears in good condition and a few blossoms were opening up. Honey was selling slowly, with many beekeepers awaiting an announcement on details of price support.

(Continued Page 4)

SALES - F. O. B. - SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY, PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLERS

		(Cents per lb.)		
SO. CALIF:	Light Amber Alfalfa 8¢ f.o.b. Lt. Amb. to Extra Lt. Amber Sage Buckwheat 8 1/3¢ delivered.		MICHIGAN: White, Clover 8 1/2-9 1/2¢, few 8¢	
CENT. CALIF:	Light Amber Mixed Flowers 6¢ fob cans ret. Ex. Lt. Amber Alfalfa-Lima Bean 9¢ delivered Light Amber Cotton Mixture 7¢ delivered		WISCONSIN: White, Clover, mostly 9¢, few 8¢ Golden, Mixed Flowers 8¢	
NO. CALIF:	Extra Light Amber Thistle-Alfalfa 7 1/2-8¢ del.		MINNESOTA: White, Sweetclover 7 1/2¢ delv'd, cans returnd Light Amber Mxd Flowers 6 1/2¢ "	
COLO.	INT MOUNTAIN STATES: White, Clover 9-9 1/2¢		OHIO: Extra Light Amber, & Light Amber Clover 9 1/2-10¢ mostly fob, few delivered Light Amber Fall Flowers 7-8¢, mostly fob, few delivered Amber Fall Flowers 6-7¢ fob, few delivered	
TEXAS:	Light Amber Mixed Flowers 8¢		FLORIDA: Barrels- White to Light Amber Orange 8¢ Ambers, Mangrove, Partridge Pea, Gallberry, Palmetto, etc. 5-7¢	
NEW MEXICO:	Light Amber Cotton 9¢			
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN.				
& N.D.:	White, Clover 11¢			
NEBRASKA:	White, Clover 7 1/2-9 1/2¢			
	White, Clover 10¢			
	Light Amber Heartsease 7 1/2¢ delv'd, cans returned.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

	SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)			
IDAHO		11¢	
NEVADA		14 1/3¢	
WYOMING		-	
ARIZONA		-	Desert Flowers & Alf. 10¢
TEXAS		-	
ARK.	Buckwheat Vine & Spanish Needle 9 1/2¢	Hubam Clover, Mesquite, Cotton 12¢	
NEW MEX.		-	
NEBRASKA		-	Light Amber Cotton 12 1/2¢
KANSAS		-	
MISSOURI	Dark 9¢	13¢	
WISCONSIN	12¢	12¢	
OHIO	Delivered, Ex. Lt. Amb. Clover 15¢	-	13¢
	" Light Amber Clover 13 3/4¢	-	
	" Amber Fall Flowers 12 1/2¢	-	
	" Amber, Buckwheat 11 1/2¢	-	
ILLINOIS	14¢	16¢	18¢
	Amber to Bakers 12¢		
NEW YORK	Delivered 16¢, Buckwheat 9 1/2¢	16¢; Delivered 18¢, Buckwht 10 1/2¢	20¢, few 15¢. Buckwht 11 1/2¢
PENNSYLVANIA		14 1/2¢	
MARYLAND		13 1/2¢	
TENNESSEE		-	
FLORIDA	Orange 15 1/2¢, Amber Mx. Fl. 13 1/2¢	Orange 18¢, Amb. Mx. Flowers 16¢	Orange 19¢, Amb. Mx. Fl. 17¢
LOUISIANA		-	10-11 2/3¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-LB. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

COLORADO	-	12¢	
IDAHO	-	14¢	
NEVADA	13¢	14 1/2¢	
UTAH	-	-	15-20¢
WYOMING	-	15¢	
ARIZONA	-	-	Desert Flowers & Alfalfa 13¢
TEXAS	-	15¢	Various Flowers 17-22¢
NEW MEXICO	16¢	17¢	
RED RIVER VY OF MINN & N.D.	14 1/2¢	15 1/2¢	
IOWA	-	15¢	Mostly 20¢, few low as 10¢
NEBRASKA	-	-	20¢
MISSOURI	-	-	20-25¢
WISCONSIN	12-13¢	12-16¢	15-20¢
MINNESOTA	-	15¢	18¢
OHIO	Delivered 15-18 1/3¢	15¢	
INDIANA	-	15¢	18-22¢
ILLINOIS	17¢	15¢	20-25¢
NEW YORK	Delivered 16¢, Buckwheat 13¢	15-19 1/3¢	20-25¢, Buckwheat 17-20¢
		Light Amb. Mx. Flowers 15¢ fob 20¢	
VIRGINIA	-	-	
TENNESSEE	-	-	
FLORIDA	Orange 17¢, Amber Mxd Fl. 13 1/2-15¢	Orange 21¢, Amb. Mx. Flower 19-20¢	Orange 25¢, Amb. Mx. Fl. 22¢ 25¢
LOUISIANA	-	-	

(Continued)

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Feb. 15, 1950

SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated) - Continued from Page 2

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES (Clover or Clover Blends unless otherwise stated)

SALES TO WHOLESALEERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24 1 POUND JARS (Dollars per Case)

(Cents per Jar)

COLORADO	-	3.72	-
IDAHO	-	5.00	-
NEVADA	4.50	5.00	-
TEXAS	-	Hubam Cbver, Cotton, Mesquite and Horsemint 5.04, Catclaw 5.52	Various Flowers 25-32¢
ARKANSAS	-	Buckwht Vine & SpaniNeedle 6.00	-
NEW MEXICO	4.90	5.50	-
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN & N.D.	4.32	4.80	25¢
OTHER NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	27-30¢
IOWA	Few 4.19	4.80-5.30	29¢
WISCONSIN	4.56	4.80	25¢
OTHER MINNESOTA	-	5.00	-
OHIO	Delivered 5.17- 5.65	-	-
INDIANA	-	5.16	-
ILLINOIS	5.10	5.80	31¢
NEW YORK	Delv'd 5.28, Dispensar Jar 6.25	Delv'd 6.00, Dispensar Jars 6.96	25-33¢, Buckwheat 29¢
" Buckwheat "	5.52	" Buckwheat " 6.24	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	F.O.B. Mixed Flowers Lt.Amb. 5.28	-
MARYLAND	-	6.00	31¢
VIRGINIA	-	6.00	-
TENNESSEE	-	6.00	-
FLORIDA	Orange 5.04, Amb. Mx.Fl. 4.50-4.56	Orange 6.00, Amber Mxd Flwrs 5.52	Orange 35¢, Amber 30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

COLORADO	-	12/2½ jars 3.36	-
IDAHO	-	10½ tins 1.20 ea.	-
UTAH	-	-	10½ tins 1.20-1.75 each
WYOMING	-	3½ jars 51¢ each	-
TEXAS	-	Var. Flowers 12/2½ jars 4.80	Var. Flowers 10½ 1.60-1.80
ARKANSAS	-	12/2½ jars 4.80	-
NEW MEXICO	12/2½ jars 4.65	12/2½ jars 5.25	-
RED RIVER VY OF MINN & N.D.	" " 4.08	12/2½ jars 4.56	2½ jars 48¢ each
NEBRASKA	-	12/2½ jars 4.75	10½ pails 1.75 each
MINNESOTA	-	-	2½ jars 45¢, 10½ pails 1.75
OHIO	Delv'd: 24/8 oz 3.00-3.25, 12/2½	24/8 oz jars 3.00	10½ pails 1.75
	4.90-5.00, 12/3½ 6.86	-	Orange 3½ jars 75¢
INDIANA	-	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-

CHUNK HONEY, VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	4 lb. frames 1.20
IOWA	-	Cut, wrapped, 12 oz. section 22¢, 14 oz. section 24¢, 15 and 16 oz. section 26¢ each	-
ILLINOIS	12/2½ jars 7.95	12/2½ jars 9.00	2½ jars 95¢ each
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	1½ jars 38¢ each
VIRGINIA	-	12/1½ jars 3.60, cut comb, cases of 12 sections 3.60	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	5 & 10½ pails 20¢ lb.

SECTION COMB HONEY PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS:

RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN. & N.D.	6.00-7.20	7.20-8.40	8.40-9.60
OTHER NORTH DAKOTA	-	43¢ per lb.	-
IOWA	-	16 oz. 6.24, smaller 5.50	-
INDIANA	-	12 oz. 6.72, 11 oz. 5.76	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	8.25	10.65

CRUDE BEESWAX, SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated) (Per lb.)

ARIZONA	32¢	WISCONSIN	36¢
ARKANSAS	34¢	MINNESOTA	32-37¢
NEW MEXICO	32-34¢	ILLINOIS	35-37¢
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN & N.D.	45¢, less freight	PENNSYLVANIA	Delivered to nearby stores, 50¢
NORTH DAKOTA	34¢	VIRGINIA	35-37¢
IOWA	Mostly 35-37¢, few 33, few 42¢	TENNESSEE	35¢
		KENTUCKY	35-37¢

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1)

Central and Northern California - Good rains fell during this period bringing the total for the season above normal. With the ground well soaked honey plant prospects are excellent. Almond buds were swelling and bees were being moved into the groves. Manzanita was in bloom in Sonoma County, but in the northern half of the Sacramento Valley there are no manzanita buds below 3000 feet elevation, which means no early manzanita honey there. Chickweed, willow, eucalyptus and locusts were being visited by the bees on the few warm days. Bees generally are in good condition although some colonies are getting low on stores. Weak colonies and nuclei have suffered from the cold. There has been a heavy movement of bees south to Riverside, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange and Ventura Counties. Purchases by bottlers were rather light, partly because they were not actively soliciting supplies and partly because most producers are holding firmly.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 23-Feb. 9 - Supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Feb. 15)

January has been the coldest in many years, but as there was a good protective covering of snow honey plants and bees are believed to be in good condition, except in the vicinity of Walla Walla, Washington, where winterkill of bees is estimated at 10% in some yards. Temperatures moderated enough to permit cleansing flights during this period. In the vicinity of Medford, Oregon it appears that manzanita will have little or no bloom but that madrone will have a heavy bloom. Filaree was in good condition. Soft fruit buds such as peaches and apricots are believed to be killed in the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys, but the harder fruit buds such as apples and pears are believed to have withstood the sub-zero weather. Snow depth in the mountains is good, giving promise of ample water for irrigation this summer.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Jan. 24-Feb. 10)

Colorado - The winter has been comparatively mild to date and bees have wintered well. Snow depth on February 7 amounted to around 38 inches in the mountains in the northern part of the State and around 23 inches in the southern portion of the State. More snow is needed in the southern part to assure ample water during the summer months. The movement of extracted honey continued light - with some beekeepers reporting they were not pushing sales awaiting publishing of government policy on price support under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Idaho - Bees are apparently wintering in good condition and recent warmer weather has enabled clusters to move to stores. Hives have been well protected with snow. A number of beekeepers want packages of bees, but because of increased express charges some report that they will either truck them or buy

queens and divide colonies. Some beekeepers have disposed of their crop of honey - while others were holding their remaining stocks firmly. There was little demand for either honey or beeswax.

Montana - Bees were wintering well in the southern part of the State, but not so well in the central portion where sub-zero temperatures prevailed throughout January, with only one break in the temperature of 48 hours giving bees only a partial flight. The last five days of this period have permitted bee flights and examination of some colonies in the central area of the State shows 10 to 20 percent losses due to the inability of bees to move to new stores. Many colonies are greatly weakened and good weather must continue or further loss will ensue.

Utah - Winter moisture has been fair above average, and the outlook for honey plants for 1950 is good. Bees have wintered well to date. Good cleansing flights were made recently. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for large lots of extracted honey.

Wyoming - Soil conditions over most of the State are dry and there is little snow in the mountains to provide irrigation water for the coming summer. The number of sweet-clover plants was not up to normal during last season and beekeepers report they will probably have to depend more on alfalfa as a source of nectar this coming season. Funds for grasshopper control are dependent upon the State Legislature which is in session next week.

Nevada - Ideal weather conditions prevailed with heavy showers in low lands with much snow piling up in the mountains. No wholesale lots bulk honey were reported sold during this period as most producers were holding firmly.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 25-Feb. 11)

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas - A good rain fell on January 26 and with continued warm weather plant conditions are excellent. Huisache and native ash trees were in full bloom and some early planted clover was also in bloom. Bees were brooding up very well, and have missed the dwindling which usually occurs at this time, and should be in excellent condition for the citrus flow, which should be on in full in about 10 days, or much earlier than usual. A few citrus blooms were out and a heavy bloom should be available in about 10 days. Hives of bees average three to four good frames of brood with the very best of colonies having as many as nine frames of brood. Most colonies have considerable stores left and the build-up should continue rapidly. The demand for honey was slow.

Southeast Texas - One of the mildest of winters has started the rearing of brood somewhat earlier than usual. Bees are in splendid condition. Honey has been moving rather slowly and at somewhat lower prices.

Southwest Texas - Bees are generally in

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fair condition. They have been brooding up earlier than usual due to the mild weather and to the fact that there is considerable pollen available. Rainfall has varied from a good drizzle to two inches, according to location. Hubam clover and other plants are generally in good condition, although fruit trees are budding so early that the blooms may be caught in late spring frosts.

East Texas - Weather was rainy and cloudy and much warmer than normal. The few days that the sun did shine bees gathered a good amount of pollen. Some yards are building up rapidly with many young bees in the hives. There is danger that these colonies may run out of feed. Other yards, for no apparent reason, are weak and have only a small amount of brood. Queen- and package-shippers report a fairly good demand for queens, but a rather slow demand for packages.

Northwest Texas - Bees were building up well, with strong colonies having from 5 to 6 frames of brood. Bees were taking pollen substitute very eagerly, however, some natural pollen was coming in from Japonica and cedar. Several days were favorable for bee flights, and good rains occurred putting the soil in good condition.

Arkansas - Bees were raising early brood, a large portion of which were killed in the recent freeze in the central and northern portions of the State, but were not damaged in the southern areas. Because of the heavy broodrearing, it is feared that stores may be exhausted before a honey flow starts, except for those colonies left large amounts of feed. White Dutch clover was blooming and bees were working it for pollen on warm days. Also in bloom were elm, maple, witch hazel, and alder. There is much moisture in the soil and the outlook for a good honey crop is promising. Bee- and queen-orders were being received in fairly good volume by shippers. The demand for honey has been good, and most beekeepers are sold out.

Oklahoma - Weather conditions have been favorable for wintering bees and losses to date have been light. Bees were working pollen substitute well and were inclined towards robbing, although control measures by some beekeepers were checking the latter. Subsoil moisture is good, but the topsoil is becoming dry. Beekeepers report that they have sold most of their 1949 honey crop.

New Mexico - Undue warm winter and early spring weather have been causing bees to build up too early and to use stores in excess of the average rate. Beekeepers may have to do extensive feeding before the honey flow starts. The demand for honey slowed down some in January, but was improving in February.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Much of the winter so far has been sub-zero with temperatures of 30 degrees below zero at times. Weather turned mild during this period with some thawing in protected places and occasional bee flights were noticed. Much interest was being manifested in bees for pollination.

Iowa - Temperatures were above normal the last half of the period and some moisture was received. Colonies had flight-days and seem to be in good condition. Plant conditions are variable, having been improved by wet snowstorms which occurred in parts of the State, but the soil still needed moisture in a few areas. A blanket of frozen ice may have damaged legumes in the northeast part. The demand for honey was reported as much better than a year ago by some beekeepers, but slow by others. The movement of beeswax was moderate. Beekeepers were shopping around for packages.

Nebraska - Weather the last of the period warmed up so that bees could make good cleansing flights. Broodrearing was starting. Colonies appear to have wintered well. Although a check in one yard of 16 colonies showed two dead. Also colonies in cellars have needed feeding to avoid starvation and there was some evidence of spotting. Moisture will be needed soon for young honey producing plants. The subsoil moisture is good, but topsoil moisture is about gone. A severe blizzard occurred as the period ended which may relieve the dry conditions. The local movement of honey to retail stores and direct to consumers slowed down slightly during this period, but prices remained the same. Five pound jars were selling in grocery stores at 59-89¢ each.

Kansas - Cold spells so far this winter have been of short duration, and followed by warm periods giving bees opportunity for cleansing flights as needed. As a result bees are wintering well, but consumption of stores has been heavy in some yards and early feeding will be necessary. The top soil was getting dry in the northern part of the State but in central areas moisture conditions were good and plants were in good condition. A number of beekeepers have disposed of their entire production of honey, and report that shipped in honey is supplying their local grocery stores.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Michigan - The winter to date has been one of the mildest on record, with the least amount of snowfall in years in the lower half of the State. However, there has been considerable moisture in the form of rainfall in the lower part of the State and snow in the upper part and on the upper peninsula. Plant conditions are good. Bees have wintered well to date in cellars and outdoors, packed and unpacked. It is possible that packed bees may have been a little too active and consumed too heavily on their stores. The local sales of honey direct to nearby retail stores and to consumers has been slow. Some grocery stores were selling 5-lb. glass jars as low as 59-69¢. Larger packers were moving considerable quantities of honey through wholesale channels. The demand for beeswax was moderate with prices steady.

Wisconsin - Temperatures continued variable ranging from near zero to above

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freezing with the change frequently being made in a very short time. Outside bees have had good cleansing flights and were wintering well, although in a few warmer locations the bees were restless from prematurely early brood-rearing. Bees were wintering well in some cellars while in others they were restless. There was a small amount of precipitation in the form of snowfall during this period, but much more is needed. The local demand for honey was variable, with some beekeepers reporting a fairly good movement direct to retail stores, while others reported very little interest.

Minnesota - Bees have wintered well to date, both outside and inside, even though there has been some extremely cold weather. There is a fair snow coverage. A few inquiries were being made by buyers for large lots of honey.

Ohio - The condition of bees remained excellent during this period although there is some fear that colonies may run low on stores before spring because of the early brood-rearing and very populous colonies. Brood-rearing has started with many colonies having some emerging bees. Warm weather permitted bee flights, and there were some reports of pollen being gathered. Plants are in good condition, although some heaving of clovers has occurred, but damage has not been severe. Floods in parts of the State have caused some damage to legumes on lowlands. Rainfall has been excessive and the soil is well saturated. Honey sales for packaged honey have been fair to good. Large bottlers report that sales during January 1950 exceeded by approximately 10 percent the volume of sales for January 1949. Beekeepers report that they are not having many inquiries from dealers or packers for bulk honey, and that the local demand to nearby grocery stores and direct to consumers has been slow. Demand was being slowed down from some areas because of the coal strike. Some beekeepers were holding back on sales of honey and orders for package bees pending clarification of the price support program.

Indiana - As throughout most of the winter, temperatures have been mild with a greater than normal amount of rain. To date there has been very little snow. Bees enjoyed short flights on February 10. Clusters are strong, and colonies are in excellent condition where stores have been sufficient. Honey sales to consumers have been slow. Strikes were having a crippling effect on honey sales in some areas of the State.

Illinois - There has been more rain in January and so far in February than any previous record in the southern and central parts of the State, while more rain was needed in the northwest part of the State. Clovers may have been damaged from the lack of snow cover and alternate freezing and thawing. Bees had a good cleansing flight during this period and are wintering well. Sales of honey have been slow. Five pound containers of good white honey were being retailed in some grocery stores as low as 69¢ each. Farmers are reported to be more interested in bees for pollination than ever before.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 13) New York - Weather continued mild during this period and bees were wintering well. There have been good rains, but lakes and rivers were still far below normal. Clovers have had little protection much of the winter and may have suffered some damage from alternate freezing and thawing. The local demand for honey was slow. Some beekeepers report they have cleaned up their supplies, while others still have much of their 1948 crop on hand.

Pennsylvania - The winter has been very mild, with broodrearing underway in December. Pollen supplies are short in some hives. The consumption of stores amounts to about 1/2 pound a day but even the weakest colonies are in good condition.

New Jersey - Weather continued mild for the season of the year, with only light precipitation. There was no apparent change in the condition of bees.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 13)

Maryland - Mild temperatures continued and the bees have been bringing in pollen on warm days. A slight trace of nectar was also visible. Broodrearing is far advanced, the stronger colonies having 2 and 3 frames of sealed brood. This amount of brood ordinarily is not expected until late March under normal conditions. Beekeepers fear that early broodrearing may cause too heavy a consumption of stores. There has been plenty of rain, keeping soil well soaked with moisture. Honey sales were slow to fair in sales direct to nearby grocery stores or to consumers.

Virginia - Unusually mild weather has prevailed. New pollen supplies were available from maple, willow, small weed blossoms, and dandelions, but rains on many days kept the bees confined. Broodrearing was maintained, however, with brood in as much as 3 combs. Winter losses have been very negligible to date, but checks in some yards revealed about 10 percent failing queens, some of which might be due to the prolonged brood maintenance through the fall and winter to date. With the winter so mild, beekeepers fear an unfavorable spring may follow with possibly heavy dwindling. Feeding of syrup and pollen substitute will be started March 1 in many yards in the Shenandoah Valley to secure uniformly strong colonies for fruit pollination. In the Tidewater Section, feeding of bees will be necessary in March and unless the weather takes a turn colder, the honey flow will come three weeks earlier than usual. Beekeepers have for the most part sold their last year's honey crop, but the market is very dull.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 27-Feb. 13)

Kentucky - Weather conditions continue wet and mild. Bees were flying almost every day, working spirea, dandelion and various other plants. Bees are in excellent condition and clovers are as far along in development as they usually are in April.

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Bottomlands along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers have been flooded for over 30 days.

Tennessee - Bees generally are in good condition, although some hives may be low on honey and need spring feeding. Some bees were being fed during this period. Elm, maple, alder bush, dandelions, pears and plums were in bloom and furnishing some nectar and pollen. Considerable brood can be found in the hives. All plants are in excellent condition, but earlier than usual.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Georgia - Weather this period has been above normal in temperature and below normal in precipitation. Bees and honey plants are as much as three weeks to a month ahead of normal. Spring ti-ti was in full bloom and was yielding sparingly in some locations but good in others. Bees are in good condition, with full brood nests. Only a few colonies were needing help. Package and queen orders were coming slow. Honey prices were steady at retail, and advertised brands of western honey were moving well in local grocery stores. Local off-grade honey movement was at a standstill.

Florida - Bees started to work on orange blossoms during this period. The bloom is not very heavy as yet - with dry weather holding back the bloom in non-irrigated orchards. Weather conditions have been ideal for nectar secretion and for the bees to work, and with colonies in normal to above normal condition, prospects are for a good citrus honey flow. The dry weather was adversely effecting many honey plants. In the northwestern part of the State there was some dwindling of colonies, although much pollen was available from various sources. Fruit trees were coming into full bloom. Reports from some beekeepers indicate that they still have large holdings of honey from their 1949 crop on hand, and that the demand for bulk lots is slow. Reports from other beekeepers indicate they have sold much of their last year's crop.

Mississippi - The winter has been unusually mild, and the season for both bees and plants is several weeks advanced. Fruit trees and other plants are blooming too early. Bees are quite heavily brooded up, and stores are running short in some colonies in the central and northern areas of the State and much feeding will have to be done. In the southern part ti-ti was in full bloom and was furnishing a heavy nectar flow. Colony strength was improving rapidly, and prospects in this area are for a normal honey crop. Losses of bees from starvation and other various conditions have been heavy in the Southern part of the State. Wax worm infestations were by far the worst they have ever been because of the extra warm winter. Beekeepers have sold most of their 1949 honey crop, with demand generally good.

Louisiana - Weather continued warm through this period with some rain. January temperature was 11.5 degrees above normal. More willow, berry and clover blossoms are open, providing considerable pollen and a little nectar. In some locations colonies were securing enough honey to provide a living, but in other areas colonies lost from 3 to 5 pounds during the period. Probably some colonies will soon be short of stores and need feeding. Broodrearing continued to increase, with colonies having from 4 to 7 combs with brood. A fairly large reserve of new pollen has been stored. Nosema, if any is believed negligible. Plants are so far ahead of schedule that it is feared a February or March freeze may set them back later than normal. There has been little or no change in honey price with the demand continuing slow. Not much honey remains in producers hands. Inquiries for package and queens continued very slow, and some package shippers report they are considering going into honey production.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1,000 cartons of small containers from Midwestern States, 350 cartons of small containers from New York. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover Blended 60-lb. tins per pound 11 1/2¢; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted 151, 60-lb. cans Midwestern; comb 120 cases 24 sections Ill., Iowa and Ohio..

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, demand fair, market firm, White Clover, 60-lb. cans per lb. 10-10 1/2¢, Light Amber 9-9 1/2¢; Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8¢, some sales 60-lb. tins re-processed Grade A liquid White Clover 12 1/2¢, Light Amber liquid Grade A 11¢. Sales to retailers - small lots bottled - demand very slow, market dull, ILLINOIS, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75, some large lot sales of stock packed on order reported as follows: 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40; 36, 6-oz. glass jars extra fancy \$3.42; 24, 8-oz. jars extra fancy \$2.40.

COMB: Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, demand good, market firm, White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, 24s-10-12-oz. \$6.00, Light Amber cellophane-wrapped 24, 10-12-oz. \$5.00. IOWA, Fancy and No. 1 White Clover 24, 12-oz. and over \$6.50; No. 2 White Clover 11-12-oz. 24 \$4.00-4.50. OHIO, Buckwheat and Goldenrod No. 1, 24, 12-oz. and over \$4.50-5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies moderate, but more than ample to the very slow demand, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. 2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 36,500 lbs. Mich, 7,800 lbs. other Mid-Western; comb 65 cases Mich. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50, some small lots lower; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.77; 6, 5-lb. jars \$3.75-4.50; bulk to bakers in 60s Light and Dark Amber mostly 9¢; OTHER MID-WESTERN, deluxe jars White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. MICHIGAN, creamed honey, 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.05.

CCMB: Sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 12 to 14-oz. sections \$9.50..

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market about steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover, White and Light Amber, per lb. 11¢; packaged Clover Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.80; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers, 1 doz., 5-lb. tins \$9.60; 1 doz. 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 2 doz. 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 doz. 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey remain unchanged, Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors, reported by bottlers show a wider range in prices, as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.30-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-6.15; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-5.92; 12, 5-lb. jars \$6.85-10.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$6.85-8.18.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 17,400 lbs. North Central, 3,000 lbs. Wis.; by boat 53,400 lbs. Calif. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen 4-oz. jars 93¢; 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$6.10. CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally, 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. - CALIFORNIA, White Clover 14¢, Light Amber Clover 12¢. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blend 12 1/2¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 11 1/2-12¢.

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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - Arrivals by truck - 60-15-cans Minn.: White Sweetclover 350; Light Amber 122.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady for small containers; demand very slow, market dull for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: demand very slow, market dull. To bakers and large users - per lb. MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover 13½¢; Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb., in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat: 89 drums Puerto Rico; 200 drums and 693 cartons Cuba. Demand moderate, market unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers, and other users - CUBA, barrels 8 3/4-9½¢, tins 10-11½¢. PUERTO RICO, barrels 8 3/4-9½¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 13½¢. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTIONS, White Clover 12½-13½¢. NEW YORK, Water White Clover 16½, Light Amber Clover 11½; Buckwheat 9-10¢. OHIO, White 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. COLORADO, White Clover 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90. Imported and domestic, Blended 2 dozen cartons 8-oz. \$1.35 per doz.; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz.; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: 10 bags Puerto Rico; 27 bags Dominican Republic; 58 bags Mexico; 148 bags Cuba. Demand moderate, market firm. SOUTH AMERICA, 52-54¢; CENTRAL AMERICA 46-49¢; Darker 43-45¢; AFRICA 42-45¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 4,980 lbs. Mich., 2,280 lbs. Midwestern.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 12, 1-lb. non-drip deluxe jars \$4.35.

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75.

CCMB: Demand slow, market dull. Sales by wholesalers to retailers - cases of 24, 1-lb. combs: WISCONSIN, No. 1, Clover \$7.50-8.00; OHIO, Buckwheat \$4.00-4.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon 120, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 375 cases of packaged honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slightly improved as the result of less poor quality honey being offered by retailers, market is stronger with higher quotations on future deliveries -

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40-9.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.16-4.50; 12, 24-oz. \$3.84-4.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.28-3.40; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-5.00. Bulk honey Light Amber 5-gal. cans 12¢ per lb. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; 24, 8-oz. \$3.10; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.75.

CCMB: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$7.75; No. 1, 24, 12-oz. \$7.50; choice 24, 12-oz. \$6.50; unclassified 24, 10-oz. \$6.00.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

CCMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$6.00-6.50.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 2-lb. jars 50¢. IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10; WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Buckwheat Dark Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 8-10¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers consisted of the following: from Central California 70 cans of Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 504 cans of Extra Light Amber Alfalfa and Lima Beans. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as listed as follows: Per case:-

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55 jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

CCMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Wednesday, February 15, 1950.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - from Wash. 850 cases and 310, 60-lb. cans; Idaho 1,190 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market firm. Future deliveries being held at a higher price. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.25-7.60, few high as \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.15-4.45, few high as \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.85-4.20, few high as \$4.60; creamed honey 36, 14-oz. cups \$6.45; 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25-4.50. Sales to bakers - WASHINGTON, 60-lb. cans, dark, 10¢ per lb., Light 12¢ per lb.

COMB: No arrivals. No sales reported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX:
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING DECEMBER, 1949 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION:

	Pounds
Belgium and Luxembourg	30,300
Canada	4,200
Kuwait	1,080
Republic of the Philippines	860
Angola	480
TOTAL	36,920

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR DECEMBER, 1949 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	241,833
Mexico	227,680
Argentina	212,516
Canada	9,793
Netherlands	1,622
Australia	1,536
United Kingdom	675
Trinidad and Tobago	600
France	459
TOTAL	696,714

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING DECEMBER 1949 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Egypt	83,112
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	79,088
Brazil	63,933
Angola	37,687
Chile	37,299
Cuba	27,665
Argentina	22,224
Dominican Republic	22,039
Portugal	20,707
Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan	12,979
Portuguese Guinea, n.e.s.	11,243
Mexico	10,425
French West Africa	6,623
Turkey	4,400
French Morocco	3,968
Canada	3,950
Peru	2,883
El Salvador	764
TOTAL	450,989

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO TO UNITED STATES FOR DECEMBER, 1949

	Pounds
Honey	56,283
Beeswax	1,731

Released 3:30 PM 2/20/50 MEB

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Washington 25, D. C.
Wednesday, March 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 5

SUMMARY

MAR 1
TENT 25
Temperatures were above normal in the western half of the Nation during this period and were below normal for a part of the time in the eastern half, reversing the pattern which has been in effect for several weeks. The above normal temperatures in western States has given bees opportunity to make cleansing flights, and as a result it appears that winter losses of bees will be light except in some yards in Washington, Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota and northern Wisconsin where intense cold kept bees confined for too long periods and losses may be heavy. Early broodrearing has been heavier than usual in many sections of the country, which may result in rapid consumption of stores and bees will need close watching to avoid starvation before honey flows start. In Florida and Texas dry weather was keeping the citrus bloom light except in irrigated groves. The citrus flow has been variable to date, and is expected to be of long duration but less intense than usual because of the effects of the dry weather. Palmetto was blooming in southern Florida. Ti-ti was in full bloom in other Southeastern States, but cool weather was slowing down the nectar flow. Eucalyptus was furnishing a good nectar flow in southern California and filaree was starting to bloom. Bees were being moved to fruit and almond orchards in central and northern California for pollination purposes. Almonds were in bloom.

Honey plants are generally ahead of normal in areas from the Great Lakes to Texas eastward, and behind normal in States west of this line. Alternate freezing and thawing may have damaged legumes in eastern Colorado, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee and other scattered areas, while dry weather has been detrimental to legume plants in Kansas, Nebraska, and parts of Wisconsin and Illinois.

The market for bulk extracted honey continued unsettled during this period with many dealers and producers marking time until the effects of the price support program under the Agricultural Act of 1949 can be determined. No details on

the operations of the program have yet been announced. Several large sales of honey were reported in the East Central, North Central, Plains and Intermountain States at slightly higher prices. On the other hand, a few distress lot sales were reported at rather low levels. Prices were slightly firmer for Orange honey in Florida. Prices paid producers by bottlers, per lb., were as follows: California Light Amber Alfalfa 8¢ delivered, Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8-8½¢ delivered; Intermountain States, White Clover 9-9½¢ f.o.b.; Plains, East Central and North Central States White Clover 8-11¢, mostly 9-10¢ f.o.b.; Florida Light Amber to White Orange 8-9¢ f.o.b.

Larger bottlers reported that the volume of sales through wholesale channels during February were less than for January, but were slightly ahead of the volume a year ago. Sales of better table grades packed in small containers were increasing except within areas affected by the coal strike.

Prices for extracted honey in small containers were steady in most of the leading wholesale markets at the start of March, as compared with mid-February. A few minor price adjustments upward were recorded at Chicago for 60-lb. cans, while at Seattle asking prices by wholesalers were higher for all containers. Imported honey from Cuba sold slightly lower on the New York City market while Puerto Rico honey was slightly lower at Philadelphia. Otherwise prices were steady at New York City and Philadelphia, while steady markets were also recorded at Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland.

The market for beeswax was steady with most trading west of the Rocky Mountains at 34¢ per lb. for light lemon or lighter wax, and 32¢ for the darker wax, while east of the Rocky Mountains most trading was at 37¢ for the lighter colored wax and 35¢ for darker colors f.o.b. shipping point. Occasional sales higher and lower were reported.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Feb. 11-25, supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Feb. 28).

Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 90 percent of normal, much of which came in January. Good rains also fell in February in parts of the State.

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 43 to 52 degrees minimum to 54-79 degrees maximum. The weather was generally cloudy with considerable heavy night and morning fogs especially along the coast. A good rain occurred at the start of the period along the coast where all vegetation is in good condition.

In interior areas filaree appears stunted in some areas from dry weather, but it and button sage honey prospects are good providing more moisture comes soon. Bees were building up well, but a little behind normal. Winter losses are estimated at around 5 percent in Orange County. Mustard was furnishing pollen and eucalyptus a good nectar flow in valley locations. Peach and filaree were also being worked by the bees. In hill areas some bees were being fed to aid in build-up. Trading in honey was practically at a standstill with most producers still holding their stocks rather firmly. (Continued on Page 4.)

SALES F. O. B. - SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY, PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLEDERS

(Cents per lb.)

SO. CALIF.	Light Amber to Extra Light Amber	NEBRASKA	White, Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Sage	WISC.	White, Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Buckwheat 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	MINN.	White, Sweetclover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered
CENT. CALIF.	Light Amber Alfalfa mixture 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd.		Light Amber 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered
NO. CALIF.	Light Amber Eucalyptus & Early Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob OHIO		Ext, Lt. Amb. & Lt. Amb. Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly fob, few delivered.
	Light Amber Mixed Flowers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd		Light Amber Fall Flowers 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly fob
WASHINGTON	Light Amber Star Thistle 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered		few delivered.
INTERMTN ST.	Dark Amber, Mixed Flowers 8-8 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Amber Fall Flowers 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly fob, few delivered
	White, Clover 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	NEW YORK	Amber, Clover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered, less commis-
TEXAS	Extra White, Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	FLORIDA	Barrels, few 60s:
	Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		White or Light Amber Orange 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA	& N. DAKOTA White, Clover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ambers, Partridge Pea, Mangrove,
	Light Amber, Sweetclover 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		Gallberry, Palmetto-Orange 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	White, Clover 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
MISSOURI	White, Clover 8, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

SALES TO WHOLESALEERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb)

IDAHO			11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEXAS	L.A. Huajillo 15 $\frac{1}{2}$		
NEW MEXICO	L.A. Cotton to Bakers 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN & N.D.			
WISCONSIN	Amber Buckwheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Extra Light Amber Clover 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd		12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber Buckwheat 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Light Amber, Clover 13 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
	Amber Fall Flowers 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
	Amber Buckwheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		
ILLINOIS	White, Clover to Bakers 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
NEW YORK	White Clover 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Delv'd	White Clover, Delv'd 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	White, Clover 13 1/3-20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Buckwheat 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Buckwheat " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buckwheat 8 1/3-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOUISIANA	Amber, Mixed Flowers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amber, Mixed Flowers 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amber, Mixed Flowers 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
TENNESSEE			8 1/3-15 $\frac{1}{2}$
			16 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Cents Per lb.)

IDAHO		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARIZONA			
TEXAS		Amber 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Desert Flowers & Alf. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Cotton, Mesquite, Horse-.
NEW MEXICO			mint 17-21 $\frac{1}{2}$
RED RIVER VY OF MINN. & N.D.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		L.A. Cotton 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA			19 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEBRASKA			
MISSOURI	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		
WISCONSIN			10-16 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	11-15 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Delivered, 15-18 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-17 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber Buckwheat 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Delv'd, Buckwheat 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Delv'd	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Delv'd, Buckwht 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ delv'd.	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT		Mixed Flowers 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.	
PENNSYLVANIA	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		23 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber	Clover-Raspberry Buckwheat 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clover-Rasp., Buckwheat 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mx. Flowers 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 21, few 16, few 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 25-30 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mx. Flowers
	Pesales, MINN. Clover 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amb. Mx. Flowers 16-19, few 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	22-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOUISIANA		Resales, MINN. Clover 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Resales, MINN. Clover 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
TENNESSEE			20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Washington 25, D. C.

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SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated) - Continued from Page 2

PRODUCER PACKER OR PACKER SALES (Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

SALES TO WHOLESALEERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

(Cents Per Jar)

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24 1-POUND JARS (Dollars Per Case)

MISSOURI			4.50	
TEXAS			Amber 6.00	Amber 30-35¢
RED RIVER VY OF MINN. & N.D.	4.32		4.80	27¢
IOWA			4.40-5.28	32-35¢
NEBRASKA	3.90		5.04-6.00	25-33¢
WISCONSIN	4.56-5.28		Buckwheat 4.80	
OHIO	Delivered 5.17-5.65		Amber Fall Flowers few 4.00	25-33¢
NEW YORK	5.28	Delv'd	6.00 delv'd	
Buckwheat	Dispensar Jars 6.24	"	Dispensar jars 6.96	Buckwheat 25-29¢
	"	"	Buckwheat " 6.24	
	5.52	"	Lt. Amber, Mixed Flowers 5.04 f.o.b.	
MASSACHUSETTS			6.00	
MARYLAND			6.00	
FLORIDA	Orange 5.04, Amber Mxd		Orange 6.00, Amber Mixed	Orange and Mixed Flowers
	Flowers 4.56-4.80, Resales		Flowers 5.52-6.00, Resales	30-35¢
	of MINN. Clover 5.34		of MINN. Clover 6.00	30¢
TENNESSEE				

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

TEXAS

Amber 12/2* 4.80

Amber 2* jars 50¢ each.

Cotton, Horsemint, Mesquite

10 lb. pails 1.60-2.00

2 lb. jars 50¢

RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN. & N.D. 12/2* 4.08

12/2* 4.56

IOWA

12/2* 4.00

WISCONSIN

Clover or Buckwheat 38 oz.

jars 47½¢ each

OHIO

24/8-oz. 3.00-3.25 delv'd

Light Amb. 10-lb. pails 1.00 each

12/2-1b. 4.90-5.00

12/3-1b. 6.86 "

12/3* 8.00

ILLINOIS

MASSACHUSETTS

CRUNK HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

IOWA

Cut wrapped 12 oz. 22¢ each

Cut wrapped 12 oz. 28¢

" 14 oz. 24¢

" 14 oz. 32¢

" 15 & 16 oz. 26¢

" 15 & 16 oz. 36¢

6/5* 4.70

-

24/1* 4.70

-

10* pails 1.30, 5* 70¢ each

-

24/1* 7.68

-

MISSOURI

10* 2.00, 5* 1.00,

MINNESOTA

1 lb. jars 30¢

MARYLAND

TENNESSEE

SECTION COMB HONEY, PER CASE OF 24 SECTION:

IDAHO 12-oz. 6.40

12. oz. 7.20

RED RIVER VY OF MINN. & N.D. 7.20-8.40

8.40-9.60

IOWA 7.20

14-16 oz. 6.24

NEBRASKA 6.50

9.00

WISCONSIN 6.50

7.20

PENNSYLVANIA

7.00

NORTH CAROLINA

12 oz. or over 7.20

TENNESSEE

35¢ per sect.

CRUDE BEESWAX, SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated) (Per lb.)

SO. CALIF. 29-34¢, mostly 30-32¢ delivered

MINNESOTA 32-37¢ few 45¢

NO. CALIF. 34¢

VIRGINIA 39¢

OREGON 32¢

MASSACHUSETTS 35-37¢

IDAHO 32-34¢

VIRGINIA 35-37¢

MONTANA 34-35¢

TENNESSEE 35¢

WYOMING delivered, few 38¢

(*Delivered)

ARIZONA 32¢

IOWA 35-42¢

(Over)

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1)

Central and Northern California - Light rains fell in the extreme northern portion of the State during the last two weeks of February, but there was no precipitation in the central parts of the State. Temperatures have been at or slightly above normal, with no frost. Reports indicate that spring and winter losses to date are around 5 percent with occasional yards up to 10 percent. Bees were rearing brood and building up at a normal rate, and should reach good strength for the orange flow in the central portions of the State. Reports indicate that beekeepers are planning to make from none to 25 percent increases. Colonies have ample stores and little starvation is in prospect before major honey flows start. Bees were being moved to fruit and almond orchards. Almond and fruit growers were paying beekeepers from 75-1.50 per hive for pollination services, but many orchardists who have been getting this service free are reported to be unwilling to pay for bees. It is believed a heavier percent of bees will be placed on alfalfa fields for pollination purposes this coming year, under various arrangements between the beekeepers and the alfalfa seed growers. Bees were working almond blooms, pepper grass, manzanita, ornamental shrubs, willows, eucalyptus, mustard, orange trees, chickweed, Japanese quince, filberts, Chinese elms, redwood trees, broccoli, acacia, and various other plants according to location mostly for pollen. All vegetation is in good condition and the outlook is favorable for a honey crop.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports through Feb. 28) -

Precipitation during the period November 1949 - January 1950 amounted to 118 percent of normal in Washington and 149 percent of normal in Oregon.

West of the Cascades - Temperatures were above normal. Snow is melted below the 1000 foot elevation mark, but night frosts have been heavy above that level. Colonies in most yards have come through the winter in very good condition, except in parts of Washington where losses of 10 to 20 percent in some yards are reported. Hives have sufficient newly emerged bees to be noticeable and are brooding up satisfactorily. An occasional yard shows some signs of dysentery and are not forging ahead very well. Most colonies will have sufficient stores. A few need heavy feeding, and a few others lighter feeding. The latter part of the period was rainy with moderate temperatures and not conducive to much flight. Earlier part of the period was cooler but clearer and bees had several good flight days. Clovers and vetch appear to be in good condition, although some damage may have occurred from standing water in low places.

East of the Cascades - Snow is still to be found in isolated spots and in higher altitudes. Temperatures were above normal with many days of sunshine. Bees came through

the winter with light losses, although in some yards in Washington losses up to 10 and 20 percent are reported. Broodrearing has started but very little pollen was being gathered as yet. Bees were working pussy willow and alder on the warmer days. More dead bees than usual were noticed showing up at the hive entrances in some cutyards in the Yakima Valley.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 1-24)

Colorado - Precipitation during November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 78 percent of normal. As a result snow in the mountains is below normal and more is needed to assure ample water for irrigation. Some clover plants have been winterkilled by lack of snowcover in the Arkansas River Valley. Temperatures turned springlike during this period permitting bee flights, and reports indicate that bees are wintering well. From now until a honey flow starts will be a critical period as honey stores will start dwindling. Very little trading for honey occurred.

Idaho - Precipitation for the State for the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 111 percent of normal, and as a result moisture conditions are good. The winter has been comparatively mild, and bees have wintered well, although consumption of stores has been heavy and earlier feeding than usual may be necessary. Inquiry for honey has been light, with little or no change in prices.

Montana - Precipitation for the State for the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 91 percent of normal. The winter has been very cold, but mild temperatures during February have permitted much needed cleansing flights. Bees in the southern areas of the State have wintered well, but those in the northern and central areas suffered rather severe losses during the cold weather in January. Losses in the central valleys are estimated at around 15 percent or more. Many hives lost 60 to 75 percent of their population and may not last until spring. There will be some replacements with package bees, but reports indicate many producers are not inclined to operate as many colonies as formerly.

Utah - Precipitation for the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 125 percent of normal. Plant conditions are excellent. Recent mild weather has taken off much of the snow cover and has given bees opportunity for flights. Should the mild weather continue, early feeding may be necessary. Broodrearing was starting much earlier than last year. The demand for honey was slow.

Wyoming - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 84 percent of normal. Good snowstorms fell during February which may make up for the early lack of precipitation. The winter has been mild and bees have had good flights recently. Much interest is being shown by farmers in legume seed planting due to acreage cutbacks on certain price-supported crops. This gives promise of better bee pastures for the coming season.

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Nevada - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 74 percent of normal. During this period, bees were flying almost daily. Fruit trees were blooming in the southern part of the State and native desert vegetation was growing actively.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 10-24)

Bees were bringing in pollen from cottonwood trees and broodrearing was active.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 11-25)

Texas - Precipitation for the State as a whole during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 73 percent of normal. Good rains fell in February in parts of the State.

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas - No rain fell during this period, and plant conditions were getting dry. High winds were infrequent, which was of some help in retaining soil moisture. Bees were getting large quantities of pollen and a little nectar from citrus bloom. Only a few scattering trees were showing a little bloom. Groves under irrigation were beginning to show buds but as many orchards are not under irrigation and the honey flow may be light, but last over a long period. Queens were laying heavily and some young drones were flying already. The honey market continued very dull, with practically no demand for the darker grades.

Southeast Texas - Light showers fell during this period furnishing badly needed moisture. The winter has been the mildest in years, and bees were building up earlier than usual while plants were blooming far ahead of normal. Bees were working huisache, huajillo, Mexican persimmon and other early blooming brush and were making a living in some locations. Mesquite was beginning to form bloom tags at this early date, and a few scattered blooms were present.

Southwest Texas - Good rains fell during this period. Bees were approaching a swarming strength with prospects for one of the earliest flows of record. Plants were blooming ahead of normal. Horehound was beginning to bloom and elm trees were budding. Bees were flying freely in the afternoons and bringing in natural pollen. Bees have wintered well. Clover was growing rapidly and should soon be in bloom.

Central Texas - Good rains fell during this period and plants are in fine condition. Bees were bringing in considerable pollen and are in good condition.

East Texas - Weather continued mild. Bees were bringing in large amounts of pollen and a little nectar. Queens were laying heavily. Colonies will have to be watched closely or some will starve during March.

Northwest Texas - Warm weather with showers prevailed during this period in Palo Pinto County. Bees were bringing in natural pollen and letting up on pollen substitute. Hives have from 5 to 7 frames of brood and were building up rapidly. Bees wintered well, and with no loss of bees in hives wrapped with sisalkraft paper, but unwrapped hives lost a

few bees. No feeding has been necessary to date. The weather has been favorable for the growth of legumes.

Arkansas - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 120 percent of normal. Due to abnormally warm weather, bees have more than the usual amount of brood and are consuming stores heavily. Some hives were starving already. Feeding will be generally necessary if a cold period occurs and stops the bees from gathering part of their needs. Where they have enough stores hives are in good shape, but in the northeastern part of the State where cotton poisoning was used in 1949 many colonies are weak. Plants are in good condition. White Dutch clover is green. Maple and elm have blossomed and bees gathered some pollen in spite of heavy rains. Peaches were showing pink. Lowlands are all flooded in some areas. The demand for honey is better than a few weeks ago and some sales are upward. Package bee demand for April is reported to be the heaviest in years and some orders for early April delivery will go unfilled, but bookings are still available for May.

Oklahoma - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 76 percent of normal. Mild weather prevailed much of this period and bees were bringing in pollen from maple trees. Much feeding will be necessary during March. Robbing tendencies were slowing down.

New Mexico - Bees were building up well and were bringing in lots of pollen. Plants are in fair condition but need more rain. Sales of honey were slow. Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 47 percent of normal.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Weather moderated during this period giving bees opportunity for cleansing flights on two days of this period. Temperatures again turned cold at the close of the period. Bees have wintered well in some yards, but in others rather severe losses are expected. There has been a fairly good snow cover affording protection to hives of bees and also to clover and alfalfa plants. Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 129 percent of normal for Minnesota, 132 percent of normal for North Dakota, and 85 percent of normal for South Dakota.

Iowa - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 about to 78 percent of normal. Precipitation was above normal, however, in January and there has been considerable snow in February. Snow has drifted badly and in bare places some damage to clover plants may have occurred. Bees are believed to be in generally good condition, but consumption of stores has been heavy and early feeding will be necessary. Good bee flights would be helpful. Beekeepers were moving some small lots of honey at low prices, but most honey in the producers' hands was being held for

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price support effects. Bottlers reported that the movement of honey through wholesalers' hands slowed down during this period, attributed in part to the effects of restricted demand from strikes over the nation.

Nebraska - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to only 46 percent of normal. There has been some precipitation during February in form of rain and snow, but the condition of clover plants is questionable in some areas. Temperatures have been variable, ranging from warm enough for flights to sub-zero weather. Broodrearing has started unusually early and may necessitate earlier feeding than usual. Bees in cellars are expected to come through the winter without undue losses. There has been some inquiry for large lots of honey, but movement has been slow.

Kansas - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 46 percent of normal, and as a result the condition of legumes is questionable in some areas. Some farmers are reported to be switching from planting sweetclover to red clover for cover crops. Bees have wintered well to date.

Missouri - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 136 percent of normal. More moisture fell during this period, mostly in form of rain. Light snowstorms occurred but they melted in four or five days. Bees were wintering normally or better although they were consuming an extra amount of stores. The movement of honey direct to consumers has not been as good as a year ago.

EAST CENTRAL and MARTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Michigan - Precipitation in Michigan during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 134 percent of normal. While the winter has been comparatively mild to date, rather cold blizzly weather prevailed part of this period. Clover plants were well covered with snow for the first time ^{this} winter. Bees could use a good cleansing flight, but were believed to be wintering well. Local demand for honey has been very light and wholesale interest has not been brisk.

Wisconsin - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 129 percent of normal, but the sub-soil is still very dry. Bees have made frequent flights during the winter in the southern part of the State and seem to be wintering well. Extreme cold over extended periods has been common in the northern part and larger than average bee losses are anticipated. The demand for honey has been slow, but some beekeepers report that they have been maintaining a good volume of local sales by active sales effort.

Minnesota - Cold, windy weather prevailed much of this period and bees have had no chance for cleansing flights, and if they do not have opportunity for flying soon damage to hives may be heavy. The market for honey has shown a weaker tendency.

Ohio - Precipitation for the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 153 percent of normal. As a result soil moisture conditions are good, but as there has been little snow cover over most of the lower two-thirds of the State some heaving of legume plants has occurred. The recent cold weather has probably retarded the advanced budding of trees which are a valuable source of early pollen. Beekeepers are hoping so and that early pollen will be available for the spring buildup. Colonies were building up rapidly in the southern part of the State and reports indicate a heavy consumption of stores during the past 30 days. Packed colonies in central Ohio are in excellent condition, both with respect to young bees and to stores; however, it is probable that even packed colonies will need feeding before nectar is available from dandelion bloom.

The demand for honey in large bulk lots by bottlers was slow. Some producers continued to hold honey pending clarification of the subsidy program. Larger bottlers report that the volume of sales through February, while less than for January are up approximately 10 percent over a year ago. Sales of better table grades of honey packed in small containers were increasing except within the areas affected by the coal strike. Bulk honey sales continued about steady.

Illinois - Precipitation during the period November 1949-December 1950 amounted to 171 percent of normal, but was rather unequally divided as it has been too wet in the southeastern areas and too dry in the northwestern areas. Temperatures were cold during this period keeping the bees confined, and some colonies were showing restlessness. Bees were wintering well up until the start of this last cold period.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

New York - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 104 percent of normal. Heavy snows and period of sub-zero weather occurred during the past two weeks, but it is believed that bees are wintering well. The demand for honey continued slow with little change in prices. Larger beekeepers still have sizable quantities of honey on hand.

Vermont - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 94 percent of normal. Weather was cold during this period with some snow. Bees were wintering well. Honey sales continued slow.

Massachusetts - Zero and sub-zero weather prevailed for the most part during this period. However, it is thought that bees as a whole are wintering well. Hives contain more young bees than normal for the time of the year, because of early January brood-rearing. There is some concern about stores for spring build-up, and damage to the shallow rooted legumes due to the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil with no snow cover most of the winter to date. Sales were slow for extracted honey.

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Pennsylvania - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 102 percent of normal. The past two weeks have been the coldest of the winter, but as bees went into the cold weather in good condition from previous frequent flights it is believed that they are wintering well. Sales of extracted honey were in fair volume, but with retail stores offering 5-lb. pails of corn syrup as low as 39¢, beekeepers fear that many honey customers may be lost.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Maryland - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 135 percent of normal. Reports indicate that honey has been moving well from grocery shelves, but large wholesale buyers were purchasing cautiously.

North Carolina - Precipitation during November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 77 percent of normal. Bees have wintered well to date, but stores were getting low because of rapid use of stores. Pollen was being gathered on warm days. Plants are far ahead of normal. Weather has been extremely mild for the season of the year.

South Carolina - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 67 percent of normal. Weather during the past two weeks has been unfavorable to bees. Previous warm weather produced heavy brood-rearing, and new brood nests are short of pollen and stores. Recent freezes have killed peach blooms that were open in the up-State sections.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

Kentucky - Precipitation for the period November 1949-January 1950 was 78 percent of normal. Weather, except for the first few days, was quite cold and typical winter weather. The first real snow of the season occurred. The ground is frozen. Most hives have ample stores and are in fair to excellent condition. Broodrearing is well advanced and may create a food shortage within another 30 days unless checked by the present cold weather.

Tennessee - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 154 percent of normal. The winter has been unusually mild, but much freezing weather prevailed during this period and some heaving of late seeded clover and alfalfa may have resulted. In general, however, plants are in good condition and ahead of normal in development. Bees were drawing heavily on their stores and late swarms were already in need of feed. Heavy feeding before the flow starts may be necessary. Early swarming is anticipated. Bees were getting pollen and a little nectar on warm days from maple and elm which were in full bloom.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Georgia - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 52

percent of normal, but reports indicate that as of the last of February moisture conditions are adequate. A light frost occurred during this period but not heavy enough to damage plants which are or will furnish a build-up flow of nectar. Bees have had a fair honey flow from ti-ti (*Cliftonia Monophylla*) in the southern part of State since the last week in January, except for the last part of this period when cool weather interfered. Bees are in good condition. A few colonies have built queen cells preparing to swarm. Considerable feeding has been necessary in the central and northern part of the State, with both bee and plant conditions ahead of normal. Rearing of queens in south Georgia is expected to start around March 1. Demand for package bees and queens has been light.

Florida - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 62 percent of normal. Rainfall during February has been light and citrus trees and other honey plants and trees are in need of rain. Unirrigated citrus groves were not blooming heavily, but irrigated groves were putting out much bloom. Good colonies in Highland County have already stored one super of orange honey, but in Glades and Hendry Counties no flow has started as yet. In Orange County bees were working on orange blossoms but the honey flow was slow on account of the small number of blossoms due to the dry weather. Some palmetto was in bloom in the southern part of the State. In the northwestern part of the State a fair flow was in progress during this period from ti-ti (*Cliftonia monophylla*). Bees were building up well and queen-rearing operations were starting. In locations where ti-ti is not available bees in the northern section of the State are running very short on food.

Alabama - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 67 percent of normal, but good rains have occurred during February which have been very beneficial. Killing frosts occurred over most of the State and nearly all bloom was killed and has set back the early start of bees.

Mississippi - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 93 percent of normal, much of which came during January. Good rains fell during February, and plant conditions are good. All vegetation is 3 weeks to a month ahead of normal. Bees have come through the winter so far with little loss and less consumption of stores than expected in spite of the mild winter. Some feeding has been done and close watch will be necessary because of heavy broodrearing. Queen rearing operations have already begun. Severe cold at this time would damage farming operations as well as beekeepers.

Louisiana - Precipitation during the period November 1949-January 1950 amounted to 79 percent of normal. Good rains fell during February and legumes and other honey

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plants are in good condition. Several frosts and one light freeze occurred during this period which has set vegetation back somewhat, but it is still as much as six weeks ahead of normal. Bees were partially inactive for a week of this period. Some colonies gained a little weight while others lost as much as 6 pounds, according to checks made from scale hives. Some shifting of honey will be necessary to prevent feeding in more yards. Considerable pollen from willow and some nectar from willow and white clover was brought in. Colonies have brood in from 6 to 12 combs. Drones have already emerged. In some areas older bees have perished and for the time being colonies have a reduced population, but are now on the up-grade.

HAWAII: (As of February 27) There was little trading in the local honey market. Mainland sales of 10 cases (1,350 pounds) were reported by one dealer but no prices were available.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market conditions comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - extracted 900 cartons of small containers from midwestern states. Demand slow, market about steady. Sales by brokers' and receivers' to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and other MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover Blended 60-lb. tins per lb. 11 1/2¢; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts Midwestern extracted 746 cans 60-lbs.; comb none.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN STOCK, demand fair for White Clover, slow for other grades, market dull, White Clover, 60-lb. cans, per lb. 10-11¢, Light Amber 9-10¢; Dark Amber 8-9¢; Buckwheat 7 1/2¢. Sales to retailers - Demand slow, market very dull, ILLINOIS, small lot sales 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$4.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75, few sales reported re-processed small lots White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-6.00.

COMB: None.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies moderate, but more than ample to the very slow demand, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales. COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 18,000 lbs. Mich., 4,250 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; bulk to bakers in 50-lb. Light and Dark Amber mostly 9¢ per lb. OTHER MIDWESTERN, in deluxe jars White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75. MICHIGAN, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.05.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 14-oz. sections \$9.60.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market about steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover, White and Light Amber 11¢ per lb., packaged Clover Light Amber cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.80; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.60; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

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LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey remain unchanged. Light Amber or Better, orange, Clover, Sage and various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers show a wide range in prices as follows: Per case.

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.30-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-6.15; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-5.92; 12, 5-lb. jars \$6.85-10.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$6.85-8.18.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported 1,500 lbs. Market about steady at 29-34¢, mostly 30-32¢ per lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck- 60-lb. cans
MINNESOTA: White Sweetclover 300; Light Amber 125.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady for small containers; demand very slow, market dull for large containers. Sales by bottlers- MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers- 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: per lb. - demand very slow, market dull - to bakers and large users MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover 13¢; Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Offerings Beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat drums: 95 Panama; 42 Porto Rico; 20 Cuba; cartons 693 Cuba. Demand moderate, market continues unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA, barrels 8½-9½, tins 10-11½ per lb. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12½-13½ per lb. NEW YORK, Clover, Water White 15½, Light Amber 12½; Buckwheat 9-10¢. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35 per doz., Orange cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61. Imported and Domestic, Blended cartons 2 doz. jars, 8-oz. \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 3 bags Puerto Rico; 69 bags Cuba; 102 bags Chile. Demand moderate, market steady. SOUTH AMERICA, cif NEW YORK 50-52¢; CENTRAL AMERICA cif 47-49¢; WEST INDIES cif 46-47¢; AFRICA spot 43-44¢, few 42¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 25,440 lbs. North Central; 23,000 lbs. Mich.; by truck 16,680 lbs. Domestic via New York City; by boat 15,000 lbs. Calif., 6,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand fair; market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally, 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75, 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen 4-oz. jars 50¢; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. BULK PER LB: CALIFORNIA, White Clover 14¢. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blend 12½¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 11½¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 3,813 lbs. IOWA; 3,425 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to retailers- MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 12, 1-lb. non-drip Deluxe jars \$4.35.

CREAMED HONEY: IOWA and Midwestern, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75.

COMB: Demand slow, market dull. Sales by wholesalers - WISCONSIN, cases of 24-1-lb. No. 1 Clover \$7.50-8.00.

PORTRLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon 24, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 350 cases various sizes extracted. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market firm but unsettled, (with some wholesalers failing to take advantage of higher prices quoted by brokers and bottlers at shipping points).

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers in case lots, most sales at lower end of range. OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.33-9.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.16-4.50; 12, 24-oz. \$3.84-4.00; 12, 16-oz. glass \$3.00; 24, 16-oz. tins \$4.74-4.78; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.44; glass \$5.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey in paper cups mostly \$5.00. Brokers' quotations to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 24, 16-oz. glass \$4.25; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.00; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.00; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.10; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. \$4.75.

COMB: Sales to retailers - IDAHO, case lots Fancy 12-oz. \$7.75; No. 1 12-oz. \$7.50-7.60; No. 2, 12-oz. \$6.50; Choice 8-10 oz. \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Demand very slow, with most arrivals being used for foundations. Dealers' paying 32¢ per lb., mostly in trade.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and Candy makers -

CCMB: OHIO, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Buckwheat \$6.00; Mixed Flowers \$6.50-7.00.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 2-lb. jars 50¢; 1-lb. jars 25¢; IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10; WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Buckwheat, Dark Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 10¢. MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 14¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers during the last part of February were as follows: from Northern California 143 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 288 cans Light Amber Star Thistle. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as listed as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55 jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

CCMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 11 lbs. at 34¢ per lb.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - extracted - Washington 873 cases, 30, 60-lb. cans incomplete; Idaho 50 cases. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa asking 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.00; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75, but no sales reported. Trade stocked up before prices advanced.

WASHINGTON: Light Amber Mixed Flowers, East Washington, very few sales 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.10-8.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90-3.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60-5.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75; 36, 14-oz. cups \$6.45; West Washington - Mt. Vernon Area, 12, 5-lb. pails \$7.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; non-drip jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.30, non-drip jars \$4.45. Sales to bakers and other large users - WASHINGTON, Extra Light per lb. 14¢; Light Amber 12¢; Dark Amber 10¢.

CCMB: No receipts. No sales reported. BEESWAX: No receipts. No sales reported.

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Wednesday, March 15, 1950.

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SUMMARY

Temperatures during the two-week period February 21 to March 7 averaged above normal in the western half of the nation and below normal in the eastern half, while the week ending March 14 averaged below normal over practically the entire nation. Precipitation was rather heavy in most eastern States and in scattered areas in the Pacific Northwest. Honey plant conditions were reported as generally good over most of the country. However, sage and buckwheat areas in southern California, and citrus and palmetto areas in Florida were in need of rain. Legumes in southwestern Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming were in need of more precipitation. Clovers have suffered from alternate freezing and thawing in some of the Plains, East Central and North Central States. Apiarists report that bees have come through the winter with light winter losses in Oregon, light to heavy losses in Washington, light losses in all Intermountain States but Montana where losses have been heavy in many areas of the State; light losses in most of the Plains States although the outcome is still uncertain in Iowa and Nebraska; light losses in all of the East Central and North Central group of States except in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin; and light losses in all eastern States. Consumption of stores has been heavy in most Southwestern, Midwestern and Eastern States and colonies will need close attention to avoid starvation before natural nectar supplies are available. With the change to milder temperatures in western States, consumption of stores there has also increased to the point where the next few weeks may be critical. The citrus honey flow was in progress in both Florida and Texas and good yields were being secured, although dry weather was adversely affecting the flow in some counties in Florida. Ti-ti was yielding nectar in northern Florida, Southern Georgia, Southern Alabama, and southern Mississippi; but the recent cool weather has kept the bees rather inactive. Bees were building up rapidly in California from eucalyptus, fruit bloom, mustard, and filaree. Pollinating of deciduous trees was the order of the day for many beekeepers. The citrus flow in California is still about 60 days away.

Trading of extracted honey, between producers and bottlers, was light during this period. Some were marking time awaiting information on support prices under the Agricultural Act of 1949, on which no information is yet available.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9, supplemented with telegraphic reports through Mar. 15.)

Southern California - There was no rain or wind during this period, and no frost, but much low fog. Much pollen was coming in from mustard, filaree and peach and a light nectar

On the other hand, a few producers were going ahead with their marketing schedules and several sizable lot sales were reported. Prices were a shade higher for a few grades of honey in California, but prices for White, Clover honey in the principal producing areas were about steady. Producers' sales to bottlers for 60-lb. cans were reported at the following prices: California, delivered to bottlers, Light Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢, Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ -8 $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢, White Orange 10¢. Intermountain States White, Clover, mostly 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.; Extra White Clover 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢, delivered. Plains, East Central and North Central States White, Clover mostly 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few 10¢ f.o.b. Florida, White to Light Amber, Orange, in barrels 8¢.

Bottler or producer-bottler sales of 8-oz. to 5-lb. jars were generally at steady prices although a few lower quotations were reported for some brands of the 1-lb. jars.

In the large cities of the country, wholesale prices for extracted honey were generally steady at mid-March as compared with the end of February, except at Portland, Oregon, where prices were considerably higher. Extracted honey in 60-lb. cans sold at slightly lower prices in Chicago and Philadelphia and slightly higher prices in Seattle, with the smaller sized containers steady. Unchanged prices were recorded at Boston, New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Creamed honey sold at steady prices on most markets. Comb honey supplies were light and prices were firm at the few cities where available in sufficient quantity to quote.

The market for beeswax was steady. Trading, f.o.b. shipping point, west of the Rocky Mountains was generally at 34¢ per lb., for the light lemon or lighter colored wax and 32¢ per lb. for the darker colored wax. East of the Rocky Mountains prevailing prices were mostly 37¢ for the light lemon or lighter colored wax and 35¢ for the darker colors. Occasional sales were reported at higher and lower prices both east and west of the Rocky Mountains. The market was firm for the more bleachable grades of imported beeswax on the New York City wholesale markets.

flow from eucalyptus. Colonies are mostly very strong. The orange flow is about 60 days off. In hill areas buckthorn and filaree were furnishing pollen. Sage was making good growth, but more rain is needed. Almond and deciduous fruit growers in all sections of the State were paying from nothing to \$1.50 mostly \$1.00-1.50 per hive for bees for pollinating services.

- over -

SALES - F. O. B. - SHIPPING POINT - (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY - PRODUCER'S SALES TO BOTTLED

(Cents per pound)

SO. CALIF.	Light Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{2}{3}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ del'd	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ few 10¢
	L. A. Sage - Buckwheat 8 1/3-8 2/3 del'd		Light Amber, Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	White Mesquite 8¢ del'd	WISCONSIN	White, Clover 9-10¢
CENT. CALIF.	L. A. Cotton-Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢ del'd		Mixed Flowers 8¢
	Extra L. A. Lima Bean 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.	MINNESOTA	White, Sweetclover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered, cans
	White Orange 10¢ del'd		returned.
	L. A. Mixed Flowers 7¢ del'd	FLORIDA	Light Amber 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered, cans returned
NOR. CALIF.	L. A. Mixed Flowers 7¢ f.o.b.		Barrels, White to Light Amber Orange 8¢
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	White Clover 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b., 10¢ del'd		" Amber, Gallberry, Partridge Pea and
	Extra White Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ del'd		Mangrove, 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$.
NEW MEXICO	Light Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Light Amber Cotton 9¢		
RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN & N.D.	White, Clover 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

SALES TO WHOLESALERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

WYOMING	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
ARIZONA	-		
NEBRASKA	-		
OHIO	Extra Light Amber Clover 15¢ delv'd.	13¢	
	L.A. to Amber Clover 11-13¢ delv'd.	-	
INDIANA	-	-	
ILLINOIS	(To bakers 14¢)	-	22¢
NEW YORK	White Clover 16¢ del'd	18¢ del'd	15-20¢ few low as 10¢
	Buckwheat 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del'd	Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del'd	Buckwheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oranges 18¢	Oranges 19¢
	Amber Mixed Flowers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amber Mixed Flowers 16¢	Amber Mxd Flowers 17¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14¢	19¢
RED RIVER VALLEY MINN. & N. D.			
WISCONSIN	Mixed Flowers 12¢	Clover 16¢	14-18¢, some 10-13¢
M MINNESOTA		Mixed Flowers 13 1/3¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18¢
CHIO	18 1/3¢ del'd	13-15¢	-
ILLINOIS	17¢	19 1/3¢	25¢
NEW YORK	15¢ f.o.b., 16¢ del'd	18¢ del'd	20-25¢
	Buckwheat 13¢ del'd	Buckwheat 15¢ del'd	Buckwheat 17¢
MASSACHUSETTS	-	20¢	-
VERMONT	20¢	23¢	30¢
PENNSYLVANIA	-	18-20¢	25¢
GEORGIA	-	-	25¢
FLORIDA	Orange 17¢	Orange 21¢	Gallberry 20¢
	Amber Mixed Flowers 15¢	Amber Mixed Flowers 19¢	Orange 25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - Cases of 24 1-Pound Jars

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	4.86		5.40
RED RIVER VALLEY - MINN & N DAK.	*		few 7.68-
IOWA	-		5.28
WISCONSIN	-		5.04-5.52
MINNESOTA	-		5.40
CHIO	5.17 del'd	L.A. Goldenrod 5.04	-
ILLINOIS	5.10	5.80	31¢
NEW YORK	5.28 del'd	L. A. 5.04 f.o.b., White 6.00 del'd	25-33¢
	dispenser jar 6.00 "	dispenser jar 6.72 del'd	Buckwheat 29¢
MASSACHUSETTS	5.52 "	Buckwheat 6.24 "	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	6.00	30¢, Buckwheat 30¢
MARYLAND	-	5.76, Buckwheat 5.76	35¢
GEORGIA	-	-	Gallberry 22¢
FLORIDA	Orange 5.04	Orange 6.00	Orange 35¢
	Amber Mixed Flowers 4.56	Amber Mixed Flowers 5.52	Amber Mixed Flowers 30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED

CHIO	Delv'd, 24/8 oz 3.00, 12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.85, " 6/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.50	Few 12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.60 12/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8.00 12/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8.04	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars 85¢ ea. 30¢ lb.
ILLINOIS	12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars 7.95	12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars 9.00	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails 75¢ ea., In frame/
WYOMING	12/24 oz. \$5.04	12/24 oz. \$5.40	1 lb. jars 95¢
SECTION COMB HONEY, PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS:			
IOWA		15 & 16 oz. 6.24	
PENNSYLVANIA		24/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7.20	
CREMED HONEY: WYOMING 24/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.86		24/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.44	9.00

(Continued)

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from page 1)

Central and Northern California - Maximum and minimum temperatures were generally above normal in northern and central California until March 7, since that date minimum temperatures have been below normal with light frosts on several nights, while maximum temperatures remained about normal. There were occasional light rains from the Bay Area northward and some snow fell at higher elevations. Apricots, peaches, cherries and plums were blooming and almonds were shedding blooms. The apricot and almond bloom has been heavy, but the peach bloom has not been heavy in some areas. Bees were working on mustard and other weeds for pollen. Acacia and eucalyptus trees have been blooming and were furnishing a good supply of nectar or pollen. Prospects appear good for a honey crop this coming season in some areas but in other areas the outcome still depends on more moisture. Purchases of honey by bottlers continued very light with the market generally firm. Most producers were holding their stocks at firm prices, while others were inclined to sell some stocks at present levels.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 23 - Mar. 15 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through March 15.)

East and West of the Cascades - In Oregon bees are reported to have survived the winter much better than a year ago although temperatures were lower. In general, they were better protected by snow this year. In Washington losses in some yards are expected to run around 15 to 25 percent, but surviving colonies are in good condition. Bees have not had the usual number of flight days so far this year. Pussy willow and alder should furnish some pollen as soon as temperatures warm up.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Feb. 24-Mar. 10)

Colorado - Precipitation during the winter months December-February has been only about half of normal, and additional moisture is seriously needed, especially in the form of snow in the mountains to provide water for irrigation purposes the coming summer. Little moisture fell during this period. Bees were flying throughout and appear to be in good condition. Checks in a few yards indicate losses of around 2 percent. Colonies have around 2 frames of sealed brood. Some feeding may be necessary even in colonies that were heavy last November.

Idaho - Precipitation during the winter months was above average in the northern portion of the State but below average in the lower half. However, the ground is well saturated with water. Bees made good flights during this period and appear to have come through the winter well, with losses in some areas estimated at around 4 percent. Consumption of stores has been heavy. Beekeepers estimate that around 20 percent of the honey crop is still in beekeepers' hands in the upper Snake River Valley section. Honey was

moving normally, with no change in prices. Not many package bees were being ordered, and some bees have been offered for sale.

Montana - Precipitation during the winter months has been above normal in all areas except the southeastern corner of the State and the outlook for irrigation water supplies for the coming spring is good. Bees have wintered well in protected valley locations in the southern part of the State but heavy losses are reported in the central and northern areas. Bees have not had a cleansing flight since November in the northern part. Near zero weather prevailed as the period ended and colonies weakened by the severe cold of January continued to die and the percentage of losses was steadily increasing.

Utah - Precipitation during the winter months, December, January and February, was normal in the northern half of the State but was below normal in the southern half. Water supplies for the coming season should be adequate. Temperatures were mild during this period permitting bees to fly and on March 4 some pollen was being gathered. An early spring is developing. Bees have wintered well so far.

Wyoming - Moisture conditions are short. Bees are in fair condition.

Nevada - Weather during entire month of February has been ideal for wintering and bees have been able to fly quite often. Early shrubs were starting to bloom and desert vegetation was starting to turn green, making prospects good for early feed for the bees.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 11)

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas - A light rain fell on March 3, 4 and 5, lasting almost continuously for 56 hours, soaking into the ground, and supplying ample moisture for the present. Citrus bloom was fairly heavy and bees were taking advantage of a rather heavy flow of nectar, although the rainy weather hampered the bees somewhat. Colonies are in excellent condition and very heavy with brood. Queen rearing was getting under way on a big scale and a few package bees will be going out soon. The demand for queens and packages has been considerably below usual. The honey market continued very dull.

Southeast Texas - Bees were getting an abundance of pollen and some nectar from willows, dewberries and other early sources. Two-story colonies were becoming crowded with bees, and swarming will soon be a serious problem as it is believed that there will be little demand for package bees before April. Colonies that were well stocked with stores 30 days ago, are now requiring feed.

Southwest Texas - There has been little demand for honey, except at distress prices and some beekeepers were holding back on making sales until details on price support under the Agricultural Act of 1949 have been announced. Plant conditions are getting dry and rain is needed badly. A number of plants

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were in bloom but much of this period was too cold for the bees to fly. Mesquite was beginning to bud. Bees were developing rapidly until this cold spell began.

East Texas - Colonies are strong in bees and brood, but some are running light and should several days of bad weather come they will starve if not fed. On warm days some nectar was coming in from willow and other plants. Orders for queens have been coming in well but orders for package bees have been slow.

Northwest Texas - All honey producing plants have been growing well under favorable moisture and temperature conditions. Cottonwood and elm trees were budding out, while pollen was coming in from hawthorne, japonica and polecat trees (*Rhamnus Caroliniana*). Fruit trees were just beginning to bloom. Some weak colonies were being fed. More interest is being expressed for use of bees in pollenization.

Arkansas - Bees in southeastern Arkansas are ahead of normal in strength. In the northern and central areas brood rearing was slowed down by cold weather, and some colonies were in need of feed. The demand for packages and queens has been better than expected, and some shippers report they are sold out for their April output and for part of May. Honey has been moving well at steady prices.

Oklahoma - Colonies of bees in the southern part of the State have wintered well with losses light. Colonies were building up rapidly.

New Mexico - Fruit trees were blooming in Mesilla Park and bees were building up rapidly. The demand for honey was slow at steady prices.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Feb. 25-Mar. 11)

North Dakota - Much interest is being manifested in bees for pollination, but inquiries from beekeepers for package bees continued light. The demand for honey improved. The weather continued cold and below zero much of the time. The condition of sweetclover cannot be determined until warmer weather arrives. There is enough snow on the ground for early moisture needs.

Iowa - Bees experienced a couple of good cleansing flight days during the first half of the period, but cold and snowy weather returned the last half. Reports indicate that colony conditions are uncertain. Precipitation has been above normal during the three winter months and soil moisture conditions are good. The demand for honey by large bottlers continued slow. Beekeepers were placing few orders for package bees. Interest for bees for pollinating red clover for seed was developing.

Nebraska - The sub-zero weather which occurred recently killed a few colonies of bees that lacked winter hardiness, but overall losses to date have been light. Temperatures went into the 70s during this period giving bees opportunity for flights. Broodrearing has started, and feeding of a few colonies has been necessary. In view of the present

strong condition of most colonies, a surplus of bees may easily be available later on. Blizzardy weather was occurring as the period ended, which may alter this outlook.

Kansas - The soil is still dry despite rather good rains in some locations during this period. Soft maples bloomed around March 4 and 5 during a warm period and bees gathered some pollen, but freezing weather followed confining the bees. Other maples are expected to bloom during the next warm period. Bees have had brood for about 4 weeks, and colonies are generally in good condition, although some weaker ones need feeding.

EAST CENTRAL and NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Michigan - Weather during this period was cold and wintry, but bees were still wintering well. However, colonies in cellars were getting restless and in need of a flight. Bees on the southern part of the lower peninsula had good flights around March 5. The demand for honey continued slow, but a number of trucklot sales occurred.

Wisconsin - Temperatures on March 5 and 6 warmed enough to permit outside bees good cleansing flights, but it also caused considerable run-off of the snow cover. This was followed by sub-zero weather with winds, so there is an ice cover on the ground. What effect this, and alternate thawing and freezing has done to clover plants is still not known. Most colonies had brood, and may not have had time to form tight clusters and became chilled. Cellar bees were still inside, but were increasingly uneasy. Honey sales at local stores have been at a fair rate, with prices steady. Many distress lots of honey have been sold and the under-tone of the market is firmer.

Minnesota - The weather was cold and windy up to March 4 when a thaw started. Bees were able to fly some on March 5th but on the 6th strong winds set in. On the 8th wintry weather again returned with snow and blizzards, and it is feared that many colonies of bees perished in the northern part of the State. The winds were less intense in the southern part and no losses of bees are believed to have occurred. Bees in the southern part of the State have wintered well in 3 story hives, but losses have been heavy in two story hives. Demand for honey has been slow.

Ohio - The coldest weather of the winter occurred during this period, with one warm break during which bees were able to fly. Bees continued to be in excellent condition with clusters seemingly increasing in size through hatching of young bees. It will be necessary for beekeepers to watch stores closely to avoid starvation. There is some concern over the possibility of early sources of pollen being frozen. Legumes apparently have suffered little from freezing. Soil moisture conditions are good. The demand has been fair for all types of honey with the market steady.

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Indiana - Mild weather melted the snow cover which was followed by near zero weather. The alternate warm and cold periods may have damaged clovers. Bees appear to be generally in good condition. Honey sales to consumers were slow.

Illinois - Bees have wintered well and most colonies still have plenty of stores. A few colonies were showing signs of dysentery around the entrance. Bees secured their first pollen of the year around March 4 to 6, but have been confined to their hives since by cold weather. Clovers may have suffered damage from the alternate freezing and thawing during the winter but soil moisture conditions are good in all parts of the State. Honey sales have been slow, especially in those areas close to coal fields.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

New York - February reversed the previous winter's trend with real wintery weather, and March so far has been quite cold, although temperatures moderated enough on March 5th to permit bees to fly. Some bees became chilled and were lost on the snow. Bees are believed to be wintering well, but early winter brood-rearing followed by a cold late winter may be detrimental, especially if the cold continues through March. White Dutch clover was very badly dried up going into the winter and it is questionable whether the plants have or will be revived by the winter moisture. The demand for honey continued slow at steady prices.

Massachusetts - Beekeepers are apprehensive concerning the supply of honey the bees have. An outside-wintered scale colony (in an exposed location) records a loss of 29 lbs. from November 2, 1949 to March 12, 1950, or approximately 7 lbs. per month. In the same location, and for a like period the past two winters (47-48 and 48-49) a loss of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and $3\frac{3}{5}$ lbs., respectively, occurred, or an average loss of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. the preceding two winters. The colony loss this winter is approximately 75 percent higher than the average for the past two winters.

Vermont - Weather during this period was mostly cold. Bees haven't flown since January, but seem to be wintering well. Snow has covered the ground most of the time. Honey sales continued slow, with some holdings still in the hands of some beekeepers.

Pennsylvania - Cold weather occurred during this period and has been detrimental to the bees, although colonies with strong clusters and well located stores should not have been hurt by it. Bees had a good flight on February 26, but some were getting restless. Most colonies are light on stores. The demand for bees in orchards has been about the same as for last year or possibly a little heavier. Prices are unchanged for this service. With blooming time only 40 days away, much manipulation will have to be resorted to to get the colonies strong by then. Recent alternate freezing and thawing has been hard on clovers. There is plenty of moisture in the soil.

New Jersey - Bees have very little brood despite the mild winter. Queens are now beginning to lay normally.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Maryland - The period has been cold and generally dry except for the last few days when temperatures moderated and copious rains fell. The low temperatures have had the good effect in holding back vegetation that was beginning to advance too early from the previous unseasonably warm temperatures, so that it is now possible that there will be a normal spring season. However, brood-rearing which made an early start during January and February warm spells is still advancing and bee population within the hives is increasing to the point where stores will have to be watched carefully. Early swarming can be expected.

Virginia - In the Shenandoah Valley severe cold weather the past three weeks has checked broodrearing, but otherwise bees are about normal. If warmer weather follows and new pollen is made available to stimulate the bees, they will forge ahead with brood-rearing. Meanwhile, pollen substitute is being fed to overcome the pollen shortage, and occasional colonies need a pail of syrup. In the Tidewater Section bees are wintering well with losses about normal. Some feeding was being done, but most colonies have ample stores. Pollen was being gathered from swamp willow, and queens were laying well. The honey market is dull, with little honey in beekeepers' hands.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Kentucky - Weather has been quite cold during this period with temperatures reaching a low of around 13 degrees. Bees have been confined, but are in good condition. Vegetable has been set back somewhat by the cold but is still early and in excellent condition. Maples and elms were coming into bloom. Package bee shippers report that orders are coming in in good volume with beekeepers taking on new interest as usual in the spring.

Tennessee - Bees seem to be doing well although the rain and cold weather has been keeping the bees confined most of the time and they were not getting much pollen from the maple and elm bloom, which they are in need of. However, they are brooding up fast and with a change to warmer weather should develop satisfactorily. Stores were being consumed rapidly, and hives will need close attention to avoid losses from starvation. Legume plants are in good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

Georgia - Weather was cool and rainy much of this period. There is plenty of moisture for honey plants and they are in good condition. Bees are in fair condition, but they have reduced broodrearing on account of the unfavorable weather. Much feeding was being done as hives are full of young bees and empty of honey. Queen rearing was being delayed. Package shippers report the demand

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for package bees continues slow. Honey was moving slowly at steady prices.

Florida - The orange flow was on during this period and good flows were reported in the southern areas of the State around Highland County - but in some of the more northern counties such as Mahatee and Orange the blooms and nectar secretion were scanty because of the dry weather. Palmetto was just beginning to yield nectar in Hendry and Glades counties. In the northern part of the State the recent cold weather has inflicted heavy damage to some beeyards and queen rearing cannot succeed too well until more favorable weather arrives. Wax worm damage has been heavy in some yards. Ti-ti was yielding very little on account of the unfavorable weather. A number of beekeepers still retain rather large holdings of 1949 honey.

Alabama - Bees in the southern part of the State were rather inactive during this period account wet cold weather. In the east central portion, spring yard work has revealed considerable damage by wax worms during the winter. Fruits and berries bloomed in February, then were stopped by cold weather but were again starting to bloom.

Mississippi - Bees in the southern part of the State are in very good condition. Ti-ti has been yielding heavily, but cold weather for much of this period has slowed down the flow. However, colonies have plenty of new honey and pollen so brood-rearing is going ahead. The local demand for honey has been very good.

Louisiana - March weather in the southern part of the State has been very unfavorable to bees. It has been rainy and cold with a light freeze and a heavy frost occurring on March 9. Clovers and other nectar plants were set back somewhat. Considerable progress has been made with queen yard work and a number of queens have been shipped. Heavy feeding of sugar syrup has been necessary to maintain queen yards. Shipping of packages will start around the 18th of March, and reports indicate that the bulk of orders are scheduled to be trucked.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX:
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JANUARY, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION:

	Pounds
Mexico	447,330
Cuba	374,362
Argentina	138,706
Guatemala	31,019
El Salvador	27,715
United Kingdom	2,643
Canada	1,618
Japan	840
Total	1,024,233

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR JANUARY, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

	Pounds
Belgian Congo	5,760
Saudi Arabia	600
Canal Zone	492
Netherland Antilles	480
Japan	480
Total	7,812

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING JANUARY, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

	Pounds
Brazil	101,913
Cuba	83,570
Egypt	62,624
Dominican Republic	40,465
Portugal	33,056
Chile	28,225
Mexico	9,900
French Morocco	6,741
Guatemala	6,306
Turkey	6,244
British East Africa	5,521
Haiti	3,887
Canada	600
Total	389,051

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1,000 cartons of small containers from Midwestern States. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by brokers' and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers.

EXTRACTED: IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.. White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, Blended 60-lb. tins per pound 11½¢; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Midwestern extracted 777, 60-lb. tins; comb Ohio and Wisconsin 70 cases 24s.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, for White Clover demand fair, market steady; other grades demand slow, market dull, 60-lb. tins, White 10-10½, Light Amber 9-9½¢; Dark Amber, Buckwheat and other Fall Flowers 8-8½¢. Sales to retailers - bottled practically no demand, market very dull, White Clover, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75-4.85.

COMB: Demand good, market firm. OHIO, supplies limited, White Clover, cellophane wrapped 24, 12-oz. and over Goldenrod \$6.25-6.50. WISCONSIN, White Clover cellophane wrapped, 24, 12-oz. \$6.00-6.50; 1 lot approximately 60 cases White Clover Light and Dark Amber, all grades 24, 10-12-oz. \$5.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies fully ample to slow demand, market very dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 36,800 lb. Mich.; other Midwestern 4,850 lbs. (Correction in Mar. 1st report make Mich. 31,550 lbs. receipts instead as published.) Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; bulk to bakers in 60s - Light and Dark Amber mostly 9¢. Sales OTHER MIDWESTERN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. delux jars special spouts \$5.75. MICHIGAN, creamed honey cases 24, 1-lb., cartons \$5.05.

KANSAS CITY: Receipts - by truck 460, 60-lb. tins Iowa. Market firm. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers - IOWA, 60-lb. tins, Clover, White and Light Amber 10 3/4-11½¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover and mixed, 1 doz. 5-lb. tins \$9.60; 1 doz. 24-oz. glass \$4.22. IOWA and IDAHO, 2 doz. 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 doz. 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 2 doz. 7-oz. glass \$3.00.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey remain unchanged. Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers show a wide range in prices as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.30-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-6.15; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-5.92; 12, 5-lb. jars \$6.85-10.50; 12, 5-lb. tins \$6.85-8.18.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported at 1200 lbs. Market slightly stronger at 32-34¢ on best Yellow per lb. delivered.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 26,400 lbs. Mich.; by truck approximately 4,000 lbs. Domestic via New York City; by boat 15,000 lb. Calif., 6,500 lbs. Puerto Rico.

Demand fair, market about steady

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally, 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen, 1-lb. jars \$3.05. BULK PER LB. CALIFORNIA, White Clover 13-14¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 11¢.

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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans
- Minn. - White Sweetclover 410; Light Amber
125. Beeswax 285 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady for small containers; demand fair, market steady for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, US Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: per lb. - demand very slow, market dull - to bakers and large users: MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover 13¢; Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, 127,571 lbs. Calif., 238 cartons Cuba. Demand moderate, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, barrels 8½-9½¢; tins 10-11½ per lb. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12½-13¢ per lb. NEW YORK, Clover, Water White 15¢; Light Amber 12¢; Buckwheat 9-10¢. COLORADO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35 per doz., Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61. Imported and Domestic, Blended, cartons 2 doz. jars 8-oz. 1.35, 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 71 bags Cuba; 96 bags Dominican Republic; 144 bags Chile. Demand moderate, market firm to slightly stronger. F.o.b. NEW YORK - South America 52-54¢, some quoted 52¢, some 55¢. AFRICA, 42-44¢, mostly 44¢. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 48-49¢, darker 45-46¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 4,630 lbs; Iowa, 200 lbs. Mich., 2,640 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 12, 1-lb. non-drip delux jars \$4.35.

CREAMED: IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75.

COMB: No sales reported.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - Idaho cases extracted: 475, 24, 1-lb.; 400, 24, 24-oz.; 400, 24, 12-oz.; 400, 12, 24-oz.; 200, 12, 2-lb. and 335, 12, 5-lb. Supplies moderate. Demand light, with sales curtailed since advance in prices two weeks ago.

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers in case lots - OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65-9.50; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.75-5.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.95-5.00; 24, 1-lb. tins \$4.75-4.95; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. glass \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.10.

BEESWAX: Receipts very light and demand slow. Dealers paying 32¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$6.00-6.50; Mixed Flowers \$6.50-7.00.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 2-lb. jars 50¢; 1-lb. jars 25¢. IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 16-oz. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Buckwheat, Dark Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 10¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers during the first part of March were as follows: from Central California 192 cans Extra Light Amber Lima Bean; 186 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 45 cans White Orange. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as listed as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins; some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Wednesday, March 15, 1950.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 785 cases, 105, 60-
15. cans Wash.; 700 cases Idaho. Demand
light, account advance in prices 2 weeks ago,
market steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers -
IDAHO, asking prices, Light Amber Sweetclover
and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.65; 24, 8-oz.
jars \$3.10; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.00; 12, 24-oz.
jars \$3.70; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75
but no sales reported. Trade stocked up before
prices advanced. WASHINGTON, Light Amber

Mixed Flowers: East Washington too few sales
to establish market; West Washington-Mt.

Vernon Area, 12, 5-lb. pails \$7.95; 24, 1-lb.
jars \$4.65; non-drip jars \$4.80;

12, 4-lb. jars
\$4.30, non-drip jars \$4.45. Sales to bakers
and other large users - Market slightly
stronger, WASHINGTON, Dark Amber per lb. 11¢.

COMB: No receipts.

BEESWAX: No receipts.

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Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, April 3, 1950.

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SUMMARY

Colonies of bees were in variable stages of development over the nation during this period. In the southernmost States major honey flows were in progress, while in the northernmost States hives were still packed or in cellars, and in between these two extremes swarms were in various stages of development. In the central tier of States where bees were being unpacked or have been unpacked reports indicate that bees came through the winter well, but periods of mild weather either early or late in the winter, depending upon the area, has resulted in above normal broodrearing and a rather heavy consumption of stores. Much spring feeding will be necessary to avoid losses of bees from starvation. However, where stores are ample, colonies are in excellent condition. In the extreme northern tier of States winter bee losses cannot yet be determined, but are expected to be rather heavy from the Great Lakes westward, and light from the Great Lakes eastward. Winds of hurricane velocity struck in parts of the midwest during this period overturning hives and rolling supers over several times causing heavy losses of bees in many yards. Citrus flows to date have been good to light in Florida and light in Texas. The ti-ti honey crop was almost a failure in northern Florida and southern Georgia because of inclement weather during much of the blooming period. In California bees were building up well and are expected to reach peak strength ahead of the citrus and other major flows. A surplus honey flow was occurring from various sources in favored locations.

Plant conditions are variable over the country. Rains fell in California but more are needed. Snowfall in the intermountain States is below normal making the outlook for irrigation water this coming summer unfavorable. Dry weather was affecting plants in southern Texas and Oklahoma, but conditions were favorable in other Southwestern States. The condition of clovers in the Plains States is questionable, but is good in the East Central and North Central group of States except possibly in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Clovers have improved much in the Northeastern States from the good winter precipitation but whether they will fully recover from the severe drought of last summer in some areas is still uncertain. Plant conditions have been set back to a near normal date in all Eastern and Southeastern States by the recent cool weather.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Mar. 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports through Mar. 31.)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 43-55 degrees minimum to 62-80 degrees maximum. Rather heavy rains occurred on Mar. 24 and 25, amounting to .87 inches in Los Angeles with considerably heavier amounts in outlying districts. The total seasonal rainfall to date (Since July 1, 1949) now amounts to 10.04 inches as compared with 7.53 inches last season for same period and 13.66 inches as normal for same period. The sky was generally cloudy,

The market for bulk extracted honey was steady to slightly stronger, but trading was generally light. Producers were in many instances asking higher prices than bottlers were offering but some were agreeing on prices and trading. Beekeepers sales to bottlers per pound were reported as follows: California, delivered to bottlers, White Orange or White Sage 10¢, various other flowers, Light Amber to Extra Light Amber 7-8½¢, with Amber as low as 5¢. Pacific Northwest, bottlers offering for White Clover 10¢, many producers asking 11-12¢. Intermountain States White Clover 8½-10¢ f.o.b. Plains, East Central and North Central States White Clover 8-11¢, mostly 9-10¢ f.o.b., with a few sales lower, Buckwheat few 6 3/4¢ f.o.b. Florida, White Orange 7-10¢ f.o.b. with some producers' asking 12½-15¢.

The market for extracted honey in the leading wholesale centers of the country was generally steady. There was a general price advance at Los Angeles and a few minor fluctuations in other cities. Imported honey in 60-lb. cans sold at slightly higher prices at Philadelphia. Midwestern White and Light Amber Clover honey in 60s sold at slightly lower prices at Kansas City. Prices were steady at Boston, New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland. Trading was very slow at the latter two markets, where buyers were resisting the higher prices which have been in effect since February.

The market for beeswax was steady. Trading was generally at 37¢ per lb. for light lemon or lighter colored and 35¢ per lb. for the darker f.o.b. beekeepers east of the Rocky Mountains, while west of the Rocky Mountains prices were generally 3¢ per lb. lower. There were occasional sales at higher and lower prices in all areas.

Details on United States Department of Agriculture program to assist in expanding Honey outlets appears on Page 11.

Detailed information on price support operations under the Agricultural Act of 1949 has not yet been released.

especially in the early morning. Beekeepers report that frosts and cold weather have retarded broodrearing, but that bees are still developing ahead of vegetation. Most colonies will be at their peak for orange bloom. Colonies were beginning to reach swarming strength. Spring and winter losses are estimated at around 7 to 10 percent. Beekeepers are not increasing their colony numbers in some areas while in others increases up to 30 percent are indicated. Bees were working eucalyptus, avocado, peaches, apricot, mustard, filaree, wild lilac, annual weeds and grasses. Trading in bulk lots of honey between producers and bottlers continued rather light with the market about steady.

(Continued page 4)

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SALES F. O. B. SHIPPING POINT (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY - PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLES (Cents per pound)

SO. CALIF.	Extra Light Amber Mxd. Flowers 8½¢ del.	NEW MEXICO	Light Amber Cotton 9¢
	Light Amber Buckwheat-Alfalfa 8½¢ del.		Amber Alfalfa 8¢
	White Orange 10¢ delivered.	RED RIVER VY OF MINNESOTA	4
CENT. CALIF.	Extra Light Amber Cotton-Alfalfa 8¢ del.	N. DAKOTA	Light Amber, Sweetclover 10½¢
	White Sage 10¢ delivered.	IOWA	White, Clover 8-11¢
	Extra Light Amber Star Thistle 8¢ del.	KANSAS	White, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 11¢
	Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 8¢ delivered.	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 9-10¢
NO. CALIF.	Amber, Mixed Flowers 5¢ delivered	WISCONSIN	Barrels, Light Amber Mxd. Flowers 8½¢
	Extra Light Amber Mxd. Flowers 7¢ delvrd.		White, Clover 10¢
	Light Amber Star Thistle 8¢ delivered	MINNESOTA	Buckwheat 6 3/4¢
	Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers 8¢ fob		White, Clover 9¢ f.o.b.
	with barrels furnished by buyer.		White, Sweetclover 7½¢ delivered, cans
WASH.	White, Clover, bottlers offering 10¢,		returned. Light Amber 7¢ delivered, cans returned.
	beekeepers asking 11-12¢	PENNSYLVANIA	Clover 12¢, Buckwheat 9¢
IDAHO, UTAH, COLORADO & OTHER INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	White, Clover 8½-10¢ f.o.b.	FLORIDA	White, Orange 7-10¢, some producers asking 12-15¢
	Light Amber, Clover 8½-9½¢ f.o.b.		
ARIZONA	Extra White, Clover 10½-10 3/4¢ delivered		
	Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 9¢ delivered		
	Light Amber Alfalfa 8¢ delivered		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)SALES TO WHOLESALERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB CANS (Cents per lb.)

OREGON	-
ARIZONA	-
NEW MEXICO	-
IOWA	-
KANSAS	-
MICHIGAN	-
NEW YORK	Delivered: 16¢, Buckwht 9¢ Fob, Light Amber Mxd Fl. 10¢
PENNSYLVANIA	13¢, Buckwht 10¢
TEXAS	-
FLORIDA	-

SALES TO RETAILERS

Delivered: 18¢, Buckwheat 10½¢

14¢, Buckwheat 12¢

12½¢

SALES TO CONSUMERS

Desert Flowers	12½-18¢
Light Amber Cotton	12¢
Amber Alfalfa	10¢
	12¢
	12½¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

OREGON	-
WASHINGTON	-
COLORADO	-
UTAH	-
TEXAS	-
ARKANSAS	-
IOWA	-
KANSAS	-
MICHIGAN	-
WISCONSIN	-
MINNESOTA	-
INDIANA	-
ILLINOIS	-
NEW YORK	Delivered: 16¢, Buckwht 13¢
VERMONT	20¢
PENNSYLVANIA	16¢, Buckwht 13-14¢
MARYLAND	-
TENNESSEE	-
FLORIDA	17½¢

17¢, Catsclaw & Mesquite 17¢

16¢

16-22¢, Fireweed 24¢
19¢
12¢
16¢
18¢

13-18¢

13¢

22¢, Catsclaw & Meso. 22¢
20¢
22¢
16¢
12-17¢

15 1/3¢

15¢

22¢
20¢, Buckwheat 17¢
30¢
20-25¢
Dark, Tulip Poplar 25¢

Amber Fall Flowers 13¢

23¢

20¢, Buckwheat 17¢
30¢
20-25¢
Dark, Tulip Poplar 25¢
20¢

Delivered: 18¢, Buckwheat 15¢

20¢

Orange 20¢
20¢
20-25¢
Dark, Tulip Poplar 25¢
20¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES OF 24 1-POUND JARS (Dollars per Case)

OREGON	-
COLORADO	-
ARIZONA	-
TEXAS	-
ARKANSAS	-
NEW MEXICO	-
IOWA	-
KANSAS	-
MICHIGAN	-
WISCONSIN	-
MINNESOTA	-
INDIANA	-
NEW YORK	DELVD: Clover 5.28, Disp. Jars 6.00 " Buckwheat Disp. Jars 5.28
PENNSYLVANIA	Clover or Buckwheat 4.80
MARYLAND	-
TENNESSEE	-
FLORIDA	Clover 5.52, Orange 5.50

Clover, Catsclaw & Mesquite 5.52

5.76

(Cents per lb.)
3.84
Desert Flowers 15¢
Clover, Cats. & Mesq. 30¢
30¢

4.20-6.00

3.84

30¢
20-25¢
Dark, Tulip Poplar 25¢
20¢
30¢

4.80

4.80

30¢
20-25¢
Dark, Tulip Poplar 25¢
20¢
30¢

4.32

4.32

25¢
-
-
-
-

5.40

5.40

25¢
-
-
-
-

5.16

5.16

-
-
-
-
-

DELVD: Clvr 6.00, Disp. Jars 6.72
" Buckwheat Disp. Jars 6.00

5.16

Clover 27-32¢
Buckwheat 27-28¢
30-32¢
Dark Tulip Poplar 30¢
30¢

FOB, Light Amber Mxd Flowers 5.04

5.16

30-32¢
Clover or Buckwheat 30-32¢
Dark Tulip Poplar 30¢
30¢
30¢

Clover or Buckwheat 5.28

5.16

30-32¢
Clover or Buckwheat 30-32¢
Dark Tulip Poplar 30¢
30¢
30¢

Dark, Tulip Poplar 6.00

5.16

30-32¢
Clover 6.00
Dark Tulip Poplar 30¢
30¢
30¢

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SALES - F.O.B. - SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

(Continued from Page 2)

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES (Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

SALES TO WHOLESAVERS

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

OREGON	-	12/24 oz. 4.80	24 oz. jars 55¢, Fineweed 60¢ 10 lb. pails 1.50
COLORADO	-	12/24 oz. 3.60	-
UTAH	-	10 lb. pails 1.40	10 lb. pails 1.50
IOWA	-	12/24 oz. 4.50	-
MINNESOTA	-	12/24 oz. 5.10	-
INDIANA	-	24/8 oz. 3.00	-
		44 oz. jars 19¢ lb.	-
MARYLAND	-	10 lb. pails 1.75	Dark, Tulip Poplar 10¢ 1.88
FLORIDA	12/24 oz. Orange 5.25 6/5 oz. Orange 5.00	-	Dark, Tulip Poplar 10¢ 1.88 10 lb. Orange 1.65

CHUNK HONEY, VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

OREGON	-	24/1 lb. jars 7.88	5 lb. jars 1.75, 1 lb. jars 40¢
INDIANA	-	2 1/2 lb. jars 22 3/4¢ per lb.	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	5 & 10 lb. pails 20¢ lb.

SECTION COMB HONEY, PER C. SE. OF 24 SECTIONS:

(Per Section)

COLORADO	-	7.92	-
UTAH	-	7.20	-
MICHIGAN	-	7.25	-
INDIANA	-	12 oz. or over 6.72	-
		11 oz. - - - 5.52	-
PENNSYLVANIA	7.00	7.50	30-40¢
VIRGINIA	-	6.50	-
FLORIDA	-	Orange 8.00	-

BEESWAX - SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

(Per lb.)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	32-34¢ delivered
CENTRAL CALIFORNIA	34¢ delivered
OREGON	34¢ f.o.b.
IDAHO	33¢
ARIZONA	30¢
IOWA	35-37¢, few high as 42¢
MICHIGAN	37¢
INDIANA	35-37¢
MARYLAND	37¢
VIRGINIA	35-37¢
KENTUCKY	35-37¢

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from Page 1)Northern and Central California

Precipitation was below normal in northern and central California during the last half of March. There were a few showers in the extreme northern part of the State throughout the period and on March 23 and 24 general precipitation occurred throughout the area. Temperatures have been generally normal, with higher temperatures from March 28 until the end of the month. Colonies have been brood-ing up at a moderate rate, but they are very irregular with respect to strength and stores. Some colonies are weak and near starvation, while others are strong and have ample food. Drones were appearing. Colonies located in deciduous orchards have been securing an abundance of pollen, but little nectar, although in some instances surplus honey was coming in. Normal colonies are developing about right, but a number are a little too rapid and will reach peak strength ahead of major flows. Only an occasional colony has swarmed as yet. Reports indicate that little increase in the number of colonies is being made. Winter and spring losses are estimated to range from 5 to 20 percent. No further starvation of colonies is anticipated, unless inclement weather prevails. A few colonies were being moved from almond orchards to prune orchards, the foot-hills or to orange locations. Pollination services in deciduous orchards have about been completed. Many colonies were rented, probably a record number in almonds, cherries and prune orchards. There is a good demand for bees in alfalfa fields for seed purposes and for cantaloups. Cantaloup producers are offering around \$1.30 per colony, while alfalfa seed growers, requesting three to five colonies per acre, have not settled on prices. Beekeepers were asking \$5.00 to \$10.00 per swarm. Bees were working cherry, pears, prunes, eucalyptus, mustard, Japanese quince, fiddle neck, filaree, manzanita, willows, and various wild weeds, according to location. A few beekeepers were having to add supers where a surplus flow of honey was coming in. All plants were in need of moisture, and whether the light rains of March 23 and 24 were sufficient to be of much value is questionable in view of the fact that the subsoil was rather dry. Orange buds have been badly frozen, leaving generally about 50 percent of normal bloom prospects. Purchases of bulk honey by bottlers were light, but the market remained firm. Most producers were holding their present stocks. Although there has been a slight improvement in the honey market the retail demand continued slow.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports through Mar. 31)

East and West of the Cascades - Weather was windy, cold and rainy during this period and bees were confined for the most part. Reports indicate that bees came through the

winter well in some yards but with rather heavy losses in others. The severe cold winter killed much of the soft fruit crop in the interior valleys and as a result the demand for bees for pollinizers is not expected to be as heavy as in previous years. Willows and other early trees were out. Colonies west of the Cascades have emerged at least one cycle of brood on from 1 to 3 frames. However, no new eggs were laid by queens during this period except at the close. Stores were lasting exceptionally well, with prospects of some light feeding in a small number of colonies to carry bees into fruit bloom. The demand for bulk honey continued slow, although an improvement in retail demand occurred in some areas. Some growers were still holding a portion of last year's crop, and were asking around 11-12¢ per lb., whereas most bottlers were offering around 10¢ per lb.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 10-24)

Colorado - Reports indicate that bees have come through the winter with less losses than in most recent years. Some colonies are light on stores and will need feeding. Elm was furnishing some pollen. The spring is developing earlier than usual but plant conditions are rather dry. The depth of snow in the mountains is below average which may adversely affect irrigation water supplies this coming summer. The price for honey has improved slightly, but the demand is still slow.

Idaho - Bees have come through the winter in good condition and most colonies have plenty of stores left. Some yards are a little low on stores, however, and some starving has occurred. Colonies started considerable broodrearing during the warm weather of late February and early March, causing a heavy consumption of stores. Bees have not had much flight since March 5. There has been considerable hatching of brood and there is some sealed brood but very few larvae in the combs due to the cold weather of the last two weeks. Reports indicate that many producers are planning to make up their light winter losses and normal increased by dividing colonies rather than by buying packages. The few producers with honey are holding it to see what effect price support under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 will have upon prices.

Montana - The weather continued cold throughout this period and bees in the northern areas of the State have not had a flight in some time. The snow was melting very slowly.

Utah - The weather alternated from warm to cold during this period, but bees were flying on the warmer days. Colonies came through the winter in very strong condition. In some yards, unpacking has revealed a loss of only 3 percent. Soil moisture supplies are good. Honey sales were slow to fair.

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Nevada - Bees have wintered very well - and some colonies have sufficient stores remaining to last until dandelions bloom, while other colonies are light and will need feeding. Several sizable lots of honey have changed hands.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 11-25)

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The citrus flow to date has been very poor. Trees are irregular in the stage of blooming with some through blooming, others do not have buds yet, while others are putting on a second bloom after they have bloomed once and set fruit. Bees are in very good condition for a flow, but most yards have just about been making a living while a few have made a surplus of 10 to 15 lbs., with an occasional strong colony having made as much as 30 lbs. surplus. Some migratory beekeepers were already moving to locations further north with hopes of getting enough honey to keep young colonies coming along. Sunflowers were beginning to bloom and it is hoped that they will help the honey flow situation. Plant conditions were again becoming dry - the latter part of the period was very windy.

Southeast Texas - Continued cool, dry weather has prevented the brush blooms from producing nectar normally and has also retarded broodrearing. No surplus honey has yet been secured, and prospects in the near future are not bright. Mesquite has started to bloom, but is an undependable source of nectar.

Southwest Texas - The weather was very dry. Plants were putting out buds and blooms. Mornings were generally cool, but the bees were flying later in the day as temperatures warmed up and were bringing in pollen and some nectar. Colonies were building up rapidly. Beekeepers were holding their honey stocks firmly.

East Texas - Bees were in good condition and making a living. Yaupon was opening up, about a week earlier than usual. Plant conditions are better than normal. Package shippers report a fair demand for queens, but a light demand for packages. Reports indicate that many packages will move by truck and parcel post.

Northwest Texas - Bees were bringing in considerable nectar and pollen prior to March 12 when a severe freeze occurred killing wild flower and fruit tree blooms, and damaging buds. Following the freeze bees began taking pollen substitute eagerly. Willow, cottonwood, and bluebonnet (Lupine), were in bloom as the period ended and mesquite was beginning to bloom. Most colonies have ample stores. Practically no honey remains in the producers' hands in this area.

Arkansas - Weather was generally cool during this period, retarding the development of colonies. Heavy feeding has been necessary in many yards. Peaches were not yet in bloom in the northern part of the State, although they have been on the verge of breaking into bloom for three weeks. Elms were furnishing pollen. The demand for packages and queen

bees has been much better than anticipated earlier. Practically all honey is out of the beekeepers' hands and shipped in honey was supplying the market.

Oklahoma - A severe freeze occurred on March 12 killing maple and elm bloom. There has been no rain for some time, and strong northwesterly winds have caused heavy dust storms. However, there have been a few quiet, mild days on which bees could fly. Pears, peaches, and tame and wild plums were in blossom and red buds will soon be in bloom. Oaks were starting to leaf and should soon furnish much pollen. Normal colonies were getting strong while weaker ones were building up rapidly.

New Mexico - Because the winter has been mild bees have consumed heavily on their stores. Many colonies which went into the winter with submarginal stores have starved. On the other hand, colonies left plenty of food have come through the winter in better than average condition. Such colonies are heavy in brood, building up well, and bringing in small surplus of nectar. Beekeepers fear that heavy grasshoppers infestations this coming summer will again damage honey plants.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Mar. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Winter weather continued throughout most of this period, however, temperatures warmed enough on a day or two to permit bee flights. Unpacking of bees is expected to start between April 1 - 15. While it is still too early to determine winter losses, it is feared that losses have been heavy because of the prolonged cold weather. Beekeepers' intentions are uncertain as to expanding their bee-holdings this year.

Other North Dakota - The ground was still covered with snow. The condition of sweetclover cannot be estimated until the frost is out of the ground. The demand for honey continued slow. Beekeepers were placing orders for package bees at about the same rate as in 1949.

Iowa - Weather during this period was cold, cloudy, and there was some rain and snow. Bees had little opportunity for flights, but were generally in good condition. Losses up to 10 to 15 percent are reported in some yards, mostly from queenlessness and small winter clusters. Little or no starvation has been reported as yet. Country roads were in poor condition as the frost was coming out of the ground. The condition of clovers is doubtful in parts of the State due to the lack of snow cover, but in other areas it is reported to be good. Most reports indicate that beekeepers are ordering very few package bees.

Nebraska - Severe blizzards struck the State on March 7 and 14 causing extensive damage to beeyards in parts of the State. Strong winds attaining a velocity of 80 to 100 miles per hour blew over bee hives

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rolling supers over several times. Losses of swarms in some yards of up to 50 percent occurred. Otherwise, bees were wintering well and have ample stores. Some feeding has been necessary. Cellar-wintered bees have been placed outside and ^{have} trade much needed cleansing flights. Maple and pussey willow buds were opening and pollen should be available soon. Some beekeepers with rather large holdings were awaiting information on price support policy before making commitments. Farmers were showing more interest in bees for pollination purposes.

Kansas - Rains and snow storms during this period have greatly improved the condition of the top soil. Bees have wintered well, but some colonies will need feeding due to excessive consumption of winter stores during the unusually mild winter. Pollen supplies were getting low in some hives, but natural pollen from maple, elm and pussey willow was beginning to come in in parts of the State and should be available in all areas soon. The demand for honey continued slow, but reports indicate that little still remains in producers' hands.

EAST CENTRAL and NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Mar. 12-26)

Michigan - Bees are apparently wintering satisfactorily. Scale colonies in some yards have lost as much as 37 pounds in weight since the November 1, which indicates a heavy consumption of stores and beekeepers should give attention to colonies ^{which} ~~light~~ in stores in the fall. Plants are in good condition. There is plenty of moisture in the soil. The cool spring weather has been favorable. Beekeepers report that supplies of honey remaining in beekeepers' hands are light, and that the demand for the limited offerings is somewhat improved at slightly higher prices.

Wisconsin - Outside wintered bees have come through the winter fairly well - but as they consumed a lot of stores - many colonies have starved or are on the verge of starvation and need feeding. Also, colonies showing signs of nosema wintered poorly. Bees had a good flight in parts of the State on March 23, but in many areas have not had a flight since they were packed last fall. Cellar bees have been placed outside and losses are reported to be above average partly because of the lateness of removal. Plant conditions are uncertain, as the soil froze up dry, and much of the recent precipitation has run off, rather than soaking into the ground. The honey market was steady to strong. Local honey sales have improved and the comb honey supply is running out.

Minnesota - Bees have wintered fairly well in parts of the State and poorly in others. Flights during the winter were few. Many bees were lost trying to fly during the milder periods, with the result that many yards will have weak colonies. The loss from starvation is variable, depending upon the operators manipulations. Bees in cellars are overdue in moving outside and are getting in poor condition. It is feared that the damp,

cold, cloudy weather will cause heavy-mold and dysentery. The demand for honey improved, but was still slow.

Ohio - The early part of this period was ushered in by a severe sleet storm. During the past winter there have been numerous sleet and ice storms, little snow, and heavy rains. The season for heaving of legumes is about over, and damage so far does not appear to be heavy. Preliminary examinations of outyards indicate that bees have wintered well, although there has been some wind damage to equipment in many yards. The movement of honey has been better the last few weeks. Some apiaries were being offered for sale. -

Indiana - Colonies are coming through the winter in above normal condition, but with considerable variation in strength. Some colonies are very strong with several partly filled frames of brood already, while others are just beginning to rear brood. Most are well stocked with stores, but some are getting light and especially so in yards where the honey flow was not so good last year. Losses in well cared yards to date are estimated at less than 3 percent. Most clovers are coming through fairly well in spite of much freezing and thawing. However, some alfalfa and sweetclover may be lost, especially where very little ground cover was left on the field last summer. Soft maples and some shrubs were commencing to bloom and pollen was gathered on warm days. Elm trees will soon be in bloom. Honey was selling slowly both from the standpoint of producers' local sales to consumers, and producers' sales to retailers, and also from the retail-grocers shelves. It is believed that most of the locally produced honey will be cleaned up before the new crop arrives on the market in July. No increase in bee colony numbers is anticipated this coming year.

Illinois - Cold wintery weather prevailed during this period and bees were confined to their hives. Reports indicate that bees have come through the winter very well with losses ranging from 1 to 3 percent in well attended yards, which is considered very light. Consumption of stores has been heavy and hives are in varying condition with respect to stores. Some colonies will need feeding before spring flows begin. Legumes are believed to have come through the winter in good condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

New York - Weather during most of March was very wintery, although it warmed up enough at the close to permit bee flights or to give all clusters a chance to shift to new stores. Consumption of stores was heavy during the early winter months when weather was mild and much brood was reared. With January and February quite cold, it is feared that some colonies are in weak condition. Also, many colonies in the severe drought areas went into the winter light on stores and losses of bees from starvation

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may be heavy in these areas. Bees were still in cellars, but were getting restless. Some beekeepers were moving them outside, while others were waiting for the snow to get. The water level in the Finger Lakes is up to normal, indicating that soil moisture content is good in that area. Plant conditions are running later than usual. The demand for honey was slow. Some beekeepers still have as much as half of their 1949 crop still on hand, but state that they expect to move most of it before the new crop is available.

Massachusetts - Weather during this period alternated between freezing at night and thawing by day. Frost coming out of the soil has caused some back roads to beeyards to become impassable. Actual starvation of colonies has been light to date, but many are running light and will need to be closely watched for feeding. More moisture is needed in the subsoil.

Pennsylvania - The heaviest snowfall of the year occurred during this period which has afforded good protection to clovers and has been beneficial from a moisture standpoint. Bees were confined most of the period and were getting a little restless, but are generally in good condition. Broodrearing was slow.

Vermont - Warm days have given the bees opportunity for good flights. Bees and clovers appear to have withstood the winter and are in normal condition. The demand for honey was slow at steady prices.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Maryland - With the exception of a few cold nights, this period has been generally mild. Much rain has fallen and the ground is thoroughly saturated. Strong winds have blown a great deal of the time. There has not been much opportunity for bee activity in the field. Clovers do not appear damaged by heaving in spite of the lack of snow protection. Red maples were in bloom. It now appears that fruit bloom will be at a normal date. Plum trees were showing white in the bud and will be in full bloom in a few days.

Virginia - Bees in the central areas of the State are developing well where ample stores and old pollen are available. No natural pollen or new nectar was available during most of this period due to inclement weather. In some yards in the northern part of the State where syrup and pollen substitutes have not been furnished colonies are weak. Weather turned mild as the period ended and peaches were about to break into bloom.

South Carolina - This period has in general been very unfavorable to the bees in the upper half of the State. The warm weather in mid-winter induced earlier than usual broodrearing and a consequent heavy drain on honey stores. Many hives are now very short of stores and the honey flow is still nearly a month away. Some starvation

has been evident except where careful checking has resulted in feeding. Even more serious than the shortage of stores has been an extreme shortage of pollen. Many hives almost or completely stopped brood-rearing at about the beginning of this period, apparently due to a dearth of pollen. Hives fed pollen supplements were showing remarkable results. Peaches have been in full bloom since about March 15, but cold windy weather has prevented bees from working them much. During brief periods of good weather bees observed on peach trees appeared to be getting very little pollen. No other important source of pollen has been generally available. Conditions in the lower half of the State may be somewhat better.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Kentucky - Weather was cold throughout most of this period, but warmed up the last day or two sufficiently for bees to fly. They were gathering pollen from maple and elm. Some colonies are short on food and feeding will be necessary. Dandelions have not started to bloom. Vegetation seems to be somewhat retarded. White Dutch clover appears plentiful and to be in good condition.

Tennessee - Weather during most of March was cold and unfavorable for the bees. They were working maple and early fruit bloom. Colonies with plenty of stores are in good condition and stronger ones may reach swarming strength in early April. Consumption of stores has been heavy, and many colonies were being fed and more may need help before clover blooms. Unless light colonies are watched closely, losses from starvation may be heavy. A number of queens stopped laying eggs during March.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 12-26)

Georgia - Most of this period was very adverse for bees. Honey flows were halted by cold windy days and frosty nights. Many bees are being fed, but honey plants are not hurt and are quickly developing again. Moisture is plentiful. In the Southern part of the State ti-ti has about finished blooming and only minor sources of nectar will be available until gallberry blooms, several weeks hence. Queen rearing operations were slowed down during this period. Package bees and queens should begin to move in volume soon. Bee supply houses report that there has been a good demand for jars and caps, with prices a little lower than last season. Wood goods on the other hand are slightly higher.

Florida - Citrus has been yielding honey well in Orange and most other major citrus bearing counties. Extracting was starting. However, in some locations the dry weather has held the flow down to a dribble, and bees were making little more than a living. In Glades and Hendry Counties bees were in

(Continued on Page 10)

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 650 cartons of small containers from Midwestern States. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by brokers' and receivers' to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and other MIDWESTERN States, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover Blended 60-lb. tins 11½¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - New York and Midwestern States, including bulk and bottled honey, extracted 216,340 lbs.; Ohio comb 50 cases of 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 10-10½¢ per lb., few lower; Light Amber 9-9½¢; Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8-9¢ per lb., NEW YORK, too few sales to quote, some held higher. Bottled honey demand slow, except for occasional special packs, market about steady. Sales to retailers, including warehouse distributors, White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75-4.85.

COMB: Supplies limited. Demand good, market firm. OHIO, Goldenrod 24, 13-oz. and over \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Supplies fully ample to slow demand, market very dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.25-4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75.

KANSAS CITY: Receipts - by truck 190, 60-lb. tins Iowa. Market dull and slightly weaker. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover, White and Light Amber 9½-10½¢ per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed, 1 doz. 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.60; 1 doz. 24-oz. glass \$4.22. IOWA and IDAHO, 2 doz. 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 doz. 8-oz. \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover, cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 5 doz. 7-oz. glass \$3.00.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 18,575 lbs. Mich., 4,600 lbs. other Midwest. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50, few \$4.00; cases 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; Other MIDWEST, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. delux jars with special spouts \$5.75.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers were firm to slightly stronger, with prices as follows: Per case

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.09-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported 2,000 lbs. Market steady at 32-34¢ per lb. delivered.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 64,680 lbs. North Central States; by truck 5,000 lbs. Wis., approximately 4,600 lbs. Domestic via New York City; by boat 6,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$6.10; dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; dozen 4-oz. jars 93¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. CALIFORNIA, White Clover, packed locally 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75. BULK PER LB. - WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blended 12¢; NORTH CENTRAL Light Amber Clover 12¢; PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 12¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 175 lbs. Cuba; 110 bbls. Guatrala; 554 casks Argentina.

Demand light, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers', confectioners', wholesalers and other large users - Barrels: CUBA, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; PUERTO RICO 8 3/4-9 $\frac{1}{4}$; MEXICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. CUBA, tins 10-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. NEW YORK, Clover, Water White 15 $\frac{1}{4}$, Light 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. COLORADO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35; 1-lb. jars \$2.32 doz.; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 doz. CUBA, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.50. Imported and Domestic, Blended cartons doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 doz. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BRAZIL: BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat 200 bags. Guatemala 20 bags; Chile 275 bags; Cuba '93 bags; Dominican Republic 2 bags. Demand moderate, market firm. F.o.b. NEW YORK, SOUTH AMERICA 52-54 $\frac{1}{4}$; some 55 $\frac{1}{4}$; AFRICA 42-44 $\frac{1}{4}$; CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 47-50 $\frac{1}{4}$; darker 45-46 $\frac{1}{4}$. per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 2,140 lbs. Iowa; 2,000 lbs. Mich.; 2,673 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 12, 1-lb. non-drip delux jars \$4.35.

CREAMED: IOWA and MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers' and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane wrapped, Buckwheat \$6.00-6.50, Mixed Flowers \$6.50-7.00.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 2-15. jars 50 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 lb. jars 25 $\frac{1}{4}$. IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.25, 1 doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95 $\frac{1}{4}$. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins, per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans, Minnesota White Sweetclover 150, Light Amber 60; beeswax 240 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal, Demand good, market steady for small containers, demand fair, market steady for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - per lb. Demand very slow, market dull: to bakers and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$; to confectioners - White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{4}$, Light Amber to Amber 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers - for Domestic, Crude, Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 32 $\frac{1}{4}$, in trade 34 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PORTRLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho 100 cases packaged honey; from Calif. 4,500, 12, 5-lb. tins; 5,500 lbs. in 5 gal. cans; 25,000 lbs. various size glass containers. Supplies moderate. Demand light with little movement since advance in prices. Both retailers and wholesalers have good supply on hand of lower price honey.

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers in case lots - wide range in prices. IDAHO and EASTERN OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40-9.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.95-5.00; 24, 1-lb. tins \$4.75-4.95; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.28-3.50; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.16; 12, 24-oz. glass \$3.84-4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-4.78. Brokers sales to wholesalers and large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.85; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.30; 12, 1-lb. glass \$4.60. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.00; bulk in 5 gal. cans mostly 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.

COMB: Arrivals - 100 cases from Idaho. Sales to wholesalers - 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$7.00.

BEESWAX: Very little trading. Dealers' paying 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO: Receipts - from Northern Calif. 180 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 22 cans Light Amber Star Thistle; from Central Calif. 30 cans White Sage; 153 cans Extra Light Amber Star Thistle; 24 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; 314 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: Arrivals 30 lbs. from Central Calif.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 460 cases and 125 60-lb. cans Wash.; 100 cases Idaho. Demand light, market dull for East Washington and Idaho; demand moderate, market steady for Western Wash. Trade reluctant to pay the present prices.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers- IDAHO, too few sales to establish market. EAST WASHINGTON, too few sales to establish market. WEST WASHINGTON-IT. VERNON AREA, 12. 5-lb. pails \$7.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.30. Cases without labels discounted 5¢ per case. Sales to bakers and other large users - WASHINGTON, 60-lb. cans Light Amber 11¢ per lb.

CREAMED HONEY: Supplies insufficient to quote.

COMB: No receipts.

BEESWAX: No receipts.

HAWAII: (As of March 28)

There was little activity in the Hawaiian honey market in March. No mainland sales were reported. A few local sales of White honey to bakeries were reported at 8¢ per lb., and Amber honey at 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Continued from page 7)

Florida - swarming strength and were beginning to store saw palm tito honey in the supers. Due to unfavorable weather the ti-ti crop in the northern part of the State has been almost a failure. Possibly 25 percent of a crop was secured. The demand for honey was slow with beekeepers generally asking higher prices than bottlers were offering.

Alabama - Bees have consumed most of their stores and are on the verge of starvation. Only a few sources of nectar are available.

Louisiana - The weather during much of this period was too cool and windy for bee activity. Temperatures warmed up as the period ended and a few colonies gained a little weight, but most continued to lose weight slowly. Stores have

been used fairly rapidly as broodrearing was stimulated by pollen and early warm weather. Some colonies needed more feeding than in any recent spring, excepting 1947. Robbing was prevalent if more than a few colonies were opened during the day. Plants in bloom included oak, willow, white Dutch clover, thistle, and various briars. The heavy bloom from white Dutch clover will be late as it was cut back by the February and March freezes. Package-bee shippers were busy making up queen mating nuclei, but the weather has not been favorable for mating flights. Package- and queen-shipping has started, with most of the movement by trucks. The demand has improved considerably for both bees and queens.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture to Assist in Expanding Honey Outlets:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on March 30 a program to encourage both new domestic uses and the exportation of honey. The program is expected to be of value in disposing of the annual honey surplus and in stabilizing returns to beekeepers.

Payments of not more than 4.5 cents per pound will be made to packers who sell honey into diversion outlets at the market price less the amount of the payment. The diversion outlets must be approved by the Department and honey must be employed in the outlet before payment can be claimed. Payments also will be made to exporters of honey. The export rate of payment will be 4.5 cents per pound or 50 percent of the f.a.s. sales price or domestic market price, whichever is lowest. Total export and diversion sales to be approved for payments up to July 1, 1950, are limited to 7 million pounds. Approval will be given for payments on an additional poundage during the last six months of calendar year 1950.

Diversion outlets for which payments will be approved will be "new use" outlets. These will include products in which no honey has been used since January 1, 1948, or those products for which manufacturers develop new formulas entailing the increased use of honey.

The export part of the program is designed to assist private traders to sell honey to destinations outside North, Central, and South America. Honeys of certain flavors have customarily found more ready acceptance in the European market than in the domestic.

Details of the program, including application forms, are expected to be available about mid-April and may be obtained at that time from Harold J. Clay, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Washington 25, D.C.; R. M. Walker, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California, or Chester A. Hallinan, Room 620, 90 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.

HONEY PRODUCTION - 1949, FINAL ESTIMATES

(from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada)

The final estimate of honey production in Canada in 1949 places the crop at 33,204,000 lb. or about 2,000,000 lb. more than was indicated last September. This crop is substantially smaller than that of 1948 when 45,145,000 lb. were harvested, but is equal to the five-year 1940-44 average. Production, by provinces, with comparable data for 1948 in brackets is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 63,000 lb. (64,000 lb.); Nova Scotia, 103,000 lb. (125,000 lb.); New Brunswick, 140,000 lb. (200,000 lb.); Quebec, 3,709,000 lb. (4,831,000 lb.); Ontario, 10,809,000 lb. (15,736,000); Manitoba, 5,586,000 lb. (6,525,000 lb.); Saskatchewan, 6,000,000 lb. (6,492,000 lb.); Alberta, 5,830,000 lb. (10,254,000 lb.); British Columbia, 964,000 lb. (918,000 lb.). Average prices received by producers in all provinces during the 1949-50 season are below the 1948-49 level. The declines range from two cents per pound in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to six cents per pound in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The average price for the country as a whole is 16 cents per pound compared with the average of 21 cents in the previous season. The total value of production in 1949 is estimated at \$5,179,000 or 45 percent below the value of the previous year. The total value of production in 1949, by provinces, with comparable data for 1948 in brackets is as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$13,000 (\$14,000); Nova Scotia, \$28,000 (\$38,000); New Brunswick, \$43,000 (\$66,000); Quebec, \$742,000 (\$1,159,000); Ontario, \$1,838,000 (\$3,305,000); Manitoba, \$726,000 (\$1,240,000); Saskatchewan, \$780,000 (\$1,233,000); Alberta, \$816,000 (\$2,051,000); British Columbia \$193,000 (\$230,000).

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY IN CANADA, 1948 AND 1949, AND THE
FIVE-YEAR 1935-39 AVERAGE

Year	Bee- keepers	Colonies	Production per Hive	Average		Total Production	Average Price per Pound	Total Value
				No.	No.			
1935-39	26,900	382,800	93			35,746	.08	2,955
1948	32,100	569,800	79			45,145	.21	9,336
1949	25,800	505,750	66			33,204	.16	5,179

Prepared in the Crops Section, Agriculture Division, in co-operation with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

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TO:	TOTAL	EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1949 BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1,000 pounds											
Germany	429	1	-	-	17	214	129	42	-	1	25	-	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	361	72	-	49	12	-	-	-	-	-	110	87	30
Switzerland	100	-	-	-	10	11	46	-	-	33	-	-	-
Hong Kong	97	10	*	1	9	2	4	4	26	12	17	10	-
Canada	68	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	60	1	-	-	4
Italy	50	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rep. of Philippines	30	4	5	*	*	2	4	*	7	1	3	3	1
Indonesia	21	15	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	13	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	8	1	-	1	-
Saudi Arabia	7	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	4	-	-	1	-	1	*	-	-	1	1	-	-
Japan	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
United Kingdom	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lebanon	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
British Malaya	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Bermuda	2	1	*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Canal Zone	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	*	-
Belgian Congo	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
France	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kuwait	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Afghanestan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Siam (Thailand)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State of Bahrein	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangier	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
TOTALS	1,212	116	49	54	56	237	195	49	105	51	156	107	37
TOTALS 1948	11,108	15	17	15	1,162	1,863	1,978	284	2,404	1,352	1,145	37	234

CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL	EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1949 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1,000 pounds											
Los Angeles	468	8	41	30	27	11	89	-	8	33	135	85	-
San Francisco	441	25	3	2	18	218	44	47	34	14	20	14	31
New York	235	83	3	21	10	8	60	3	3	3	1	8	-
Michigan	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	4
St. Lawrence	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Buffalo	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,212	116	49	54	56	237	195	49	105	51	156	107	37
VALUE (\$1,000)	175	19	7	8	8	25	31	6	18	8	22	18	15

COUNTRY	TOTAL	IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1949 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1,000 pounds											
Cuba	3,659	259	241	246	404	275	430	289	432	281	283	276	242
Mexico	3,029	313	121	287	430	343	199	185	284	165	221	252	228
Argentina	1,007	129	-	3	85	8	-	28	137	169	63	172	213
Guatemala	480	-	-	156	-	31	26	32	41	89	45	63	-
Dominican Republic	373	187	-	-	16	-	3	-	6	110	1	50	-
El Salvador	270	-	-	-	-	3	32	68	-	65	79	23	-
Haiti	90	-	10	-	-	14	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	36	4	3	*	*	2	1	4	8	3	1	*	10
Costa Rica	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Australia	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	1	-
Greece	2	*	1	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	1	-
France	2	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Italy	1	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 500 lbs.: Lebanon, Chile, Ireland, and Turkey	8,963	892	375	693	936	677	756	605	918	882	694	837	69
TOTALS	8,963	892	375	693	936	677	756	605	918	882	694	837	69
TOTALS 1948	8,520	1,108	998	806	582	395	472	730	608	546	740	483	1,15

* Quantities less than 500 lbs.

Note: In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 lb. mark- i. Amounts 499 lbs. and under are not shown except by asterisk (*), amounts 500 to 1,499 are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS WILL NOT in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

(Over)

CUSTOM DISTRICT	TOTAL	IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1949 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New York	6,186	661	251	406	526	302	531	341	680	699	568	716	503
New Orleans	2,297	171	121	237	410	125	192	182	221	162	122	121	183
San Diego	217	-	-	-	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia	110	-	-	-	-	-	32	64	-	14	-	-	-
Mobile	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dakota	27	4	3	*	-	2	1	3	2	3	*	*	10
San Francisco	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Maryland	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Vermont	6	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	6	*	-	*	*
Arizona	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Laredo	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Buffalo	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*	-	-
St. Lawrence	1	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
Less than 500 lbs: Maine & New Hampshire; Alaska;													
Hawaii; Duluth & Superior; & Florida.													
TOTALS	8,963	892	375	693	936	677	756	606	918	882	694	837	697
VALUE (\$1,000)	562	65	25	43	58	45	43	39	55	51	42	50	43
IMPORTS OF BEEWAX INTO THE U.S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1949 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN													
COUNTRY	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1,000 pounds											
Brazil	761	103	143	121	11	80	2	40	66	22	11	98	64
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	596	15	-	-	34	66	55	68	56	152	38	33	79
Cuba	583	85	76	113	54	21	36	14	40	26	20	70	28
Dominican Republic	420	33	42	40	34	55	23	25	61	34	18	32	22
British East Africa	174	129	11	23	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	172	10	-	-	7	-	11	-	33	-	27	47	37
Egypt	149	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
USSR (Russia)	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
Angola	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	11	38
Turkey	107	-	14	22	5	-	37	-	-	-	-	24	4
Mexico	91	12	20	5	11	3	6	4	3	10	6	1	10
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	84	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	5	44	-	-	13
Haiti	79	3	6	5	10	17	13	5	5	6	8	-	-
Guatemala	63	2	6	8	9	10	7	5	13	-	3	-	-
Canada	58	-	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	4
French Equatorial Africa	57	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	22	-	22	2	-
Union of South Africa	49	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Portugal	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21
Netherlands	35	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	21	-	-
French West Africa	29	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Argentina	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
French Morocco	19	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Lebanon	19	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
United Kingdom	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Portuguese Guinea, n.e.s.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Eastern Italian Africa	10	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Africa n.e.s.	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3
El Salvador	7	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1
Honduras	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,910	491	355	388	185	280	212	165	371	295	371	345	451
VALUE (\$1,000)	1,734	240	174	182	85	130	91	70	155	124	155	142	184

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEEWAX FROM PUERTO RICO TO UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1949													
TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1,000 lbs.													

HONEY (1,000 lbs.)	703	118	87	68	5	39	25	38	46	56	58	106	56
" VALUE (\$1,000)	79	14	9	8	1	4	3	6	5	6	6	11	5

BEESWAX (1,000 lbs.)	20	2	2	-	1	-	*	1	-	2	5	4	2
" VALUE (\$1,000)	9	1	1	-	1	-	*	1	-	1	2	2	-

NOTE: Forgoing import - export information secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 mark, i.e. Amounts 499 and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 are shown as one unit of 1,000, etc. For this reason TOTALS WILL NOT in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.

Form PMA - 1 - 4/3/50

Permit No. 1001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Monday, April 3, 1950.

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Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, April 17, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIV - No. 8

SUMMARY

The citrus honey flow was drawing to a close in Florida and Texas, with rather unsatisfactory results reported over much of Florida and poor results in Texas. Palmetto was yielding well in southern Florida. Tupelo trees along rivers and swamps in northern Florida and southern Mississippi and other Gulf Coast areas were coming into bloom. Gallberry is expected to furnish a nectar flow starting in two to three weeks in Georgia and Mississippi. White Dutch clover bloom was getting off to a late start in Louisiana. Mesquite and ratan were yielding fairly well in parts of Texas, with the bloom profuse and earlier than usual because of warm dry weather, but rains are needed over the entire Southwest. The important citrus flow was beginning in California with prospects favorable. Recent rains in California have improved the condition of sage, buckwheat and thistle plants.

In the Central and Eastern States the winter was very mild, causing abnormal bee activity, broodrearing, and a heavy consumption of stores, while March and April have been cold. While winter losses were unusually light, the cold spring following the mild winter has been very harmful to bees and pollen sources. Spring losses, dwindling or slow build-up were reaching serious proportions. If the adverse weather continues, much feeding will be necessary to avoid starvation.

In the Plains area, colonies of bees in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri came through the winter exceptionally well, but rather heavy losses are reported in parts of Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. The cold spring has been particularly harmful in some areas. In the Intermountain States swarms came through the winter well and were building up normally, except in parts of Montana where winter losses were heavy. In the Pacific Northwest colonies were developing slower than usual and were becoming light on stores of honey and pollen. There was considerable winter damage to legume plants by heaving in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and southern Wisconsin and southern Minnesota. Sweetclover and alfalfa acreage may be considerably less in these States, but white Dutch clover is plentiful in pastures and in good condition. Alsike and Ladino clover are plentiful in some locations. Because of dry weather, prospects are the poorest for a honey crop in Kansas since 1936. Vetch and clovers are in good condition in the Pacific Northwest, but later than usual in development. The effects of dry weather of last summer were still noticeable on legume crops in Northeastern States.

The market for bulk extracted honey was a shade stronger at mid-April as compared with the first of the month. Trading was moderate in some areas, but was very slow in others. Beekeepers' stocks were fairly closely cleaned up in eastern States, but holdings by some midwestern and western beekeepers were rather heavy. Beekeepers sales to bottlers, in 60-lb. cans were reported as follows: California, White or better Orange 10-10½ delivered, Extra Light Amber, various Flowers 8 1/3-8 3/4 delivered, Light Amber various Flowers 7/8 delivered. Intermountain States Extra White Clover 10 3/4 delivered. New Mexico Light Amber Cotton or Alfalfa 7 1/2 f.o.b. Plains, East Central and North Central States White, Clover mostly 3-10 1/2, few low as 7 1/2, few high as 12-13 1/2 f.o.b., Light Amber 7-9 1/2 f.o.b. Florida barrels, Light Amber to Water White Orange 8-10 1/2 f.o.b.; Ambers various Flowers 5-6 1/2 f.o.b.

Bottlers and beekeeper-bottlers reported a light to fair demand from brokers, wholesalers and retailers for bottled extracted honey, with prices holding steady. Most reports indicated stocks were moving at a rate believed heavy enough to clean up holdings to such an extent that they will not be burdensome when new crop appears on the market. Demand was good for the light remaining supplies of section comb and bulk comb honey, but very few sales were reported because of the limited supplies.

Prices for extracted honey on the leading wholesale markets of the country were steady at mid-April as compared with the first of the month, although a few slight variations upward were recorded. Midwestern 60-lb. cans sold at slightly higher prices in Chicago and Kansas City. Trading was reported as fair in New York City, but slow in other markets.

The market for beeswax was steady, but movement was rather light. Beekeepers sales, f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were reported as follows: Rocky Mountain States and westward, lemon colored and lighter 34¢, darker colors 32¢. States east of the Rocky Mountains, lemon colored and lighter mostly 37¢, few low as 32¢, few high as 42¢; darker colors mostly 35¢, few low as 32¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS
CALIFORNIA POINTS: Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9, supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Apr. 18)

Imperial Valley - Bees are in normal condition. They have built up well on the flax flow. Greasewood and mesquite were also in bloom. Swarming has not been serious. There has been an increase in the alfalfa acreage and while seed growers are interested in securing fees for pollination, they do not wish to pay for the use of the bees. Occasionally they will pay the costs of moving.

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SALES - F.O.B. - SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated)

60 LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY - PRODUCERS' SALES

TO RETAILERS (Cents per lb.)

IMP. VALLEY, CALIF	Light Amber-Ex. Light Amb. Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	NEBRASKA	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
SO. CALIF.	Ex. Lt. Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Light Amber 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Lt. Amber Alf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	WISCONSIN	White, Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	White or better Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd.	MINNESOTA	Golden, Fall Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ex. Lt. Amb. Sage-Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 3/4 delvd.	OHIO	White, Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cans returned
	Lt. Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 3/4 delvd.		White, Sweetclover 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd
CENT. CALIF	Lt. Amber Eucalyptus 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd.		Light Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd
	Ex. Lt. Amb. Cotton-Alfalfa 8 1/3 delvd	FLORIDA	Clover 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ex. Lt. Amb. Cotton 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob		Amber, Mixed Flowers 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ex. Lt. Amb. Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.		Barrels:
NO. CALIF.	Ex. Lt. Amb. Mixed Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.		Water White to Light Amber Orange 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ex. Lt. Amb. Thistle 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.		Ambers, Gallberry, Mangrove, Palmetto
INTERSTATE			etc. 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
STATES	Extra White Clover 10 3/4 delvd.		
NEW MEXICO	Light Amber Cotton 7 $\frac{1}{2}$,		
	Light Amber Alfalfa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
IOWA	White, Clover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

SALES TO RETAILERS

SALES TO CONSUMERS

ARIZONA			
IOWA			
MISSOURI			
WISCONSIN	Lt. Ambor Mxd Flowers 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fall Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
CHIO	Delvd: Clover 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Light Amber 14 $\frac{1}{2}$,		9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Amber 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
ILLINOIS	To bakers 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
INDIANA			
NEW YORK	Delvd: 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
FLORIDA	Orange 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ambor Mixed 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delvd: 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Various Flowers 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Orange mostly 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, fcw 15 $\frac{1}{2}$,	15-20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOUISIANA		Ambers Mixed Flwrs 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 19, Ambers 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

UTAH			
ARIZONA			
ARKANSAS			
MINNESOTA			
IOWA	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISCONSIN			15-19 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	16 5/6 f.o.b., 15-18 1/3 delvd.	14-16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Golden Fall Flwrs 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-18 $\frac{1}{2}$
INDIANA		20 1/3 fob	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
ILLINOIS		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK (All Delivered)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwheat 17-20 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIRGINIA	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA	Orange 17-21 2/3, Amber Mixed 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber Mixcd 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Orange mostly 25, few 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mixed Flowers blended with Minn. Clover 16 3/4	Mix Flowers blended with Minn. Clover 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ambers Mixed mostly 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Mxd Flowers-Clover 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY = CASES 24 1-POUND JARS (Dollars per case)

Cents per jar

ARIZONA	4.32		
MINNESOTA		4.80	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA		4.80-5.28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISCONSIN		4.30, Golden Fall Flowers 3.80	
OHIO	5.00 fob, 5.17-5.65 delvd	6.00 f.o.b.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
INDIANA		5.16	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Delvd: 5.28, Dispensar jars 6.00	Delvd: 6.00, Dispensar jars 6.72	28-32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Buckwht 28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Buckwheat " 5.28	" Buckwheat " 6.00	
MARYLAND		6.00	
MISSISSIPPI & LOUISIANA			35 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY = VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

MINNESOTA	12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.08	12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4.56	
CHIO	Delvd: 24/8 oz 3.00, 12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5-5.30, 12/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.95		2 lb. jars 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
INDIANA		24/8 oz 3.00	
FLORIDA	Orange 12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5.45		
CHUNK HONEY; TEEN			5 & 10 lb. pails 20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
FLORIDA			
SECTION COMB HONEY - PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS:	Orange 24/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.00 delivered		
INDIANA			
	IDAHO wrapped, 7.92		
	12 oz. 6.72		

- continued -

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from Page 1)
Southern California - A rather heavy rain-storm and some hail occurred on April 8 and 9, amounting to .55 inches precipitation in Los Angeles with somewhat heavier amounts in outlying districts. This raised the seasonal total (since July 1) at Los Angeles to 10.59 inches as compared with 14.26 inches as normal for this period. Temperatures ranged from 43 to 54 degrees minimum to 64 to 79 degrees maximum with the sky generally clear except in the early mornings. The orange flow has started in most districts and producers are expecting a good flow providing the weather continues warm. Bees in mountain locations in Riverside County were developing satisfactorily although they are running short of honey. They were working button sage bloom and various other flowers, but were not making a living. The bloom has been very light account dry weather. Trading in extracted honey continued rather light during this period, but the market was firm on best grades.

Central and Northern California - Maximum and minimum temperatures in central and northern California have been about normal except in the Sacramento Valley where they have been slightly below normal. Light frost occurred in the Sacramento Valley one night. From April 6-9 moderate rains occurred over the entire area with heavy rains along the coast. In most areas precipitation has been about normal. There is considerable variation of strength of colonies. Most have ample honey and pollen but in some interior valleys and northern areas there is a shortage of both. Colonies were developing normally in relation to major honey flows. Swarming was just commencing to be a factor. In central areas bees were working filaree, sage, clover, fiddle-neck, mustard, radish, eucalyptus, red bud, wild flowers and ornamental shrubs. In some coastal locations a surplus honey flow has been in progress with as much as four story supers full of honey secured to date. Some bees were being moved to citrus where the flow is just getting under way. Plant conditions are generally good. Prospects are good at this time for a honey flow from sage, but still uncertain for buckwheat. In northern areas bees were working filaree, mustard, pear, meadow foam, box elder, chick-week and red bud. Mustard and star thistle plants were plentiful and the outlook for them improved following the recent rains. Bees were being moved from almond and prune locations to the Sierra Nevada and Sacramento River surmer locations. Package shippers report that shipments will not be up to average as beekeepers are not ordering the usual amount. In central California it is estimated by the trade that approximately 10,000 to 15,000 colonies will be needed if maximum pollination of seed alfalfa fields is accomplished. Rental fees expected by beekeepers is \$5.00-10.00 per colony.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9, supplemented with telegraphic reports through April 17).

East and West of the Cascades - Temperatures were generally below normal with considerable cloudiness and scattered light to heavy rains. Freezing temperatures or below were reported in most areas except along the coast. Snow storms occurred in the higher elevations. Bees were working on maple and dandelion when weather permitted. Colonies were running low on stores and pollen. Clover and alfalfa fields are in good condition but showing rather slow growth because of the cool weather. The cut-lock is for ample irrigation water over the entire area. In Willamette Valley cane berry damage is reported from 30 to 60 percent from last winters freezes, while most growers think the strawberry crop will approximate last years size. There was some movement of colonies to orchards for pollination - the fruit bloom will be later than usual.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Mar. 24-Apr. 10)

Colorado - Bees were building up rapidly, a little ahead of normal. Pollen has been coming in since about the last ten days in March. A few dandelions were opening in sheltered spots.

Idaho - Bees are in normal condition - winter losses are estimated at around 5 percent, principally from starvation. Bees started bringing in pollen around April 6 and broodrearing was beginning. March was cold and blustery and kept the bees inactive.

Montana - Temperatures during this period averaged below normal, with several nights of subzero temperatures. This has resulted in continued losses of weak colonies. Large producers in some locations have lost as much as 55 percent of their colonies. The larger producers are securing their package bees mostly via trucks. More snow fell during the period and moisture conditions are good.

Utah - Bees came through the winter in very good condition. Occasional flights were being made. Early fruit trees were in bloom. There is a heavy layer of snow in the mountains, giving promise of adequate irrigation water supplies during the coming year. Soil moisture content in the valleys is good.

Nevada - Bees came through the winter well, and are in excellent condition. Spring flowers and fruit trees were in bloom in the western part of the State with prospects of a good flow from these sources if good weather continues. Some large lots of honey were sold during this period.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 25-Apr. 11)

Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas - Drought conditions were becoming serious in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. There is not enough irrigation water available for all needs from the Rio Grande River. However, bees were getting a good flow of honey in most

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locations especially where there was mesquite and ratan in flight range. The citrus flow was a big disappointment as very few bee-keepers secured a surplus. Trees have been blooming progressively. Some trees have bloomed three times already, a light bloom each time, apparently still reacting from the effect of the 1949 freeze. There has been little or no surplus honey available for sale.

Southeast Texas - Bees obtained considerable new honey from yaupon, ratan, and other early sources, but have consumed much of the gains during long periods of inclement weather. Swarming has been unusually hard to control, even in colonies furnished new queens last fall. Package bee shippers report many cancellations of orders from northern buyers.

Southwest Texas - Weather has been extremely dry, but some new crop honey of good quality has been secured by the bees. Extracting of new crop will begin in about a week. Some beekeepers still retain rather large holdings of their 1949 honey crop, for which there has been little demand.

East Texas - Yaupon and other spring plants have been yielding well on good days, but much of the period was too windy and cool for the bees to fly. Plant conditions are very dry. Package shippers report a good demand for queens, but a much lighter demand than for the past several years for packages. A large percent of the packages have been moving by truck and parcel post.

Northwest Texas - The weather has been dry and prospects are diminishing for a honey crop. Clover and vetch are about the only plants that look promising but they will need rain within the next ten days. Bees were building up fast, having 7 to 11 frames of brood. Mesquite and willow will be blooming within the next ten days.

Arkansas - Temperatures were below normal most of the period with much wind. Bees were able to fly on only a few days. Broodrearing has been retarded and much feeding will be necessary to avoid starvation.

Oklahoma - Bees were working redbud for nectar and oak trees for pollen. There was no rain during this period - the sky was clear most of the time. There were high south winds or cold north winds much of the time, with lots of dust. Clover for this year's bloom was growing but seedlings for next year's crop were having a hard time getting started. Rains are badly needed.

New Mexico - Bees are in much better condition than this time last year. Normal winter losses occurred. The spring has been very dry, but bees are about holding their own on honey.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Bees have come through the winter with varying degrees of losses - but cold, snowy weather and bad back roads have kept examinations to a minimum. Unpacking may not be finished in some yards until the latter part of April. Preliminary examinations indicate normal winter losses in some yards

up to heavy losses in others. The demand for extracted honey was slightly better.

Iowa - Wintering reports vary from no losses to as heavy as 50 to 60 percent losses. Most reports indicate that bees have used lots of feed during the winter. Bees that came through the winter are generally in very good condition, but many hives need feeding. The spring is running very late and early blooms were just coming out. Box elder was in bloom, but because of inclement weather bees were unable to work it for pollen. Clover appears in good condition in parts of the State while in some areas winter kill is heavier than last year. Considerable moisture in the form of hail, sleet, rain and snow fell over much of the State during this period, but in the southwestern area little moisture fell and the top soil is getting dry. Large bottlers reported a good movement of bottle honey at steady prices and stocks reducing satisfactorily. Not much wax was changing hands with prices steady.

Nebraska - Bees came through the winter in good condition, both in cellars and outside. With winter losses light beekeepers were cancelling orders for package bees placed earlier on anticipated heavier losses. Slight increases in the number of colonies operated this year as compared with last year are anticipated in some areas of the State. Weather during this period was variable, ranging from mild to cold. Broodrearing was underway. While fairly good rains fell in parts of the State, the top soil was rather dry and several dust storms occurred. The demand for extracted honey slowed down slightly, but creamed, cut comb and section comb honey were in good demand.

Kansas - Bees came through the winter with unusually light losses - but spring build-up is running ten days to two weeks later than usual because of cool windy weather. Some bees were being fed. Strong colonies have three frames of brood, with weaker colonies less. Apricots, peaches, and plums were in bloom and some were frozen. There has been enough rain to keep clover plants growing in the northeastern corner of the State but the surface and sub-soil was getting dry in other areas and dust storms were reaching serious proportions. Honey crop prospects appear the poorest since 1936.

Missouri - Bees came through the winter with light losses. Colonies were becoming strong and consuming heavily on their stores. Most of this period was cold, but warm weather at the close will force soft deciduous fruit trees into bloom soon. Plant conditions were getting dry in the western part of the State. Due to freezing and thawing during the past winter sweetclover is expected to be scarce. Also a lot of alfalfa was winter killed. White Dutch clover appears to be in good condition, and there is a good stand of it. A number of farmers have sown Ladino clover.

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WEST CENTRAL and NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Mar. 26 - Apr. 12)

Michigan - Bees have wintered well, but the spring weather has not been good for colony build-up. No pollen has yet come into the hives and only occasionally have bees made flights. If the cold continues, feeding may soon be necessary. Colonies have not yet been unpacked or removed from cellars. Cellar-wintered bees are getting restless. The demand for honey was slow.

Wisconsin - Bees have not been unpacked or removed from cellars except in the extreme southern portion of the State. Winter losses were variable ranging from light to heavy. Most losses were from dysentery, and a few from starvation. There were no cleansing flights days from early in December until April and dysentery reached serious proportions in some hives. Feeding is or will be necessary in many yards to avoid starvation. Colony development is about two weeks late. Clovers are believed to be in poor condition in southern areas having suffered damage from heaving. The subsoil is dry despite much precipitation during the winter, as the ground has been frozen and much of the water has run off.

Minnesota - Wintery weather prevailed for the most part during this period, but temperatures in the southern part were warm enough on a few days to permit bees to make short flights. Reports indicate that bees came through the winter with lighter losses than last year - in some apiaries where losses last year amounted to 25 percent, losses this year are about 10 percent. Losses were heaviest in yards exposed to too much wind. Spring dwindling or nosema may account for further losses. Cellar-wintered bees have been placed outside in the southern part of the State. They came through the winter with very light losses although quite a little dysentery is evident. The alternate freezing and thawing may have damaged clovers. Recent rains have been beneficial. Considerable honey still remains in producers' hands.

Ohio - The weather has been alternately warm and cold. Soft maples in some areas were in bloom before the last severe cold snap and the pollen from that source has been lost. Where pussy willow was available, bees were working it actively on the warm days. Packed, well attended colonies are showing from 3 to 5 frames of brood in all stages and most colonies are in top condition for the dandelion flow. Colonies given little care are just fair in strength. The consumption of stores has been heavy due to the increase in brood activity, and unless the dandelion flow comes early, a large amount of feeding will be necessary. There has been considerable interest in the use of bees for pollination. The demand for honey has been fair to good.

Indiana - Frequent heavy rains occurred during this period saturating the soil and clovers appear to be in good condition, with alsike being the most plentiful. Sweetclover is not as plentiful as in some years. Much

cool, cloudy weather along with the rains kept the bees confined most of the period and they did not secure much pollen from soft maple, although it was available. Most colonies are in fair to good condition. The demand for honey was only fair, but reports indicate that practically all supplies will be exhausted before the new crop is available.

Illinois - The weather through the latter part of March and 1st part of April has been too cold and windy for the bees and they secured very little pollen from the elm and maple blooms. Even on warm days, they could fly very little because of strong winds. The season is the latest for many years. Bees in general through the winter with very light losses, although in a few yards rather heavy losses occurred. Colonies will need stores watched closely until dandelion blooms to avoid starvation. White Dutch clover is in good condition and plentiful in pastures, but other clovers and alfalfa suffered rather heavy losses due to heaving, or flooding in some fields, especially for new seedings. The demand for honey continued slow, but supplies are about all cleaned up. Beekeepers were receiving some inquiries for bees for red clover pollination. Colonies will soon be moved into apple orchards for pollination purposes.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

New York - Weather was cold and wintery during this period. Bees and plant conditions are running later than normal. Colonies may be weak for the fruit bloom. Bees have been removed from cellars but have been unable to make flights, due to the inclement weather. While winter losses to date have been light, it is feared that, losses during the next six weeks from starvation and spring dwindling will be heavy unless more favorable weather materializes. Most beekeepers still have some 1949 honey on hand, but anticipate moving the bulk of it before the new crop is available. The demand for bees for pollination of fruit orchards is good.

Massachusetts - Except for northern exposures frost is now out of the soil. Bees have had frequent flights during this period and secured pollen from pussy willow and poplar. Red maple was starting to bloom, which usually furnishes the earliest source of nectar. Bees are in good condition. More moisture is needed in the top soil. The movement of honey has slowed down somewhat with warmer weather.

Vermont - The weather continued cold and bees made few flights this period. Colonies are believed to be light on stores. Clover is in good condition in some fields, but in poor condition in other fields due to the drought last summer.

Connecticut - Winter losses from starvation have been heavier than usual because of the very open and mild winter.

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Consumption of stores was much heavier than usual. April and most of March has been cold and bees have been able to get very little pollen. Colonies are not up to normal April strength.

New Jersey - Bees are building up very slowly due to low temperatures and lack of new pollen. Maples were in full bloom, but temperatures have been so low bees could not fly.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Maryland - There were only a few days favorable to bee activity during this period. Broodrearing is far in advance of normal and considerable swarming is anticipated prior to the beginning of the main honey flow. Colonies are still fairly well supplied with stores, although some light colonies have needed feeding. Colonies were being moved into orchards. Some nectar was brought in by the bees on April 11. Plum, pear and peach trees came into bloom during this period, and apples should come into bloom in ten days to two weeks. Some soft fruits are believed to have been injured by recent low temperatures. Very little rain has fallen and top soil is becoming quite dry due to March winds. The demand for honey was light.

Virginia - Bees in central Virginia are generally in excellent condition with some near swarming strength. However, they are generally short of stores and feeding has been necessary. Cold weather has prevented the bees from gathering new pollen and nectar which has been available from many sources. Winter losses have been negligible. Bees in the northern part of the State are somewhat later in development, but progressing in step with the season with a late fruit bloom in prospect. The market for honey was dull.

South Carolina - Weather has been somewhat more favorable for bees during this period than during the previous few weeks. On the whole, this has been the most difficult spring for bees for many seasons. Recent freezes and cold weather have either destroyed or prevented bees from gathering nectar or pollen from peaches. Pollen supplies have been very short until the past few days and many hives are short on brood as a result. The honey flow will not start until about April 20. Many hives in the upper half of the State are very low on honey stores and unless much feeding is done within the next few days there may be considerable starvation.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Tennessee - Weather throughout March was cold and rainy and hard on bees. There were a few warm days in April, but freezing nights again occurred as the period ended. Much fruit bloom was killed and maple and elm were also damaged by the cold. Weak swarms had to be fed through March and are still in need of feed.

Colonies with ample stores are at swarming strength. Losses due to starvation are mounting. Bees were working fruit bloom but very little nectar has been secured to date. Vetch and crimson clover are in good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 12)

Georgia - Feeding of bees has been necessary over most of the State due to the cold weather which has been unfavorable both for plants and bees. Light frosts occurred in the southern part of the State several mornings during this period killing some bloom but for the most part honey plants have only been retarded by the cold weather. Moisture conditions are good. The gallberry flow is expected to begin in about three weeks. Queen rearing has been delayed considerably by the cold weather. Package shippers report that the demand continues slow. First shipments moved this period.

Florida - The orange flow which is tapering off, has been prolonged by rains and cool weather. Reports indicate that the flow has been good in the extreme southern counties but rather light in central counties due first to dry weather and later to cool weather. Beekeepers were moving their colonies from orange groves to palmetto areas. Palmetto was beginning to yield honey in Glades and Hendry Counties with prospects promising. In north Florida tupelo was just beginning to yield. Moisture conditions are good but weather is too cool for best production.

Alabama - Bees are in fair condition. Flowering plants have been set back several times by frosts.

Mississippi - A heavy frost occurred on April 7 in the central areas of the State, damaging honey plants. Bees in this area have needed considerable feeding and will continue to need feed for two to three weeks more. Bees in the extreme southern part of the State are in good condition and ready for the tupelo (black gum) flow which is due to start at this time. Ti-ti yielded heavily when weather was favorable. Gallberry is expected to furnish a flow two weeks earlier than usual. Demand for honey was good with practically all old honey supplies exhausted.

Louisiana - The weather was cold and windy most of this period. Colonies gained a few pounds on some days, but lost a little weight on others. A few swarms have been reported. Willow was in bloom. White Dutch clover was starting to bloom which is later than usual. Many colonies are light on stores as broodrearing has been heavy and old honey has been used up. March weather was probably the worst for bees since 1947. Queen production was far below normal. However, package bee colonies had a fair production as queens and large colonies maintained fair broodrearing despite the weather. Shipments of packages and queens have been up to capacity. Beekeepers were asking \$1.00-2.00 per gallon for extracted honey, according to quality.

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ENVER: Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 16-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$5.20.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market about steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover, Light Amber per lb. 10-10 3/4¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers, 1 doz. 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.60; 1 doz. 24-oz. glass \$4.22. IOWA and IDAHO, 2 doz. 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 doz. 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 dz. 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 5 doz. 7-oz. glass \$3.00.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 53,912 lbs. Calif.; 518 casks Argentine; 58 drums Guatemala. Demand light, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels: CUBA, 8 1/2-9 1/2¢; PUERTO RICO 8 3/4-9¢; MEXICO, 8 1/2-9 1/4¢; CUBA, tins 10-11¢ lb. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN SECTION, White Clover 12 1/2-13¢ lb. NEW YORK, Clover Water White 15¢, Light 12-12 1/2¢; Buckwheat 9¢. COLORADO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35; 1-lb. jars \$2.32 doz.; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 doz. CUBA, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.50. Imported and Domestic, Blended, cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat 25 bags Cuba; 47 bags Guatemala; 315 bags Chile; 100 bags Brazil. Demand moderate, market firm. F.O.B. NEW YORK, SOUTH AMERICA 52-54¢, some 55¢; AFRICA 42-44¢; CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, 47-51¢; Darker 44-46¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 5,940 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 12, 1-lb. non-drip delux jars \$4.35.

CREAMED: IOWA, 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90.

COMB: Nothing offered.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 100 cases Eastern Oregon, probably incomplete. Supplies moderate. Demand light from standpoint of wholesalers, but fair consumer demand where prices have not advanced.

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers in case lots - wide range in prices, IDAHO and EASTERN OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40-9.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.95-5.00; 24, 1-lb. tins \$4.75-4.95; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.28-3.50; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.16; 12, 24-oz. glass \$3.84-4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-4.78. Brokers sales to wholesalers and large buyers - CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.00; bulk in 5 gal. cans mostly 12¢ per lb.

COMB: Most arrivals on consignment with prices unchanged. Supplies moderate. Sales to wholesalers - 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$7.00,

BEESWAX: Very little trading. Dealers' paying 32¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers, and candy makers -

COLE: OHIO, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Buckwheat \$6.00-6.50.

EXTRACTED: ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 2-lb. jars 50¢; 1-lb. jars 25¢. IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25, 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. OHIO, Mixed Flowers, Dark, 60-lb. tins per lb. 8¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts - from Central Calif. 172 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 75 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 46 cans Extra Light Amber Orange. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1 1/2-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 80 cases Wash., 270 cases Idaho. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON and IDAHO, too few sales to quote.

Monday, April 17, 1950

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO, and OTHER MID-WESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85, tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover blended 60-lb. tins per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25, creamed 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts extracted Wyoming and Mid-western States including bulk and bottled honey 306,780 lbs.; comb Ohio 50 cases 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins MIDWESTERN, White Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., Light Amber 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. WYOMING, no sales reported, receipts received late and held for processing. Sales to retailers including warehouse distributors - bottled White Clover cases 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 36, 4-oz. \$2.79; 24, 1-lb. \$4.70-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.50; 12, 3-lb. \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. \$4.60; Light Amber 24, 1-lb. \$4.00; 12, 5-lb. tins White Clover \$9.00.

COMB: Demand fair, market about steady. OHIO, Buckwheat 24, 14-oz. U.S. No. 1, \$5.00-5.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 24,575 lbs. Mich., 5,600 lbs. Other Mid-western. Demand only fair, market about steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.20; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50. OTHER MID-WEST, 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and various blended flavors reported by bottlers were unchanged with prices as follows: per case

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.09-11.04.

BEESWAX: Market steady. Receipts reported 3,600 lbs. at 32-34¢.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck- 60-lb. cans Minn. - White Sweetclover 320, Light Amber 90, beeswax 140 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand good, market steady for small containers, demand fair, market steady for large containers. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U. S. Fancy blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - per lb. demand very slow, market dull - to bakers and large users. - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, crude light yellow per lb. in cash 32¢, in trade 34¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 25,200 lbs. Mich.; by truck 8,000 lbs. Wis.; by boat 2,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand light, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.55. CALIFORNIA, White Clover packed locally 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75. NORTH CENTRAL, blended Sweet and White Clover dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk per lb. - WISCONSIN, White Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Light Amber blended 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12¢. PUERTO RICO, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

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IMPORT AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE US DURING FEBRUARY, 1950		IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING FEBRUARY 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Pounds	BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Pounds
Belgium and Luxembourg	36,240	Brazil	88,115
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	7,680	Cuba	87,834
Canada	6,420	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	73,015
Republic of the Philippines	1,440	Egypt	41,808
Israel and Palestine	1,050	Chile	27,553
Japan	600	Canada (Incl. Newfoundland & Labrador)	27,537
Ceylon	260	Dominican Republic	26,508
TOTAL	53,690	Madagascar	22,414
IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR FEBRUARY, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		French Equatorial Africa	21,995
	Pounds	Belgian Congo	21,638
Cuba	269,137	Portugal	20,530
Mexico	178,059	Angola	16,494
Argentina	176,457	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	12,000
Brazil	107,590	French West Africa	11,129
El Salvador	62,689	French Morocco	11,068
Australia	2,088	French Guiana	10,986
Trinidad and Tobago	600	Netherlands	10,594
Netherlands	576	Guatemala	9,860
Italy	150	Mexico	4,645
Canada	96	El Salvador	1,825
TOTAL	797,442	TOTAL	547,548

Washington 25, D. C.

Monday, April 17, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.

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Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, May 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 9

SUMMARY

RECEIVED
MAY 5-1950
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Weather conditions were unfavorable for bees during the last half of April over much of the nation. It was either rainy, cold, or windy for the most part with only a few days favorable for bee flights. Killing frosts occurred in most of the central and northern tiers of States killing important pollen and early nectar sources. As a result brood-rearing was slowed down. However, as colonies in general, came through the winter in good condition, the slow down in buildup has as yet not presented a major deterrent factor in the outlook for a honey crop. In some areas swarming difficulties were developing from lack of a honey flow, and starvation was becoming a serious threat. Mild January and February weather resulted in abnormally heavy early brood-rearing and an excessive consumption of stores, which followed by a late and cold spring has caused colonies with supposedly ample stores to run short of feed. Much feeding of bees has been necessary in the Pacific Northwest, Intermountain, Plains, East Central, North Central, Northeastern, South Atlantic, and South-central groups of states. Spring losses of bees from starvation have already been heavy where additional feed has not been provided in Tennessee and South Carolina.

The orange honey flow has about ended in Florida with good yields secured in some locations and poor yields in others. Palmetto was yielding well in southern Florida, while tupelo was starting to yield in north Florida and south Georgia. The important tulip poplar flow is expected to get underway within a week to 10 days along the middle and south Atlantic Coast states. White Dutch clover was in bloom in Louisiana. Desert brush has furnished a fair sized honey crop in southern Texas. A good citrus flow started in California but cloudy, windy weather has disrupted it. Fruit trees and dandelions were in bloom or due to bloom soon in the central (east to west) tier of states. Legume acreage is expected to be larger in nearly all states this summer and is for the most part in good condition, except for a few areas in the Plains, Southwestern and Intermountain States where dry weather prevails.

The market was slightly stronger for good quality white honey the latter part of April as compared with mid-April, but the market for amber grades and stronger flavored honey was dull and prices were a shade lower. Trading was somewhat slower than during the winter months, which is usually expected when warmer weather arrives. On the other hand, reports indicated that trading was better than at the same date a year ago. Beekeepers sales of extracted honey to bottlers in 60-lb. cans, per lb., were reported as follows: California Extra Light Amber Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered; Star Thistle 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered; Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Sage-Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, Alfalfa 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered; Alfalfa-Cotton 8 1/3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, Star Thistle 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, Mixed Flowers 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered. Intermountain States White Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Southwestern States, Huajillo and Catsclaw 9-10¢. Citrus 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Plains, East Central and North Central states, White Clover mostly 9-10¢ f.o.b., few 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few low as 8¢ delivered with cans returned; Florida barrels, White to Light Amber Orange 8-10¢ f.o.b., Amber Gallberry, Palmetto, Mangrove 4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.

Prices for extracted honey on the leading wholesale markets of the country at the close of April showed little change as compared with the middle of the month.

Section comb honey and bulk comb honey offerings were very limited at shipping point and in the terminal markets. Prices on the few lots available were firm. Reports indicate that a number of beekeepers in midwestern areas are contemplating changing over to the production of section comb or chunk honey. Some members of the trade believe that such a moderate switch would materially help the marketing situation for extracted honey.

The market for beeswax was steady. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were reported as follows: Rocky Mountain States and westward, lemon colored and light 34¢, darker colors 32¢. States east of the Rocky Mountain, lemon colored and lighter, mostly 37¢, few low as 32¢, few high as 42¢; darker colors mostly 35¢, few low as 32¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Apr. 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Apr. 30.)

Northern and Central California - In the central valleys temperatures were near or slightly below normal at the beginning of the period, but during the last week of April they averaged much above normal. The Sacramento Valley and Coastal areas experienced temperatures above normal throughout the last half of April. There were a few scattered

showers along the north coast, but in general central and northern California have been without precipitation during the period under review. In Central California sage has made good growth, but more moisture for buckwheat is needed. Bees were building up well for major flows, with swarming conditions about normal. Sage, filaree, red berry, mustard, burr clover and various wild flowers were being worked by the bees. (Continued page 3.)

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SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise Stated)

60-LB. CANS EXTRACTED HONEY - PRODUCERS' SALES TO BOTTLERS (Cents per lb.)			
SO. CALIF.	Ex. White Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd.	IOWA	White, Clover 9-10¢, Water White 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢
	L. A. to E. L. A. Sage Buckwht 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd	NEBRASKA	Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10¢
	" Alfalfa 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
	" Mixed Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd	WISCONSIN	Amber to Dark 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
CENT. CALIF.	E. L. A. Alfalfa-Cotton 8 1/3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd	MINNESOTA	Packers offering 8-9¢ for Clover
	L. A. Mixed Flowers 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delvd.		White, Sweetclover few sales 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
NO. CALIF.	E. L. A. Star Thistle 10¢ delvd.		fob, cans returned; few 8¢ delivered
COLORADO	Light Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		cans returned. Light Amber 7¢
	White Clover 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -10¢		delivered, cans returned
NEVADA	White and Extra Light Amber Clover and Alfalfa 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob & delvd	OHIO	White, Clover 10¢
UTAH	Lt. Amb. and White Clover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	FLORIDA	Barrels-
TEXAS	Huajillo and Catsclaw 9-10¢		White to Light Amber Orange 8-10¢
	Citrus 5¢		Amber, Gallberry, Palmetto, Mangrove 4-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES
(Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Stated)

	SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)			
COLO.	-	9-10¢	
ARIZ.	-	-	Desert Flowers 10¢
KANSAS	-	15¢	-
WISC.	Golden, Clover to bakers 12¢	-	-
OHIO	Delivered, White 15¢, Lt. Amb. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ " Fall Flowers 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	-	-
NEW YORK	Delivered, 16¢, Buckwheat 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Delvd- 18¢, few low as 13¢ fob " Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15-20¢ Buckwheat 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
PENNSYLVANIA	-	Amber, Mixed Flowers 12¢	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	16¢
FLORIDA	Orange 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber Various Flowers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Orange 18¢, Amber Various Flowers 16¢	Orange 19¢, Amber Various Flowers 17¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-lb. CONTAINERS (Cents per lb.)

COLO.	11¢	-	-
UTAH	-	16¢	-
ARIZ.	-	-	Desert Flowers 15¢
TEXAS	-	Huajillo & Catsclaw 14¢	-
MICH.	13-14¢	-	-
WISC.	-	-	16¢
OHIO	Delivered, 18 1/3-19 1/6¢, few 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢	-	20¢
IND.	-	Clover, Heartsease Aster Blend 13 1/3¢	22¢
ILL.	-	-	17¢
N.Y.	Delvd: 16, Buckwheat 13¢	Delvd: 18¢, Buckwht 15¢	20-25¢, Buckwht 17¢
MASS.	-	20¢	-
VERMONT	20¢	23¢	-
VIRGINIA	-	20¢	-
TENNESSEE	-	25	-
FLORIDA	Orange 17¢, Amber Various Flowers 15¢	Orange 21-21 2/3¢, few 16 2/3¢ Amber, Various Flwrs 19¢	Orange 25¢ Ambers 22¢

(Continued)

S A L E S - F. O. B. - S H I P P I N G - P O I N T
(Unless otherwise stated)

PRODUCER-PACKED OR PACKER SALES - (Clover or Clover Blends Unless Otherwise Shown)

	<u>SALES TO WHOLESALERS</u>	<u>SALES TO RETAILERS</u>	<u>SALES TO CONSUMERS</u>
			(Cents per jar)
<u>EXTRACTED HONEY, CASES 24 1-PUND JARS (Dollars per Case)</u>			
COLO.		3.84	
TEXAS		Huajillo - Catsclaw 4.50	
IOWA	Few 3.94	Few 5.28	
KANSAS		4.90	Few 20¢
MICHIGAN	4.08-4.32		
WISCONSIN			
OHIO	Delivered, 5.00-5.17, few 5.65		25¢
INDIANA			25¢
NEW YORK	Delivered: Clover 5.28	Clover, Aster, & Heartsease Blends 4.50	
	" Clover, dispensar jar 6.00	Delvd: Clover 6.00	Clover 22-35¢
	" Buckwheat " " 5.28	" Clover Disp. Jars 6.72	Buckwheat 28¢
MASS.		" Buckwht " " 6.00	
VERMONT		6.00	
PENNSYLVANIA	6.00	7.20	
TENNESSEE		Amber, Mxd Flowers 6.00	
FLORIDA	Orange 5.04	Orange 5.75-6.00, few 5.00	Orange 35¢
	Amber, Various Flowers 4.56	Amber, Various Flowers 5.52	Ambers 30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

UTAH		10# pails 1.50	
KANSAS		12/2# jars 4.65	
OHIO	Delivered: 12/8 oz jars 1.65		
	" 24/8 oz jars 3.00, few 2.85		
	" 12/2 lb jars 4.85		
	" 6/3 lb. jars 3.50		
	12/3 lb jars 6.95		
MASS.		12/3# jars 8.00	
FLORIDA		12/2# Orange 5.45	
INDIANA		Clvr, Heartsease Aster Bl. 24/8oz 2.64	

CHUNK HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

COLO.		10# pails 1.75, 5# pails 90¢, 1# jars 20¢
TEXAS	Huajillo - 10# pails 20¢ per lb.	
VIRGINIA		12/1# jars 3.60
TENN.		5# pails 1.00-1.50 5# pails 1.00-2.00

WRAPPED, CUT COMB HONEY

VIRGINIA		12/11 oz sections 3.60
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SECTION COMB HONEY, PER CASE OF 24 SECTIONS

MICHIGAN	6.25	7.00
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ALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued) In northern California black locust, mustard, filaree, meadow foam and alfalfa bloom were being worked by the bees. Colonies were developing far ahead of the summer honey flows, and considerable swarming was occurring except in colonies where package bees were removed. Honey stores were becoming light. Yellow star thistle plants were numerous, but moisture is becoming deficient in the top soil.

Purchases of honey by bottlers were in moderate volume. The demand was fair and the market was slightly stronger. The retail demand for extracted honey continued slow.

(Continued on page 4).

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from Page 1)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 54 to 60 degrees minimum to 64 to 88 degrees maximum during the last half of April. There has been only a trace of rain. The seasonal total (since July 1) at Los Angeles is now 10.60 inches compared with 7.54 inches last year and normal of 14.64 inches. The weather from April 15 to April 20 was clear and warm, but from April 21 to April 28 was cloudy with some chilling winds. The orange flow was very good the early part of the period, but on account of the cloudy, windy, weather during the last part prospects for a good honey flow have diminished. Extracting has started in some areas. In hill areas wild plants have made a steady growth, and sage and wild alfalfa were in bloom and yielding until the cool weather set in. Colonies of bees are strong and an average amount of swarming was occurring.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports through Apr. 30.)

West of the Cascades - Temperatures have averaged 2 to 3 degrees below normal with not much sunshiny weather. There were a few light rains. Cherry trees were in full bloom, but the season for all vegetation is about 2 to 3 weeks behind normal. In Oregon losses of bees from winter killing averaged around 15 percent, which is considerably less than the year previous. Snow coverage of hives was extremely beneficial during periods of sub-zero weather. Bees are now in good condition, but feeding has been necessary. The gathering of pollen and nectar during the bloom of early blossoming soft fruits was very light and some producers are doubtful about the production of honey from the more hardy fruit blooms unless temperatures change.

East of the Cascades - Conditions were similar to west of the Cascades, with winter losses approximating the same. Below freezing temperatures in some fruit districts in Washington damaged considerable bloom and further lowered soft fruit prospects. The season is behind normal. Cherry trees were in full bloom. Apricot bloom has been light and scattered. No peach blooms were apparent in the valleys. Apples are expected to be in full bloom around May 6.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Apr. 10-24)

Colorado - Bees came through the winter with unusually light losses and are generally in good condition, although stores are running low. Fairly good rains fell over much of the State during this period, but moisture conditions were still poor with the subsoil dry and snow cover in the mountain watersheds below average. Dandelions, cottonwood, and fruit trees were in bloom and furnishing pollen and some nectar. A severe freeze on April 25 killed much soft fruit bloom and

damaged apple bloom. Beekeepers report honey was moving at a fair rate and that it appears the 1949 crop will be practically exhausted before the new crop begins to come on the market.

Idaho - Bees came through the winter fairly well, with the average winter losses in most yards averaging around 4 to 5 percent, although a few yards in some locations have much heavier losses. Most bees have been unpacked and colonies are quite strong in population and have an average of around 3 frames of brood. Dandelions and fruit bloom were beginning to open.

Montana - Weather conditions have been quite favorable for bees although growth of vegetation has been retarded by a late spring and frequent hard freezes. Wintered bees are requiring heavy feeding and many colonies are weak. Partial replacement of winter losses have been made by package bees, mostly brought in by truck.

Utah - Winter losses of bees were very light. Dandelions and fruit trees were in bloom and weather conditions were ideal for a spring build-up of colonies. Some feeding has been necessary, but bees were becoming self-supporting as the period ended. Winter losses, being small, will be easily made up and increases can be made if desired. A cold wave moved into the State on the last day of the period, and reports indicated that there will be damage to blossoms of fruit trees in bloom.

Wyoming - Bees have wintered well, but have used a lot of feed. Practically all well cared yards were being fed. Weather has been favorable for bee flights, but soil conditions are dry and rain will be needed soon.

Nevada - Bees came through the winter in good condition with a very small percent of winter loss. Weather has been mild with dandelion and wild peach in bloom and bees have been working then actively. The market for honey has improved slightly.

ARIZONA: (Period Apr. 10-24)

Arizona - Little or no citrus honey was made this spring. Bees were actively working on mesquito and palo verde bloom during this period, and were bringing much nectar, but as the desert is very dry it may turn out to be only a flash honey flow and end abruptly.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 11-25)

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A light honey flow was in progress during this period, but high winds hindered the bees to some extent. High winds were also taking a heavy toll of queens when they made their mating flights. A few migratory beekeepers were being delayed in moving because of not getting the queens needed, however, most have already moved or are in the process of moving farther north. Present indications are that there will be much spraying of cotton this year as the

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insect infestation is already quite heavy, and this may cause another heavy loss of bees.

Southwest Texas - From 60 to 100 pounds of good grade native brush honey has been made. Recent rains have improved the prospects for vetch and clover honey, but have disrupted the honey flow from mesquite. Horsemint was beginning to bloom. Some colonies of bees have swarmed and are weak.

East Texas - Cool, cloudy, windy weather has kept the bees from taking full advantage of spring bloom. Colony condition is good. Package shippers report that queens are in strong demand, but that package bees are in lighter than normal demand. It is estimated that 50 to 75 percent of the package bees moved from this area have been by truck, whereas in other recent years truck took only about 10 percent of the movement. Beekeepers were receiving numerous inquiries for bees to pollinate vetch.

Northwest Texas - Approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain fell during a seven-day period in Palo Pinto County and has put all honey plants in good condition. Crimson clover, wild bur clover, mesquite and willow were in bloom and were being worked by the bees. Madrid clover and hairy vetch were showing signs of blooming, and dandelion and other wild flowers were coming into bloom rapidly since the dry spell has been broken. High winds, however, were hampering the bees in their flights considerably. Swarming has been a serious problem, especially in colonies fed pollen substitute.

Arkansas - In the northwestern portion of the State soil conditions are so dry that prospects for a honey crop are very poor. Even when there have been showers strong winds have rapidly taken the moisture out of the soil. In the north central areas bees are in good condition. Strawberries, red bud, serviceberry and fruit trees were in full bloom and white Dutch clover was just starting to bloom. A little pollen was coming in from oak trees. Colonies are short on pollen and will need to be fed pollen substitute to maintain the necessary buildup. Soil moisture is ample in the southeastern areas. Practically all 1949 honey is out of the producers' hands.

Oklahoma - Good rains fell in parts of the State during this period, and were very helpful to seedlings and old fields of clover. Alfalfa was making rapid growth. Locust and willow trees were in bloom and bees were working them actively. Prospects are generally favorable for securing a honey crop this coming season.

New Mexico - Bees are in good condition, but swarming has been very troublesome to beekeepers. Some nectar was coming in from wild flowers. Mesquite was starting to bloom, but as there have been strong winds and dust storms the blossoms are very dry. There has been very little demand for honey, but prices were steady.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Apr. 12*26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Winter weather was still prevailing. Reports indicate that bee yards came

through the winter with varying amounts of losses. In some locations outdoor-wintered bees came through well, especially as to population within the colonies, although there may be a few more queenless colonies than some springs. In other yards, while winter losses were light, heavy spring losses of up to 50 percent are reported. Where losses have been heavy, it is doubtful whether they will all be made up. Larger beekeepers may make up their losses with truckload shipments of packages, but smaller beekeepers may not replace their losses. More sweetclover is being raised this year.

Iowa - Reports indicate that bees came through the winter fairly well although much feeding has been necessary this spring. Also, the cold March and April weather has caused losses from dwindling and dysentery. However colonies with ample stores are in good condition, with many strong enough to divide. The cool weather has handicapped package-bee installations. Plants are running about two to three weeks late in development. Maple, elm and pussey willow were furnishing some pollen on days bees could fly. Maple bloom was killed in early blooming areas. Soil moisture conditions are variable ranging from good in some areas to too dry in others. A larger acreage of legumes is anticipated this coming year due to changes in farm price support programs. The demand for honey was variable - ranging from slow for some producer packs to fairly good for some well-advertised brands.

Nebraska - Weather conditions were variable, ranging from mild to cold, mostly cold - and plant conditions are behind normal. Fruit trees and dandelions were not yet in bloom. Soil conditions are very dry in the eastern areas of the State but are good, being wet to a depth of about 12 inches, in the central areas of the State. In central areas native clover in meadows appears to be more plentiful, and many areas will have clover for the first time in several years. Bees have been building up well in all areas of the State despite the cold weather, but heavy feeding has been necessary. If the build-up continues, swarming may present a problem. There has been less spring dwindling than in the last year or two. Package bees were arriving.

Kansas - Weather continued cold and dry during this period, and bees and plants were slow in development. Colonies with ample stores are in good condition, but in yards where not enough honey was left last fall, losses from starvation have been heavy. Dandelion and fruit bloom were being worked by the bees. Peach and plum blossoms have been damaged by freezes in some areas of the State. More moisture is needed for legume plants.

Missouri - Most of this period has been cold, and freezing temperatures on the nights of April 12 and 28 caught peaches in full bloom. Temperatures went into the 80s the last three days of the period and bees were flying freely. Hives of bees are

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building up well and are strong. Rainfall for the State for the period January-March averaged 135 percent of normal, but in western areas where rainfall is much below normal soil conditions are getting dry.

EAST CENTRAL and NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Apr. 12-26)

Michigan - The weather has continued wet and cold, and bees have had very few working days. A little pollen has come in, and very little nectar. Medium to heavy winter losses are reported - as high as 1/3 losses in some apiaries due to starvation following mid-winter broodrearing. However, where ample stores were left colonies wintered well and are strong. Much feeding will be necessary to prevent starvation between now and the first supporting honey flows. A few package bees were being received. Bees were still in the cellars on the upper peninsula. The demand for honey continued slow, although the market seemed somewhat stronger.

Wisconsin - Bees came through the winter with variable losses, ranging from negligible in some yards up to 17 percent in others. Hives showing symptoms of nosema in the fall suffered the heaviest losses. Colonies are in variable condition at this time. The weather has been cold and wet and bees have had little opportunity to secure maple or poplar pollen where available. Soft maple and elm are about three weeks late in blooming or in prospective blooming, according to location. Buildup of colonies is far behind normal in many yards, but where ample honey and pollen supplies were available buildup has been good despite the adverse weather. Package bees were arriving. Clover plants are scarce in some areas of the State because of the drought last summer and fall.

Minnesota - April has been a very unfavorable month for the bees, with only two or three flight days. A snowstorm occurred as the period ended. While the top soil is wet, the subsoil is dry. Bees are in variable condition. In southern areas they are developing satisfactorily despite the backward weather, and winter losses have been light, although variable. In more northern areas winter losses were heavier, mostly from forced starvation and queenlessness. Should the spring continue backward, spring dwindling and nosema losses may be heavy. The outlook is for a slight reduction in the number of colonies operated during the coming season as compared with last season. The demand for retail lots of honey improved but trading in large bulk lots was slow.

Ohio - Snow, light rain and cool weather prevailed during this period. Bees have not flown much, but on days warm enough to fly they worked on willows, maples and elms. Colonies are in variable condition - some have starved, others have been saved by feeding - while those with sufficient stores are in excellent condition. Broodrearing has been light due to a shortage of pollen. Hard freezes during the soft maple and elm bloom destroyed pollen from these sources. Some

beekeepers were feeding the bees pollen substitute to make up for the deficiency. Dandelions will be in bloom in early May and with a favorable flow colonies should be in top strength for the main flow from clover. Clovers are in good condition. Package bees were arriving, but orders placed by beekeepers have been light. Bee supply dealers report that sales of bee-keeping supplies and equipment have been unusually light. The demand for honey has slowed down but was fairly good for the season of the year.

Indiana - There were several days of warm weather early in the period, enabling bees to gather a little pollen, but this was followed by heavy rains and colder weather. Reports indicate that colonies wintered well, but that many are running light on stores and will need attention before spring honey flows start. Early plum trees were in full bloom, but freezing temperatures the night of April 27 may have killed them. Peaches were about ready to bloom and apples will bloom about mid-May. Dandelions were starting to bloom. Clover plants appear to be in good condition. Sweetclover is very scarce but alsike clover has come through the winter all right and is plentiful. Very little honey was moving.

Illinois - The spring has been cool and backward. Although peaches, plums, poplars, cottonwood and a few dandelions were in bloom, bees were flying very little because of inclement weather. Hives are short on pollen and broodrearing is lagging far behind normal. However, there seems to be good bee populations in the hives. Good rains fell in the northern parts of the State, but more moisture could be used in the central and southern areas where the top soil has been blowing. More sweetclover fields are in evidence this spring, but many fields pulled badly due to freezes. However, white Dutch clover looks excellent. Considerable interest is being shown by beekeepers in the producing of comb and chunk honey, and it is believed by the trade that an expansion in the production of this type of honey would help the marketing problem for extracted honey. Some beekeepers were booking advance orders for section comb honey and chunk comb honey in glass containers. Bees were being moved into apple orchards for pollination around May 1, which is the latest move in years.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

New York - Reports indicate that bees have come through the winter in good condition over much of the State, although in some yards colonies are not up to the desired strength attributed principally to the drought last summer and consequent lack of strong colonies going into the winter. There has been a heavy winter loss of bees in the northwestern part of the State attributed to the fact that the late honey flow was thin honey and bees did not get a chance to ripen it thoroughly. Bees have

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had little opportunity to fly during this period. Although maple and willow were in bloom broodrearing is behind normal. Some colonies will need feeding before the honey flows start. The demand for extracted honey has fallen off somewhat with the change to spring weather.

Vermont - Weather during this period has been cold, but pollen was coming in from alder on warm days. Bees were building up slowly during this cold weather. Most have wintered well. Clovers have been winter-killed badly in some areas. The market for extracted honey continued slow with considerable low priced honey on the market.

Connecticut - Winter losses are estimated to average around 5 percent. In spite of the cold April, colonies of bees are in almost normal condition. On occasional warm days much pollen came in and average strength colonies have six to eight frames of brood. Some colonies will reach swarming strength the first week of May.

Massachusetts - More moisture is still needed in the subsoil. Colonies of bees are almost normal as to population, but low on stores for spring build-up. Weather has been too cold for bees to derive much benefit from the red maple bloom. While the winter has been mild, a cold late spring has set the season back two weeks or more. Actual winter losses of colonies has been light, probably not more than 5 percent, mostly from queenlessness and other causes, with very little from starvation. The demand for bees for orchard pollination has been normal.

Pennsylvania - Cool, rainy weather has kept the bees in the hives most of the time. Bees that came through the winter in weak condition are slow in building up.

New Jersey - Bees have build up well, considering the amount of stores and cool weather conditions. Swarming will be later than last year. The demand for bees for pollination was increasing.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

Maryland - Recent rains have relieved the dry condition of the soil. Apple bloom will be later than anticipated due to cold and cloudy weather, and should be in bloom around the first of May. Mustard and dandelion were in bloom, but weather has been unfavorable for bee flights.

Virginia - A light frost occurred in the Shenandoah Valley the night of April 26. Dandelions were in bloom and apples are expected to bloom around May 1. Bees are above normal in strength, with some colonies having as much as 10 or more combs of brood. Some swarms have issued. The tulip poplar flow is expected to start May 10. Strong colonies were in need of food.

South Carolina - Piedmont Section - The main honey flow from tulip poplar, normally due about April 20 will apparently be at least a week late but prospects are good. Bees were making a living from crimson clover and August (common) vetch. Apples are about to come into bloom. Sufficient pollen was

available during this period, mostly from various weeds. The past few days were warm enough to permit unhampered flights and this was helping both pollen and nectar gathering. However, stores are so low in strong hives that feeding is still necessary. More feeding has been necessary to date than in 20 or more years in the experience of some beekeepers. Some starvation has occurred. Coastal Plain and Coastal Section - Tupelo is developing several weeks later than normal. Tulip poplar is about to bloom.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period April 13-27)

Kentucky - Weather was cool during much of the maple blooming period and retarded broodrearing somewhat. Food supplies are short in some colonies. A general warning to feed was sent out to beekeepers by some local beekeeping associations around mid-April, warning them that this is a critical period. Weather warmed up around April 20 and since then bees have actively been working dandelion, fruit bloom, and other early blooming vegetation. Honey plants are in unusually splendid condition. White Dutch clover and sweetclover show promise of excellent honey crops. Handlers of queens and beekeeping supplies report that small and backlot beekeepers are placing a few orders for queens and small orders for equipment.

Tennessee - Weather was variable during this period, being cold the forepart but warming up the latter part. Killing frosts early in the period inflicted much damage to blossoms of soft fruit trees. All vegetation has been set back a couple of weeks by the cold weather. Crimson clover and white Dutch clover, were starting to bloom. Locust and tulip poplar will soon be in bloom. However, because of the cool weather heavy feeding has been necessary and some beekeepers were still feeding as the period ended. Losses from starvation, where bees were not given additional feed, have been heavy with losses up to 25 percent reported in some yards. Where stores were sufficient, colonies are strong and ready for the honey flow. They are in swarming strength. Honey plants are in good condition and prospects are favorable for a good honey flow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 12-26)

Georgia - This period has been warm except for a three day cool snap that brought frost into south Georgia on 3 mornings. Tupelo has been yielding, and gallberry should soon start. Moisture is adequate and bees are in good condition. Queen rearing has been more difficult than usual. The demand for packages was improving, but was not up to normal for the date.

Florida - In north Florida very little ti-ti honey was produced, and bees have consumed most of it. Where the ti-ti honey was extracted, bees are starving. Late freezes have killed swamp or high brush gallberry blossoms. However, piney woods gallberry and tupelo were just beginning to open. Colonies

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are very weak. In southern Florida a few rains fell but plant conditions are still dry. Palmetto was yielding moderately. Orange was still yielding to some extent. Orange honey production was good in some areas and light in others. In west-central Florida beekeepers were firmly holding their small crop of orange honey. The demand was fair for white orange honey, but very slow for amber honey from other sources.

Alabama - Bees are in the poorest condition in many years for lack of stores in the southern part of the State. In the east central areas it has been a little too cold for ideal weather, but bees were bringing in a good supply of nectar from berry and crimson clover blooms.

Louisiana - Conditions at the end of the period showed some improvement in that colonies were gaining from 1 to 3 pounds per day, mostly from white Dutch clover. While the clover plants are late, prospects are favorable for a good honey flow. The recent cool weather has been hard on queen rearing, and some orders have been held up. Reports indicate that some package shippers have done a fairly good business in bees and queens, while others were receiving few orders.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of April 24)

Supplies of Island honey continued light. No mainland sales of Island honey were reported. Few local sales of Island honey to manufacturers were reported at 10¢ a pound for ungraded lots.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$1.85, tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, Blended 60-lb. tins, per lb. 11¢; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25, creamed 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts: Extracted Midwestern bulk and bottled honey 387,200 lbs.; comb: Wis.-69 cases White Clover 24s, Ohio 21 cases Buckwheat 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins: MIDWESTERN, White Clover 10½-11¢ per lb., Light Amber 9½-10½¢, Buckwheat 8¢ lb.; bottled honey: demand light, very light trading except occasional special packs, market about steady. Sales to retailers, including warehouse distributors - White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.60-3.65; 36, 4-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; Dark Amber 12, 3-lb. jars \$5.50. MICHIGAN, Dark Amber 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.50.

COMB: WISCONSIN, White Clover, demand good, market firm, 24, 11-oz. and over cellophane wrapped 6.00-6.50, mostly 6.50. OHIO, Buckwheat, demand very slow, market dull, 24, 14-15-oz. \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 35-37¢.

DENVER: Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$5.20.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted - pounds: Mich. 11,443; other Midwestern 5,040. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.80; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.20. Brokers' sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No receipts. Market about steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover and Light Amber, per lb. 10½-10 3/4¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers, 1 dozen 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.50; 1 dozen 24-oz. glass \$4.25-5.00; 2 dozen 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 dozen 2-lb. glass \$1.22-4.25; 1 dozen, 1-lb. glass \$2.40.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and various blended flavors reported by bottlers were unchanged with prices as follows: Per case.

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.09-11.04.

BEESWAX: Market about steady. Receipts reported 950 lbs. at 30-34¢ per lb. delivered

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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans
- Minn. - White Sweetclover 267, Light Amber 72;
beeswax 230 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand slow,
market dull. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA,
U. S. Fancy blended honey to wholesale grocers-
24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6,
5-lb. tins \$4.40; 8, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-
oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50;
to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90; 12,
2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-
lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24,
7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in
60-lb. cans - per lb. demand very slow, market
dull - to bakers and large users - MINNESOTA,
Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand moderate,
market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for
Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash
32½; in trade 34½.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 173 casks Argentina;
30 cartons Fla., 34 bbls. Cuba, 34 bbls. Mex.,
53 drums origin unknown. Demand light, market
dull, practically no change.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners,
wholesalers and other large users - Barrels:
CUBA, 8½-9½; PUERTO RICO 8 3/4-9½; MEXICO,
8½-9½; CUBA, tins 10-11½; ARGENTINE, White
9½¢ duty paid. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN
SECTION, White Clover 12½-13½ per lb. NEW
YORK, Clover Water White 15½, Light Amber 12-
12½¢; Buckwheat mostly 9¢, per lb. COLORADO,
White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65. OHIO, White
Clover 24, 1-lb. jar \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb.
jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65;
24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed
Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35 per doz., 1-lb. jars
\$2.32 per doz.; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61;
5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. CUBA, 12, 1-lb.
jars \$2.50. Imported and Domestic, Blended,
cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 per
doz. NEW YORK, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars
\$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars
\$3.00.

BEESWAX: 109 bags Dominican Republic; 18
bags Cuba; 456 bags Chile arrived. Demand
moderate, market firm. F.o.b. NEW YORK:
SOUTH AMERICA 52-54½, some 55½; AFRICA 43-44½;
CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, 47-51½,
Darker 44-46½ lb.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck
16,500 lbs. North Central; 2,400 lbs. Domestic
via N.Y. City; 8,000 lbs. Mich. Demand light,
market about steady. Sales by receivers and
brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and
White Clover dozen, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2 doz.
1-lb. jars \$6.10; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; doz.
4-oz. jars 93½; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. MICHIGAN,
White Clover 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz.
1-lb. jars \$4.55. CALIFORNIA, White Clover,
packed locally 2 doz. 8-oz. jars 2.75; 2 doz.
1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. CALIFORNIA,
White Clover 14½; MICHIGAN, Light Amber
Blended 12½; NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber
Clover 12½.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 6,240 lbs. Midwestern;
2,835 lbs. Eastern. Demand good, market
steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN,
White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.75, best
mostly \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.50, best
mostly \$5.50, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb.
glass jars \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.25-4.75;
12, 1-lb. non-drip \$4.35; 24, 1-lb. fiber
cans \$5.75; 60-lb. tins (Bakers) 11-13½ per
lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 120, 5-gal.
cans; from Idaho 1100 cases extracted of
various sizes. Supplies fairly liberal.
Demand slightly improved but wide range in
prices persist with most sales at bottom of
price range.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other
buyers - In case lots: IDAHO and EASTERN
OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins
\$8.40-9.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.95-5.00; 24,
1-lb. tins \$4.75-4.95; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.50;
24, 12-oz. \$4.16; 12, 24-oz. glass \$3.85-
4.00, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.78. Brokers
sales to wholesalers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers
12, 5-lb. tins \$8.85; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.60;
12, 2-lb. glass \$4.30. Bulk in 5-gal. cans
11½-12½ per lb.

COMB: Demand very slow. Some left on
consignment being picked up and returned for
extracting account sugaring. Sales to re-
tailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$7.50;
24, 8-oz. unclassified \$5.00.

BEESWAX: No change in prices with
supplies heavy and demand slow. Dealers
paying mostly 32¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market about steady. Sales by
brokers and wholesalers to retailers and
bakers and candy makers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-
wrapped, Buckwheat \$5.50-6.50.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light
Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 1 doz.,
1-lb. jars \$3.25, 1 doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.90;
5-lb. tins 95½. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed
Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 2 doz. 8-oz.
jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 1 doz.
2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-
lb. tins, per lb. 13-15½. OHIO, Mixed
Flowers, Dark crystallized, 60-lb. tins per
lb. 97½. ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light
Amber 1-lb. jars 25¢.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Monday, May 1, 1950

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 9

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. 275 cans Extra Light Amber Star Thistle; from Central Calif. 235 cans Light Amber Mixed flowers; from Nevada 500 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Clover and Alfalfa. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals: extracted - Wash. 335 cases; Idaho 263 cases. Demand slow, market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to wholesalers - few sales, Idaho, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-lb. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-oz. jars \$4.75.

WASHINGTON: Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails few sales \$8.65; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. WESTERN WASHINGTON:

Mt. Vernon area, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60; creamed honey 24, 14-oz

cups offerings very light \$4.25. Sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals - Western Washington 165, 60-lb. cans. WESTERN WASHINGTON: Dark Amber, 60-lb. cans \$7.10.

Released May 4, 1950. - mab

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Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, May 15, 1950.

SIMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXIV - No. 10

SUMMARY

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1950

Cold, wet, stormy weather prevailed over much of the northern half of the nation during the latter part of April and first part of May and slowed vegetative growth and bee development. The season is generally two weeks or more later than usual in the northern portion of the country. Freezes occurred April 24, 25, and May 5 and caused severe damage to fruit bloom in the Rocky Mountain States to northwestern New Mexico and into central California. There was also some freeze damage to fruit bloom in the Appalachian Region in the east. The normal spring increase in bee population in colonies of bees in most of the northern tier of States has been slowed down by the adverse weather and lack of natural pollen sources. Where ample food was left with or provided the bees and where pollen supplies were sufficient bees have built up well and are in strong condition. Some are developing too far ahead of major surplus flows and have been consuming large amounts of stores. Where broodrearing has been slow the lateness of honey producing plants may compensate by giving the bees a longer developing period - and also result in a saving on bee food. However, spring losses from starvation are running heavier than usual in unattended yards. Package bees have been slow in building up in many areas because of the lack of flying weather, and natural pollen and nectar supplies. A good honey flow was in progress in most Southeastern and South Central States and conditions are favorable for a continuation of the good flows now underway. The orange honey flow is about over in California with reports indicating a rather light crop. Southern-package shippers report that a large volume of package bees have been marketed, with many of the buyers small beekeepers or beginners. In view of the fact that a larger number of package bees and queens are reported to have been marketed this spring and that wintering conditions were generally favorable, it appears that there will be more colonies of bees in operation in 1950 than in 1949. Heavy spring losses of package bees and over-wintered bees may alter this outlook if the cold wet weather of late April and fore part of May continues much longer.

Sales of extracted honey in large lots by producers to bottlers were in light volume during this period attributed in part to the fact that this is getting along toward the end of the season for marketing 1949 crop honey and offerings by producers were light, and to the fact that many buyers were offering prices somewhat lower than producers were willing to sell. However, reports indicate that a few producers were moving some honey at current offering prices, while others were holding back on sales pending further information on Government Price Support. The market was about steady. Beekeepers sales of extracted honey in 60-lb. cans, per lb., to bottlers or other large users were reported as follows: California, new crop, White to Extra White Orange 10-10½¢ delivered, Light Amber Alfalfa 7½-8½¢ delivered, White Cotton 8½¢ delivered, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 7½ f.o.b., Extra Light Amber Star Thistle 8¢ f.o.b.; Colorado and Intermountain States White Clover 9-9½¢ f.o.b., Light Amber 7½-8½ f.o.b.; New Mexico Light Amber and Extra Light Amber Cotton 7½¢ f.o.b.; Plains States White Clover and White Alfalfa-Sweetclover 9-11¢, mostly 9-9½¢ f.o.b.; North Central States White Clover, many buyers offering 7½-8½ f.o.b. with some sales reported at 9-10¢; and Florida White Orange, new sales 10¢.

Prices for honey on the leading wholesale markets at mid-May were practically unchanged as compared with the first of the month, although a few minor fluctuations principally downward occurred on the Portland and Seattle markets for some containers. Comb honey offerings were very light in all markets with prices firm for good quality.

The market for beeswax was steady, with trading rather light. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were reported as follows: Rocky Mountain States and westward light color mostly 34¢, dark color mostly 32¢, with an occasional sale as low as 30¢. States east of the Rocky Mountain States, light color mostly 37¢, with occasional small lots high as 38-42¢, dark color mostly 35¢, with occasional sales as low as 32¢.

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PRODUCER SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO POTTERS IN 60 LB. CANS - ALL
SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

SO. CALIF	Light Amber Alfalfa $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢ delivered	NEW MEXICO	Light Amber and Ex. Light Amb. Cotton $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
	Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 8- $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered	ICWA	White, Clover $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢
	Extra Light Amber Orange-Sage $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢ delvd	NEBRASKA	White, Clover 9¢
	New crop White to Ex. White Orange 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered.		Light Amber Sweetclover-Heartsease, small lot 10¢
CENT. CALIF	New crop Water White Orange 11¢ delivered	KANSAS	White Alfalfa-Sweetclover $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
	White Orange 10¢ delivered	MICHIGAN	White, Clover 9-10¢
	Extra Light Amber Orange $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered		Light Amber 9- $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in barrels $8\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢
	Light Amber Orange 9¢ delivered	MINNESOTA	White and Light Amber Clover, few sales 9-10¢, many buyers offering $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢.
	White Cotton 8¢ delivered		White Sweetclover 8¢ delivered
	Light Amber Prune 7- $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered		Light Amber 7¢ delivered
NO. CALIF.	Light Amber Mixed Flowers 7¢		White Orange, fcw 10¢
	Extra Light Amber Star Thistle 8¢.	FLORIDA	
COLO. & INTER. MOUNTAIN STATES	White, Clover $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		
	Light Amber $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8¢		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(All sales are Clover or Clover Blends and are f.o.b. shipping point
unless otherwise indicated)

SALES TO WHOLESALERS SALES TO RETAILERS SALES TO CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

COLORADO			12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	14¢
ARIZONA			-	Desert Flowers & Alfalfa 10¢
IOWA			15¢	-
MINNESOTA			11¢	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
NEW YORK	Delivered, 16¢	Delivered, 18¢		14-20¢
" "	Buckwheat, Delivered, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Buckwheat, delivered $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
MARYLAND	14¢			

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS - per lb.

COLORADO			13¢	16¢
TEXAS	Light Amber Catsclaw-Mesquite	15¢	-	Catsclaw-Mesquite 25¢
IOWA		-	15¢	18-20¢
NEBRASKA			16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 1/6¢	-
MICHIGAN		13¢		-
WISCONSIN			14 1/6¢	-
MINNESOTA			15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber 13¢	18-19¢
OHIO	Delivered: 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢			-
INDIANA				22¢
NEW YORK	Delivered 16¢	Delivered 18¢		20¢
" "	Buckwheat, delivered 13¢	Buckwheat, delivered 15¢		17¢
VERMONT	20¢	23¢		30¢
TENNESSEE				20¢
FLORIDA	Orange 23-1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ¢			

EXTRACTED HONEY - CASES 24 1-1/2 JARS (Per case)

COLORADO			(Per case)	(Per jar)
TEXAS	Lt. Amber Catsclaw-Mesquite	\$4.40	\$4.00	22¢
IOWA		-	5.28	30-35¢
MICHIGAN		4.32	-	
MINNESOTA		4.56	4.80-5.28	27¢-29¢
OHIO	Delivered, 4.85-5.65, mostly 5.17			
NEW YORK	Delivered 5.28	Delivered 6.00		28-30¢
" "	Delivered dispenser jars 6.00	Delivered dispenser jars 6.72	Dispenser jar 32¢	
MARYLAND	Buckwheat, delivered, dispenser jars 5.28	Buckwheat Delv'd " " 6.00	Buckwht " " 28¢	
TENNESSEE		6.00		
FLORIDA	Orange 5.25			30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS AS LISTED

ARIZONA			- Desert Flowers & Alfalfa 3 lb. jars 45¢
MINNESOTA	12/2 lb. jars 4.08	12/2 lb. jars 4.56	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars 50¢, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails 1.75
OHIO	Delivered: 24/8 oz jars 3.00, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars 4.50-4.85, 12/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ mostly 6.90, few 6.50		-
MARYLAND		3-lb. jars 67¢	
FLORIDA	12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars Orange 5.45		

CHUNK HONEY - VARIOUS SIZE CONTAINERS AS INDICATED:

OHIO		5-lb. pails 1.00
TENNESSEE		5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails Amber Sourwood 1.50
"		5 & 10 lb. pails 20¢ lb.
SECTION COMB HONEY		5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails Amber Sourwd. 2.00
MICHIGAN	case 24 sections	7.20

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 10

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO ASSIST IN EXPANDING HONEY OUTLETS:
The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on May 9 details of a program to encourage both new domestic uses and the exportation of honey. The program is expected to be of value in disposing of the annual honey surplus and in stabilizing returns to beekeepers.

Payments of not more than 3.75 cents per pound will be made to packers who sell honey into diversion outlets at the market price less the amount of the payment. The diversion outlet must be approved by the Department and honey must be employed in the outlet before payment can be claimed. Payments also will be made to exporters of honey. The export rate of payment will be 4.5¢ per pound or 50 percent of the f.a.s. sales price or domestic market price, whichever is lowest. Total export and diversion sales to be approved for payments up to July 1, 1950, are limited to 7 million pounds. Approval will be given for payments on an additional poundage during the last six months of calendar year 1950.

Diversion outlets for which payments will be approved will be "new use" outlets. These will include products in which no honey has been used since January 1, 1948, or those products for which manufacturers develop new formulas entailing the increased use of honey.

The notice to applicants states that the sale of honey to a manufacturer for use in a product which will be identical, or nearly identical, being produced by other manufacturers and sold within the same markets, will not be approved for

diversion payments. However, if the product is based on a formula which differs from existing formulas, such that honey is a significantly greater portion of the total weight of the product or of the sweetening agents, applicants are advised to present such new product for consideration as a diversion outlet. It is possible that bread spread, soft drink, cereal, ice cream, syrup, honey-fruit combination, honey-dried milk combination, and other food, feed, or tobacco products may be approved as diversion outlets. The listing of these possible diversion outlets is for the purpose of providing information and is not to be construed as approval of any product which can be classified thereunder.

The export part of the program is designed to assist private traders to sell honey to eligible destinations outside North, Central, and South America. Honeys of certain flavors have customarily found more ready acceptance in the European market than in the domestic.

Details of the program, including application forms can be secured from E. M. Graham, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Washington 25, D. C.; R. M. Walker, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California, or Chester A. Hallinan, Room 620, 90 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Apr. 23-May 9, supplemented with telegraphic reports through May 15)

Southern California - There was only a trace of rain during the period. At Los Angeles the seasonal total (since July 1) is now 10.60 inches as compared with 7.54 inches last year and normal of 14.93 inches. Temperatures ranged from 49 to 55 degrees minimum to 64 to 88 degrees maximum with the weather generally clear. Rather strong winds prevailed during the latter part of the period. The orange flow in most districts is practically over and many producers are now extracting. Available reports so far indicate a lighter flow than was expected, some believe even lighter than last year. There is quite a difference of opinion at the present time regarding production per colony, but it is believed to be mostly around 25 to 50 lbs., except in a few favorable locations where production possibly will run 60 to 90 lbs. or better. Color and quality are generally not up to standard. Reports indicate that sage and buckwheat in the hill areas are drying up rapidly, with honey yields to date light although yields in a few locations have been fair. Trading in honey has been very light with the market about steady on the Amber grades and firm on White or better.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures in the coastal areas averaged from near to below normal and in the central valleys much below normal during the first half of May. Some light frost occurred the nights of May 3 to 5 in the central coast and Sacramento Valley. Generous rains occurred in the north coastal area and light to moderate rains fell in most of northern California although the total to date for most areas remains below normal. Colonies of bees are generally in good condition. In Kern County colony strength has weakened since the orange flow ended. Swarming conditions were about normal. Bees were working alfalfa but much of it was being cut for hay just as it was coming into bloom. In Fresno County honey yields to date have been light, and colonies were being moved from the orange groves to other locations. Eucalyptus, spike-weed, sage and yerba santa and various other plants of minor importance were being worked by the bees. Sage is not in very good condition and shows considerable weevil damage. Rains would be helpful to buckwheat, but other plants are in good condition. In Santa Clara County the outlook for a honey crop is good. In San Joaquin County bees were working weeds but clover, but feeding may be necessary

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through much of May if conditions do not improve. Farmers were making the first cutting of alfalfa. In the Sacramento Valley bees were working mustard, alfalfa, black locust and various other plants but were not making a living. Colonies were strong, but much feeding has been necessary to prevent starvation. The first cutting of alfalfa has been made. Star thistle was making rapid growth.

Purchases of honey by bottlers were moderate. The market remained about steady. Some producers who have been holding for higher prices are now inclined to sell at present levels.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 23-May 9, 1950) - Supplemented with telegraphic reports through May 15)

East and West Cascades - The vegetation season is from 10 days to two weeks later than normal. In Klarath County leaf spurs have not yet started. Snow cover in the Columbia Basin held more water on May 1 than any similar date according to recent surveys. Warm weather or warm rains could be instrumental to flood danger. At the same time rainfall is badly needed in most producing sections. Honey production in all northwestern sections during fruit bloom was a disappointment due to cold weather. Apples were in bloom at mid-May and may produce some honey. Orchardists in the Wenatchee Valley were paying \$8.00-10.00 per hive for bees for pollination purposes. West of the Cascades clearing weather with higher temperatures prevailed during the close of the period. Lupine, soft maple, vine maple, mustard, apples, dandelions, broom, black-berries and various wild flowers in bloom could yield surplus honey if weather conditions are favorable. Colonies of bees in all areas have built up well and are in good condition for a flow, although a few are still weak from winter losses and the unfavorable spring weather.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Apr. 24-May 10)

Colorado - Bees are generally in good condition over the State where stores have been kept available. Little nectar has come in from the field in the Colorado River Basin as the weather has been cold, cloudy and wet. In the San Juan Basin prospects for a honey crop have been lessened by a serious freeze. Most all fruit bloom has been killed and many flowers and other plants have been damaged. Cold weather and strong winds have kept the bees inactive much of this period. In the Arkansas Valley bees were building up rapidly on fruit bloom, and stores in hives are ample. The condition of the soil is very dry. Plant conditions are about 75 percent of normal.

Idaho - The season is running about 15 days late. Fruit bloom is just ready to open. Much feeding has been necessary and some bees have starved. Dandelions have been in bloom but weather has permitted bees to fly only an hour or two on a few days through March and April, and up to May 10.

Montana - Continued cold weather with freezing temperatures every night has slowed the development of vegetation and destroyed early tree and fruit bloom. Package bees have made slow progress with no pollen or nectar from natural sources. Many old colonies weakened by the severe winter have dwindled and died. Heavy snows in the mountains should make for ample moisture for future growth of crops. Very little sweetclover is in prospect owing to the poor condition of this crop in 1949.

Utah - Weather during this period was very stormy, with much snow and cold weather. As a result bees have not been able to fly and have consumed a lot of stores. Starvation of colonies may be heavy where feed has not been provided. Frosts during late April killed much fruit bloom reducing pollen and nectar sources.

Nevada - While good bee and plant weather prevailed until May 1, heavy storms and freezing weather have occurred since and there has been much damage to early plants.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 25-May 11)

Southwest Texas - Although it has been cool and too dry for much of a nectar flow during this period, late rains came and plants are in fairly good condition to furnish a good honey crop. Bee losses from cotton poisoning are expected to be lighter this coming year as there is a reduction in the cotton acreage planted.

East Texas - Weather was unfavorable during rattan and huckleberry bloom so that bees were able to store very little honey. Many colonies were being moved to vetch and huban clover fields. Colony condition is good. The demand for queens has been good.

Northwest Texas - Bees are in peak strength and swarming has been a problem. Bees were working on Madrid clover, mesquite, prickley pear, and wild flowers and were bringing in a surplus of nectar on days when showers or high winds did not prevent them from flying. Vetch is in good condition and was starting to bloom as the period ended.

Arkansas - Bees are in poor condition, principally from starvation. Heavy feeding was necessary up until April 15, but since then the willow flow has helped. However, excessive rains and high winds have kept the bees from working much.

New Mexico - There has been an irregular honey flow in progress from mesquite, with some colonies having secured enough honey to extract while others were just starting to store a surplus. Strong winds have been unfavorable for bee activity and have blown over some hives and blown off hive covers. However, colonies are in excellent condition. Swarming has been very bad in some yards.

Oklahoma - Good rains fell in the Central and Eastern areas during this period and as a result all honey producing plants are in excellent condition. Milkweed and vetch

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were blooming, and alfalfa will soon be in bloom. Bees were flying actively as the period ended and new brood was appearing rapidly. Swarming is expected to start soon. Continued warm weather is needed as the recent cool weather has been unfavorable for spring buildup.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Apr. 26 - May 12)
Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Heavy rains occurred during this period and floods have washed away many colonies of bees. Roads are in very poor condition and along with the flood condition many outyards are inaccessible. Many hives have not yet been unpacked. Winter and spring losses to date run up to 60 percent in some yards, while others which could be reached and fed have very light losses. Losses of shipped in queens have been heavy because beekeepers haven't been able to get to beeyards with them.

Iowa - Temperature was sub-normal most of this period and plant conditions are running from two to four weeks late. Much moisture fell during this period and has put the soil in good condition. The outlook is favorable for legumes although they are developing later than usual. Package bees were building up slowly even with feeding. Over-wintered colonies were developing satisfactorily but many were requiring a lot of feeding. Willow and maple were furnishing a little nectar or pollen on days the bees could fly. Fruit trees and dandelions will burst into bloom with the first change to warm weather. Honey sales have slowed up somewhat but are still good for this time of the year, with little recent price change. The 1949 crop of honey is expected to be pretty well sold by the first of July. Beeswax continued steady in price with movement light.

Nebraska - The season is very late and cold which has retarded broodrearing. Very good rains fell over most of the State and soil conditions are very good. Plums, cherries and dandelions were just starting to bloom. Alfalfa, red clover, sweetclover, and white Dutch clover are expected to be more abundant than for several years. Farmers are planning to leave sweetclover fields stand for seed, especially in hilly areas where hill tops have become depleted in fertility. There has been considerable demand for bees for pollination purposes. The dry open winter should have been hard on many insect pests which have been a serious drawback to seed raising in the past two seasons. Colonies of bees wintered well but the late spring has prevented gathering of pollen - and in many instances where pollen substitute has not been provided broodnests are small and bee populations are low. The lateness of the season and of the honey plants may compensate by giving the bees a longer developing period. Heavy feeding has been necessary. Reports indicate many beekeepers are not making up winter losses of the last two winters. Strong

winds have inflicted damage to some beeyards. Honey offerings were moving fairly well for the good quality at firm prices, but there were considerable offerings of ordinary to poor quality which were moving slowly on a dull market.

Kansas - Soil moisture conditions in the northeastern area of the State are serious in spite of a rain of about one inch on May 9. Dry soil and cold weather during April have retarded advancement of plants in blooming and leafing. Excessive rainfall in north central and northeastern areas of the State on May 7 and 8 has produced floods in the local rivers. Rainfall in those areas ranged from 3 to 8 inches over the two day period. Sweetclover prospects are good in these areas following the rains. Fruit and other plants have yielded very little nectar in any part of the State to date. Food supplies in colonies have been reduced sharply during the past month. Feeding is now necessary in strong colonies. Spring dwindling has been a problem in some yards.

Missouri - Bees are in good condition but much feeding has been necessary.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Apr. 26 - May 12)

Michigan - Weather was cool and windy much of this period. No bloom was open, not even from pears, cherries and peaches that ordinarily blossom early, but a few dandelions were opening up. Bees have wintered fairly well, but if they have not been given attention during the past few weeks much starvation may have occurred. Some legume seedings have been badly damaged and are being replaced. Reports indicate that the 1949 honey crop is practically all out of the hands of producers. Bees were removed from the cellars on May 4 on the upper peninsula, and many hives were showing much dysentery.

Wisconsin - There have been several good rains which have soaked into the ground - but the temperatures have averaged far below normal with much cloudy and windy weather. Bees have had very few chances to fly but when they could fly they brought in pollen from willows and poplars. Vegetation is two to four weeks behind normal and even plum trees have not blossomed. Bees are in rather poor condition, even where they have plenty of stores. Many hives are showing nosema because of the cold wet weather. Honey plant prospects are variable over the State. In many areas they are very poor because the main honey plant, white clover, has about disappeared during the recent dry summers. In other areas winter kill was very heavy this past winter. On the other hand, in some sections of the State, new clover plants and other legumes appear to be in good condition at this time.

Minnesota - Plant conditions are running very late. Weather was cold and wet during this period and was variable in its effect

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upon beekeeping. There were very few flight hours, and little for the bees to work on. As a result consumption of stores has continued heavy and much spring starvation has occurred. Newly installed package bees have been particularly hard hit by the cold weather. Feeding has been necessary in most yards. Bees have tried to fly when it has been too cold and have become chilled and never returned to the hives. On the other hand, the wet weather has been favorable for starting clover and alfalfa seed where it has been possible to sow it. The demand for honey has improved slightly.

Ohio - There were a few exceptionally nice warm days (May 1, 2 and 3), but it was cloudy or rainy and fairly cool most of the period. Plant conditions and spring farm work were running later than usual. Dandelion and fruit bloom were about through blooming in the southern part of the State but were at their peak in the central areas and not yet in full bloom in the northern part. Some colonies in the southern part stored surplus honey during the few warm days of this period. Broodrearing is reported to be progressing very well where stores are sufficient. Some loss of bees from starvation are reported in northern areas of the State. There is considerable variation in the amount of stores in colonies, even within the same apiary. In central areas of the State where much of the early pollen was lost by frosts, broodrearing was checked enough to conserve stores, which has been very beneficial inasmuch as plant development is running late. Clovers are in excellent condition. Sales of honey have continued at a normal rate, with some increase in the movement of bottled honey. Sales of domestic bulk honey to industrial users have fallen off, attributed in part to the differential in price between imported and domestic honey.

Indiana - Cool weather during April and May have retarded plant development. All bloom is much later than usual. Fruit trees and dandelions were in full heavy bloom. Bees are not so far advanced as anticipated earlier, but prospects are good for a honey crop this coming season. Clovers are in good condition, but developing slowly. Seedings may not be as heavy as expected because of the high price of seed. Most of the honey crop is expected to be sold before the new crop arrives on the market.

Illinois - The weather was too cool and wintry for bees to do much on fruit trees and willows, but they seem to be broodrearing up fairly well. Most colonies are running light on stores and considerable feeding is being done.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

New York - Bee conditions are variable over the State. Weather has been cool and the spring backward in the central and western areas and broodrearing was lagging far behind normal. Dandelions and soft fruit were just beginning to bloom. Losses of bees from

starvation have been heavy in the northwestern area where the honey crop was light last year. Heavy feeding has been necessary in all areas of the State. In the Hudson Valley, bees are in fairly good condition having built up well from maples. Soil moisture conditions are generally good although it was becoming a little dry in the central part of the State. The demand for bees for pollination purposes in orchard areas has been good.

Vermont - Maples and willows were in bloom and were furnishing a fair honey flow on warm days. Bees have built up well and some strong colonies are low on feed. Clover winter-killed in old meadows and pastures, but new seedings are in good condition although rains are needed. The market for extracted honey continued slow but steady.

New Jersey - Fruit trees and dandelions were in bloom and were supplying pollen and nectar to the bees. Despite frequent rains which have interferred with bees working these blooms, broodrearing has been stimulated and swarming is expected to present more of a problem than last year. The condition of all honey producing plants is generally good.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Maryland - Apples bloomed the early part of this period. The bloom was heavy and the bees increased their stores somewhat during the few warm, clear days, and also secured some nectar from dandelions. A good fruit pollinating job was done. Hives were being removed from the apple orchards as the period ended. Bees have passed their peak in broodrearing but have been very persistent in swarming efforts. However, the period of a dearth of nectar that comes between the apple bloom and the main flow has slowed down the swarming urge. The main honey flow which normally starts the first week in May is expected to start around May 20. Bees will need this main flow to hold down on robbing efforts. There have been adequate rains for a heavy clover growth and a good honey flow is in prospect.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Kentucky and Tennessee - There has been too much rain and cool weather, but clovers are generally in excellent condition. Crimson clover has been yielding heavily except on cold rainy or cloudy days when the bees could not work. White Dutch clover has also been yielding fairly heavily. There has been very little swarming to date, and bees are generally in good condition where the bees had stores or were fed. Poplar was starting to yield in the mountains. Prospects are good for securing a large honey crop. Supply dealers report there has been a good demand, mostly from small beekeepers, for bee supplies, package bees, and queens.

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SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 26-May 12)

Georgia - Tupelo yielded a fair honey flow in south Georgia during this period. Gallberry was just starting which is about two weeks later than usual. While the weather has been very hot and dry, it has not adversely affected the honey flow. A good honey flow was in progress in central and northern areas of the State. Tulip poplar conditions are excellent. The queen-and-package-shipping season was in full swing in southern Georgia. Orders drawn out over a longer period than usual indicating uncertainty as to northern weather condition and honey prices. Reports indicate that there are many more small orders and beginners ordering package bees than usual.

Florida - The orange honey flow is over and reports indicate that the quality is good, but that yields were rather light. Saw palmettos were beginning to blossom in the central areas of the State. The weather has been hot and

dry, but most colonies are very strong. In northern Florida, a good honey flow from various sources was in progress during this period, and if April frosts had not killed some of the bloom a bumper crop of honey would have been secured.

Alabama - Bees and plants were in good condition in east-central areas of the State and a good honey flow was in progress. In the extreme southern part of the State bees were building up well with feeding and are expected to store some surplus honey.

Louisiana - Colonies gained from 3 to 6 pounds per day during this period. Except for late April, the weather was favorable for bee activity. Maximum temperatures were in the 80s every day. Plants in bloom included white Dutch clover, vervain, honey locust, rattan, plus a few minor sources. Package-shippers report the season is about over, with movement ahead of last year. The demand for queens was very good due to many buyers making divisions instead of ordering packages.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by brokers' and receivers' to bottlers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, CHIC and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb; White Clover, cases, of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, Blended, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; White Clover, cases, of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

DENVER: Practically no demand, market very dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots. Following prices represent very few sales and are mostly dealers asking prices:

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber: jars - 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.75; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$5.20.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted pounds: 12,400 Mich., 4,500 other Midwest. Demand slow at slightly higher prices. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.55-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.15-4.50. Brokers' sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted Midwestern bulk and bottled honey 270,000 lbs.; comb none reported.

EXTRACTED: Demand moderate, market firm. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins, MIDWESTERN, White Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb., some 12¢, one lot marked Grade A 14-15¢, Light Amber, few sales reported mostly around 10¢; bottled demand fair, market steady. Sales to retailers, including warehouse distributors - White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars 1 mark \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.10; 12, 2-lb. jars mostly \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. jars 1 mark \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: Too few sales reported to quote.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - Central America 1 car. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Clover, Light Amber per lb. 60-lb. tins 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 3/4¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers, 1 doz. 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.50; 1 doz. 24-oz. glass \$4.25-5.00; 2 doz. 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 doz., 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover, cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.22-4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.40. CENTRAL AMERICA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, per lb. 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, and various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain about unchanged as follows:

Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.55-11.04.

BEESWAX: Market steady. Receipts reported 1,200 lbs. at 30-34¢, mostly 32-34¢ per lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans, MICH. White Sweetclover 75, Light Amber 52.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers - in 60-lb. cans, per lb., demand very slow, market dull: to bakers and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover 13¢, Light Amber to Amber 10-11½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb.; in cash 32¢; in trade 34¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat. Fla. cartons 70; Cuba 50 lbs., 145, drums 160; Argentine cases 180. Demand limited, market dull but steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels: CUBA, 8½-9½¢; PUERTO RICAN 8.3/4-9½¢; MEXICO, 8½-9½¢; CUBA tins 10½-11½¢; ARGENTINE, White 9½¢, tins 12¢. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN, 60s, White Clover 12½-13½ lb. NEW YORK, 60s, Clover, Water White, very few sales 15-16¢, Light Amber 12-12½¢; granulated 11½¢; Buckwheat mostly 9¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 15½¢. Brokers' sales to jobbers 13 3/4¢ ex dock. COLORADO, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; 5-lb. tins \$9.65 per doz. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.35 doz.; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.44; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. CUBA, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.50. Imported and Domestic, Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.35 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags: Cent. America 13; South Africa 246; Chile 271; Dominican Republic 118; Cuba 155; Brazil 200. Demand moderate, market firm to slightly stronger f.o.b. New York - SOUTH AMERICA 52-54¢; AFRICA 43-44¢, few 45¢; CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES 48-50¢, Darker 45-46¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 6,500 lbs. Mich. Demand light, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, dozen, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 2-doz. 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.65; dozen, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. BULK PER LB: MICHIGAN, Light Amber Clover 12-12½¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 4,630 lbs. Midwestern, 1,800 lbs. Eastern. Demand fair, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.75, best mostly \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.50, best mostly \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.25-4.75; 12, 1-lb. non-drip \$4.35; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups creamed \$5.75; 60-lb. tins (Bakers) 11-13¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho extracted 155 cases 24-oz.; 120 cases 5-lb.; 15 cases 1-lb.; 60 cases spun honey; from Oregon 60, 5-gal. tins. Supplies fairly liberal. Demand fairly active with wide range in both retail and wholesale prices -

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - in case lots: IDAHO and EASTERN OREGON, Sweetclover, Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.35-8.90, few higher; 12, 2-lb. glass \$3.35-4.44; 12, 2-lb. dispenser jars \$5.50; 12, 1-lb. dispenser jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.60-4.74, few \$5.00; tins \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. \$3.20-3.50; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.78; bulk in 5-gal. cans 11½-12¢. Brokers' sales and quotations to wholesalers IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.10; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$3.70.

COMB: Supplies moderate. Demand slow. WASHINGTON, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$6.50, unclassified 24, 8-oz. \$4.75.

BEESWAX: Demand slightly better. Dealers paying 32¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 1 dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 1 dozen 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 2 dozen, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 60-lb. tins, per lb. 13-15¢.

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SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts consisted of the following: From Northern Calif. 218 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; previously unreported in report for May 1 - 150 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Central Calif. 46 cans White Orange; 26 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; 3 cans Light Amber Orange; 75 cans White Cotton; 91 cans Light Amber Prune; 300 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55; jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

CCMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted Ida. 312 cases; Wash. 200 cases. Demand moderate, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to wholesalers - few sales, IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-dz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75.

EAST WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails few sales \$8.65; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; WESTERN WASHINGTON Mt. Vernon Area, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$7.95-8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25-4.60; creamed honey 24, 14-dz. cups offerings very light \$4.25. Sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals - Western Wash. 115, 60-lb. cans. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Dark Amber 60-lb. cans \$7.10 (Correction - Price for Idaho stock on report for May 1 should be identical with those shown above.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MARCH, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Pounds	IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING MARCH, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Pounds
Belgium and Luxembourg	950	Cuba	53,226
Belgian Congo	720	Brazil	47,446
Siam (Thailand)	690	Chile	42,344
Japan	600	Dominican Republic	31,308
Hong Kong	480	Madagascar	26,309
British Malaya	480	Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	23,951
Netherlands Antilles	430	French West Africa	22,560
Saudi Arabia	410	Guatemala	15,029
Lebanon	300	Portugal	13,200
TOTAL	5,120	Angola	9,920
" value	\$1,416	Egypt	8,162
IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR MARCH, 1950 by COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Pounds	Canada (Incl. Newfoundland and Labrador	5,000
Mexico	802,678	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	4,960
Cuba	470,411	Mexico	4,406
Guatemala	212,094	El Salvador	1,605
Argentina	109,899	TOTAL	314,516
El Salvador	97,228	" Value	\$127,306
Costa Rica	53,447	SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, FEBRUARY 1950 TO UNITED STATES	
Paraguay	20,650	Honey - Puerto Rico - pounds	49,337
Canada	804	Value	\$5,437
Ireland (Eire)	600	Beeswax - Puerto Rico - pounds	1,619
TOTAL	1,767,811	Value	\$ 664
" value	\$89,450		

Released Mar. 18, 1950 - meb

Washington 25, D. C.

- 10 -

Monday, March 15, 1950.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D.C.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 11

SUMMARY

The outlook for a honey crop as of June 1 appears to be good over most of the nation. While colony build-up has been slow in many areas, principal honey plants and trees have been also developing slower than usual, so that they should compensate for each other. Plant conditions, other than being late, are generally good and reports indicate a larger acreage of legumes for cover crops than in recent years. Soil conditions were on the dry side in Kansas, southern California and Colorado. Clovers were in irregular condition in Wisconsin. Heavy spittle bug infestations were a menace to clover plants in the East Central group of States. Grasshoppers and alfalfa weevil infestations were becoming heavy in the Intermountain States. Wet, cool weather has cut yields the first week of the important tulip poplar flow in the Central Atlantic group of States. Good flows were in progress in the Southeastern States from various sources, including most of the clovers, black gum and saw palmetto, according to the particular area. Good honey flows were also in progress in Texas from horsemint, Hubam clover and vetch. In Arkansas the largest honey crop from holly in recent years was secured, while several other flowers also yielded very well.

The movement of honey from producers to bottlers was rather slow during this period, attributed in part to the usual seasonal slow

down in movement to light supplies held by producer in some areas, and to hold back on offerings by beekeepers in some areas awaiting development of the government price support program. Also some bottlers were content to operate on a day-to-day basis. On the other hand reports indicated that a few bottlers and manufacturers were actively hunting for honey supplies for their normal trade requirements and also for use under the manufacturers' subsidy program involving new uses for honey or for export.

Reports from the larger bottlers in the country indicate that the demand for honey has been moderate through the period, and most expect to have their inventories reduced to a point considered non-burdensome by the time new crop honey makes its appearance on the market.

Wholesale prices for extracted honey in the leading city markets on May 31 were generally steady as compared with May 15.

The beeswax market was steady but there was a slightly stronger undertone prevailing, attributed to the rather light offerings not being quite sufficient to meet demand requirements. The prevailing market on beeswax was generally 35-37¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point List of the Rockies and 32-34¢ per lb. West of the Rockies. Prices on honey are shown on page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 9-23, supplemented with Telegraphic reports through May 31.)

Imperial Valley - Colonies are in normal condition, but estimates indicate about 15 percent fewer hives than last year. There is little honey in the hives so far because early plants did not secrete as well as last year, but a good year is expected from Alfalfa because of the large acreage of seed alfalfa. Some colonies were being moved to alfalfa fields for pollination purposes, and reports indicate that growers are prepared to pay cost for moving the bees into the fields. Alfalfa and sweetclover are in bloom.

Southern California - Temperatures in Los Angeles during the last half of May ranged from 51 to 59 degrees minimum to 60- to 73 degrees maximum with the sky generally cloudy. There was only a trace of rain. The orange flow has about ended. Producers were extracting orange honey. Available reports so far indicate the flow as light to moderate, mostly around 25 to 60 pounds per colony, except for a few locations where production was higher. In the hill areas, reports indicate there has been no honey stored in the colonies so far.

Colonies may need feeding all summer to keep them alive, unless conditions improve. A little white sage was in bloom. Unless a good rain comes soon, lots of sage and buckwheat brush will dry up this year. Hives in the southeastern part of San Diego County are strong with bees and brood but are short on honey and pollen. Foggy weather and cold winds have hindered bee activity. Honey plants appear to be in good condition. Bees were working deer weed, wild cherry, a little sage, and some early flowers, but were hardly holding their own.

Central and Northern California - Temperature during the last half of May averaged from to slightly below normal along the coast, and generally above to much above normal in the interior of central and northern California. Some drying winds were experienced toward the close of the period. Practically no rains occurred except for light showers along the coast and in the extreme northern part of the State. Colonies are generally in normal conditions. Most colonies have ample stores and pollen, although some are living only from hand to mouth in the Lathrop Montica area and in the Sacramento Valley.

- over -

PRODUCERS SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLED IN 60 LB. CANS - ALL
SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

SO. CALIF.	Orange Ex. White or better 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ del'd	TEXAS	Mixed Flowers L. A. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{3}{4}$ /8¢ few 10-12¢
	" White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10¢ del'd	NEBRASKA	Clove 9¢
	Eucalyptus L. A. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, delivered	MICHIGAN	Clover white 10¢ L. Amber 9¢
CENT. CALIF.	Mixed Flowers L. A. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del'd	WISCONSIN	Clover-Alfalfa 10¢
NOR. CALIF.	Thistle, Ex Light Amber 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del'd	FLORIDA	Orange 8-10¢
OREGON	White Clover asking 10-12¢		Palmetto-Gallberry - amber 5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
COLORADO	Clover 8-1/4¢		

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(All sales are Clover or Clover Blends and are f.o.b. shipping point
unless otherwise shown)

EXTRACTED HONEY	60 LB. CANS	SALES TO WHOLESALERS		SALES TO RETAILERS		SALES TO CONSUMERS	
		(Cents per lb.)					
ARIZONA						Mesquite	10¢
IOWA					15¢		
NEBRASKA					13¢		
WISCONSIN					12¢		
INDIANA							
ILLINOIS		12¢					12¢
NEW YORK							
MARYLAND		13¢					
FLORIDA	Orange	15¢	Orange	18¢	Orange		18¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-16 CONTAINERS - Box 15

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-1b. CONTAINERS - Per lb.			
TEXAS	Mixed Flowers	14¢	-
IOWA		18¢	-
NEBRASKA		-	-
WISCONSIN		-	16.18.1/6¢
MINNESOTA		14-14½¢	16¢
INDIANA		-	18-19¢
ILLINOIS		17¢	22¢
NEW YORK		17¢	13-17½¢
VERMONT		20¢	18¢
PENNSYLVANIA		-	23¢
TENNESSEE		-	14¢
GEORGIA	Gallberry	20¢	-
FLORIDA	Orange	17¢	21¢
	Palmetto-Gallberry	15¢	Orange

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24 1-LB. JARS

EXTRACTED HONEY	= 24 1-LB. JARS	(Per Case)	(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
UTAH		4.75	-	
ARIZONA		-	-	Mesquite 15¢
TEXAS		4.50	-	25¢
ICWA		5.75	-	-
WISCONSIN		4.30	White 5.30; Amber 4.40	25¢
MINNESOTA		4.32	4.80-5.25	27-29¢
INDIANA		-	4.50	-
ILLINOIS		5.10	5.80-6.00	-
NEW YORK		-	5.28	30¢
MARYLAND		-	6.00	-
GEORGIA		Galberry 6.00	-	-
FLORIDA	Orange	5.04	Orange 6.25	35¢
	Palmetto-Galberry	4.56	Palmetto-Galberry 5.22	30¢

MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS AS LISTED - EXTRACTED HONEY

UTAH	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	4.50		10 lb. pail 1.50
TEXAS	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	4.00	-	-
IOWA	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	5.50	-	-
MINNESOTA	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	4.08	4.56	25¢
GEORGIA	Galberry 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	6.50	-	-

CHUNK HONEY--

TEXAS Mixed Flowers, L. A. in frames 15-16c
TENNESSEE

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CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Continued from Page 1)

Swarming conditions are generally about average. Bees were working alfalfa, sage and various wild flowers in Kern County, with the honey flow about over from mesquite; mustard, locust and weed in Lathrop-Manteca areas; and Ladino clover and California poppy in the Sacramento Valley. Plant conditions are generally on the dry side. Buckwheat needs more moisture in Kern County. Star thistle has made good growth in the Sacramento Valley in fields where moisture is sufficient. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut. The second crop is not yet in the blooming state. There has been little honey to extract as yet, except for orange in the central areas. Mesquite honey extracting was starting. Reports indicate that producing colonies are below average in number in some areas; above average in others.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 9-23, supplemented with telegraphic reports through May 31.)

West of the Cascades - Temperatures in the northern half of Oregon averaged slightly below normal but closed about normal with a lack of precipitation. In southern Oregon temperatures showed a wide range with high above 90 degrees and a low of 35. Dry winds with lack of rainfall has dried up some unirrigated pastures. In the Willamette Valley strawberries were coming into bearing. Bushberries were starting to bloom. Scotch broom and lupine were in bloom along the coast and other sections. Bees in Yamhill County Oregon are normal in strength and have a good supply of pollen and honey. Much spring feeding was necessary. There has been a good demand for bees for pollination of cherries, prunes, vetch, and clovers. Beekeepers received \$3.00-5.00 per colony per crop. Bees were working crimson clover as the period ended but will be on vetch in another week. In western Washington weather was cool and windy. Dandelions, were in full bloom and offered good yields when weather permitted.

East of the Cascades - Temperatures were mostly a few degrees below normal with a lack of rainfall. There have been no hot days, warm winds, or rains to cause a rapid melting of snow in the mountains, otherwise flood conditions might be serious. Bees are generally in good condition. In the Yakima Valley locust was in bloom and white and Ladino clover had started to bloom as the period ended. In the Umatilla Valley of Oregon, locust, fruit trees and several types of clover were being worked by bees. Colonies were developing slowly, but satisfactorily inasmuch as plant conditions are also behind the usual schedule. Apples were in bloom in the upper Wenatchee Valley and in the higher Valleys in the Chelan and Okanogan Counties in western Washington.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 10-24)

Colorado - The season is running about two weeks late. Weather was rather cool and cloudy much of this period over the State, but moisture conditions were on the dry side. Moisture reserves in the mountains are low,

rains will be needed for future irrigation water. Bees have built up well in all areas of the State. A light honey flow has occurred on warm days. Swarming has occurred in some areas. There have been outbreaks of European foulbrood in a few yards. Prospects for a honey flow will depend upon future rainfall, and the degree of alfalfa weevil and grasshopper infestations. Growers of legume seed have been showing more interest in bees for pollination. The market for honey continued in the doldrums with only small lot sales being made. Reports indicate that the carry-over of honey will probably be about the same as a year ago.

Idaho - The season is running about two weeks late. Dandelions come into full bloom during this period, but the weather has been rather unfavorable for the bees to take full advantage of them. Unless favorable weather develops, a lot of feeding may be necessary between the dandelion and alfalfa blooms. Some honey has been stored from dandelions. Brood nests have been increased from about 3 frames to 5 frames or more. Winter losses were being made up with queens. Few packages have been bought. Reports indicate that varying amounts of honey remain in producers hands - some are pretty well sold out while others have rather large holdings.

Montana - Plants are running later than usual with cool temperatures and occasional freezing nights. Scale hives made their first gain from dandelion around May 20. Bees are below normal in condition, estimated at around 65 percent of normal in some yards. Prospects for clover are poor. Increased use of weedicides threatens to destroy much bee forage.

Utah - Bees came through the winter in good condition, but the spring weather has been cold with snow and rains. Freezing night temperatures have damaged fruits and other vegetation. With the bees being confined for 10 and 12 days at a time, they have used up all of their stores feeding brood. As a result much feeding will be necessary to avoid starvation until the clover bloom starts. Much pollen was being brought in on warmer days.

Nevada - Weather the first 10 days of May was very unfavorable, with rain, snow and freezing nights. Western Nevada was hard hit by frosts and it now looks as though there will not be much nectar before alfalfa and sweetclover start to bloom.

ARIZONA: (Period May 10-24)

The mesquite flow has been spotter - very good in some areas but light in others. Catclaw has yielded well, but it is still too early to determine the size of the crop. Alfalfa was yielding well in fields where not cut before blooming. Rain is needed for all plants. Much alfalfa seed may be reduced because of the lack of water. Farmers are not generally sold on the idea of using bees as pollinators. Many are not willing to pay for the use of bees in alfalfa fields. Beekeepers are placing bees in many fields for the honey crop only.

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SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 11-25)

Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas - Several good rains recently have revived some of the honey producing plants, of which cotton is the main one. Some honey is being obtained from cotton and horsemint, but the flow is not heavy. Colonies with young queens (divisions made for honey flows farther north in the State) are brooding exceptionally heavily and will be in prime condition for these flows. No loss from cotton insecticides has been reported in spite of exceptionally heavy dusting and spraying. The non-use of calcium arsenate is believed to account for this. The package bee shipping season is fast drawing to a close, but there is still a fair demand for queens.

Southwest Texas - Good rains have fallen. There is a heavy bloom of horsemint. Bees were working it actively and strong hives should produce a good crop. Hubam clover is in bloom. Hairy vetch is blooming over most of the State.

East Texas - The honey flow from horsemint is very heavy, and with plenty of moisture having been received during this period, the outlook is good for a continued heavy flow.

Southeast Texas - Bees are having a prolonged flow of Mesquite aided by Hubam clover. A good honey crop seems to be assured. The demand has been very slow for extracted honey.

Northwest Texas - Bees were storing much surplus honey from Madrid clover and hairy vetch which were both in full bloom. Large hives have three to four supers and extracting will begin within the next ten days. Many wild flowers, horsemint, bull nettles and shoernake (smooth sumac) were in bloom, but the bees were not working them where clover or vetch was available. The rain has ceased and the weather has been ideal for gathering nectar except for high winds on some days. Cotton was being planted. Swarming, which was previously quite a problem due to rains, has stopped. Hubam clover appears to be in good condition.

Arkansas - Rain during the first 15 days of May curtailed the clover and vetch honey flow in the central and southern areas of the State, and the honey crop will be short. A good honey flow was in progress as the period ended in the northern part of the State and is expected to continue if the weather continues dry. In the southeastern area the honey flow from holly, rattan and clover has been good. The crop from holly was the largest in years. A large acreage of white sweetclover was

starting to bloom. Foulbrood has been very serious this year. Oklahoma - Good rains fell during this period. There has been some wind. However, weather has been fairly warm and bees worked ground flowers, milkweed, yellow sweetclover and hairy vetch. White sweetclover was just starting to bloom. A good honey flow has been in progress and prospects at this time are favorable for a good honey crop.

PLAINS STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The warm spring days have come at long last, and with them an abundance of

nectar and pollen. However, some beekeepers were still giving the bees supplementary feed and pollen to stimulate broodrearing. Bees, in general, care through the winter in better condition than anticipated. Supers have been added in some yards to give room to the bees and for swarm control. Fruit and dandelions were just coming into full bloom. Alfalfa fields appear to be in excellent condition, but white Dutch clover had a hard winter and does not appear to be in very good condition. There is more demand developing for bees for pollination.

Other North Dakota - Reports around the middle of the month indicated that the winter was about over, although snow was still on the ground in spots. The condition of sweetclover was still uncertain. Weather was unfavorable when package bees arrived. Some were stored in basements and fed through wire screens. Roads to many out-yards were impassable and there were some losses of package bees.

South Dakota - There has been plenty of moisture. Legumes are in good condition. Trees were just beginning to leaf out at the middle of May, running about a month late.

Iowa - Weather turned favorable the last half of May. Old colonies of bees were building up rapidly. Where food reserves were ample colonies are in normal condition. First swarms have issued in some yards. Package bees are having a struggle and many will not be ready for the main honey flow if it starts at a normal date, which now appears likely. Dandelions and fruit bloom were from one to three weeks late, but have bloomed profusely and should have provided sufficient stores to last until clovers begin blooming. All honey plants are in good condition and there is an increased acreage. Interest was developing among seed growers for bees as pollinators. The demand for honey has continued moderate for this season of the year, and supplies are cleaning up well.

Nebraska - Considerable cold rainy weather prevailed during this period and has been conducive to swarming fever. Build-up has been rather irregular in over-wintered colonies of bees, but with a late spring most colonies should reach peak strength for the main clover flow. Package bees have built up well. Some yards made more than a living from dandelions while others have not done so well. Much fruit bloom was hurt by hard frosts. Feeding will be necessary in the central areas of the State to maintain the bees until the clover flow begins. Locust trees and choke cherries were starting to bloom. White Dutch clover and sweetclover appear to be in good condition. Farmers were making preparations to plow under sweetclover, which may reduce forage on farms affected. The demand for bees as alfalfa seed pollinators has been good, and over 7,000 colonies of bees have been ordered placed for the coming season on a crop share basis. Colonies are being placed on red clover on an experimental basis.

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Kansas - Plants are generally one to two weeks late in blooming due to the cool spring and previous nine months of dry weather. In some areas the water deficiency to June 1 amounts to about 5 inches. The subsoil is dry. Recent showers have improved the top soil conditions. White Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover and black locust were in bloom, but blossoms were small and backward. Basswood buds are sparse, with only 3 to 5 buds to a spike instead of the usual 10 to 15. Colonies have been living from "hand to mouth" or have been fed most of this spring. However, they have built up well and swarming trouble is expected.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period May 12 - 26)

Michigan - Although the spring was late, bees have built up rapidly and most colonies will reach their prime condition at about the time the clover flow begins. Indicative of the rapid buildup, is the record of one scale colony in central Michigan which made a net gain of 30 pounds from May 14 to 23, mostly from dandelion and fruit bloom, although there seems to be some nectar in every kind of flower. Supers were being added to strong colonies for swarm control. A week of warm sunny weather has brought the clovers along very fast. Prospects are only fair for a honey crop as legume seedings are just average or below and sweetclover in particular is very scarce. Dandelions were just starting to bloom on the upper peninsula, and rain is badly needed there. Reports indicate that the honey crop is practically all out of the producers' hands, except possibly buckwheat for which there is little demand.

Wisconsin - The first part of the period was cool and damp with some frosts at night. There was little for the bees to work on. The latter half was warmer and elm, soft-maple, willow, and poplar were in bloom. Dandelion and fruit trees were coming into bloom. Bees were bringing in considerable pollen and some nectar and building up well. Although both bees and plants are developing much later than usual. Feeding in some yards was still necessary. Clover condition is irregular - some areas very good, in others very poor. Demand for honey was fair, with a number of beekeepers reporting that their supplies are exhausted for this year.

Minnesota - Weather has been cold and rainy for the most part. Bees were not able to fly much although there were a few rather favorable days for flights. Plants and broodrearing are both running far behind normal, but the lateness of both may compensate for each other. Good rains have fallen but more would be of benefit in southern areas of the State. Clovers have benefited from the rains. However, the effects of the past two dry summers were hard on new seedings, especially sweetclover and white Dutch clover. Some beekeepers were still holding rather large supplies of white honey, but most of the dark and amber grades are cleaned up. The demand for honey was light.

Ohio - The beginning of this period was cool, interspersed with an occasional warm day. Fruit in central areas offered opportunities. Dandelion came into its own. The last half of the period was warm with black locust coming into bloom in southern counties. Bees have done very well in most areas, particularly in the north and northwest portions of the State. Some colonies have stored a super of surplus honey on spring bloom. Central areas are not as far advanced in bee population - and in some locations feeding will be necessary before the clover flow. Little swarming is reported in southern and central areas. Heavy spittle bug infestation may have a serious affect on clover honey output in areas where not treated. Prospects look better where control measures were applied. There is a tremendous interest in bees for pollination, with seed-growers already making contacts with beekeepers on colony rental and share-the-crop basis.

Indiana - The weather has been very unfavorable for colony and plant development. Both are developing quite irregularly. The dandelion and fruit bloom was very disappointing. Dandelions bloomed profusely, but their bloom came late and were of short duration. The fruit bloom was also late and short. Cool northeast winds blew practically every day during the fruit and dandelion bloom and nectar secretion was poor. However, it is believed a good job of pollination was performed. The average colony secured only about 15 to 20 pounds of nectar from these sources with some securing less. Many colonies will need feeding before the clover bloom, which is expected to be about 10 days late, or start in about two or two and one-half weeks. The recent cool dry weather has retarded the growth of clover and there is considerable differences even in the development of neighboring fields. Some areas received thundershowers, while others received no rains. The infestation of spittle bugs is again very great this year and doing the clovers much damage. Indications are that the clover flow will be late coming, short in duration, and moderate to light in honey production.

Illinois - Development of colonies and plants is running about two weeks later than usual. Bees built up well from willow, dandelion, fruits and black locust bloom. In some yards division of colonies has been necessary for swarm control. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover were starting to bloom in the southern and central areas of the State and prospects are generally favorable for a good honey crop.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 13-27)

New York - Bee and plant conditions are variable over the State. Both are developing later than usual. In the central and western parts of the State and in the Hudson Valley bees have built up well from dandelion and fruit bloom, and swarming was presenting a problem in many yards. Plants in these areas are generally in good condi-

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tion. On the other hand, reports from the northwestern and southwestern areas of the State are to the effect that bees are in poor condition and much feeding is still necessary. Spring dwindling, European foulbrood and sac brood have cut some yards a third. Also plants have not recovered from last summer's drought in these areas and the outlook is unfavorable for a honey crop. The demand for honey continued fair. Reports indicate supplies will be pretty nearly exhausted before the new crop is extracted.

Connecticut - Connecticut has had excessive rains and bees had but few sunny days in which they could fly. In spite of the weather they have brought in more nectar than is normally expected for May. Colonies are very strong and swarm fever is rampant. The prospects for a honey crop in June and July are very promising.

Vermont - Weather was warm and sunny during much of this period, with dry conditions prevailing. Bees have gathered considerable honey from dandelion and fruit bloom - enough to last until clover in most cases. It is now evident that all legumes, except alfalfa, have wintered badly in this area. Very little is expected to be gathered from alsike, or pasture, clover as the plants are very scarce.

Massachusetts - Bees reached swarming straight in their spring buildup during this period, and a few colonies have already swarmed. With the frequent rains during this period soil moisture is generally good. Fruit for the most part bloomed during this period. However, apples in the higher elevations of the western part of the State were just opening as the period ended. Locally produced honey is nearly all out of the producers' hands. Only an occasional beekeeper retains any large holdings.

Pennsylvania - Bees wintered well, with losses of around 3 percent reported by several beekeepers, mostly from queenlessness or colonies which went into the winter in weak condition. Bees have built up rapidly from dandelions, fruit bloom and rocket during this period, despite seemingly unfavorable bee weather. Colonies have reached swarming strength. Some feeding was still necessary, or will be necessary before main honey flows start. Prospects are good for honey flow from clover and raspberry.

New Jersey - Weather was cool, rainy and cloudy during much of this period. However, colonies developed well on dandelion when weather permitted. Some have swarmed where proper attention has not been given. Prospects look good for a clover honey flow. Honey was selling slowly at roadside stands.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 13-27)

Maryland - The main honey flow was on during this period in the tulip poplar region (Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain Area) during this period, starting about three weeks later than normal. Locust bloom was very scanty and will not be a factor in the crop. Tulip poplar has been slow due to continuous cloudy, cool, weather with frequent rains.

- continued -

In the first week of the flow, very little honey has come into the supers. There has been no clover bloom as yet, but prospects are for a good clover flow. The cloudy weather and start of the main honey flow has started swarming preparations again. Many colonies that gave up between the apple bloom and tulip tree bloom are again starting queen cells. In the western part of the State bees have used heavily on their stores since the fruit bloom ended. Feeding will soon be necessary unless some bloom appears soon.

Virginia - Conditions are variable over the State. In the central areas tulip poplar, blackberries, and miscellaneous sources have yielded well, but have been reduced to some extent by rainy cold weather. In the Shenandoah Valley, weather was cold and rainy and there was very little incoming nectar. Colony population was strong and feeding was necessary in some apiaries. Clovers are about 3 to 4 weeks late, and prospects are unfavorable for a good clover honey crop. In the Tidewater section bees were in fair condition for the main spring honey flow which started around May 15.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 13 - 27)

Kentucky - This period was excellent for bees. Occasional rains along with cool nights and warm days caused a continuous light flow from white Dutch clover, blackberry, and various other sources. Consequently hives are fairly bursting with bees. Some swarming has been reported, but it may turn out to be a light swarm year as white Dutch clover is very abundant. Yellow sweetclover was just starting to bloom. Two more weeks should bring in white sweetclover and then the main flow will be on. Every indication points to a good flow.

Tennessee - A good honey flow was in progress during much of May from a variety of sources including poplar, locust, crimson clover, red clover, white Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover and vetch, although cool rainy weather interfered with bee activity on a number of days. However, rain served to prolong the bloom and has been more beneficial than detrimental. Strong colonies have secured 50 to 100 pounds of surplus honey to date, while weaker colonies have stored little in the supers, and others have only built up to honey-gathering strength during the May flows. There has been a great amount of swarming in some yards.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Georgia - Bees are in good condition in south Georgia and a fairly good honey flow has been in progress. A good flow was in progress in central Georgia. There has been an increase in the plantings of white clover in this area which should be of benefit to honey producers.

Florida - The saw palmetto flow was in

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progress during this period. Reports indicate a very good crop of light colored, heavy honey was being gathered in the east-central coastal areas. However, the bloom along the west-central coast overlapped the orange bloom to such an extent that the crop will not be heavy. Black gum was finishing blooming in northern Florida, and cotton was starting to bloom. In areas where cucumbers are grown, bees were working the blooms.

Alabama - Bees were storing honey in the southern part of the State. Swarming has not been a problem so far this season. Weather and plant conditions have been ideal for honey gathering during this period in the east-central areas of the State. Bees brought in a record supply of crimson clover nectar. Most of this type of clover has now gone to seed and the honey flow from this source has ended.

Mississippi - Beekeepers in the southern areas are all sold out of old crop honey. So far there has been no good surplus honey flow. Unless a later flow develops the honey crop is expected to be the smallest in years. Colonies of bees are generally in good condition. The demand for honey is good.

Louisiana - The weather was warm and mostly clear, with a few widely scattered showers. There was a good honey flow in progress in most southern areas of the State during this period, although in some locations the flow has been light. The better colonies in good locations have a super of honey ready for removal. Extracting has been started by some beekeepers. White Dutch clover, vervain and wild grape were the principal plants in bloom. In the northern part of the State, a good honey flow was in progress or has been secured from holly, rattan and clover. Reports indicate that some package shippers sold more packages and queens than in 1949 but less than normal while others had less package-bee business than in 1949. Those with less package-bee business than usual have turned to producing honey as far as possible.

HAWAII: (As of May 26)

No mainland sales of Hawaiian honey were reported during May. A few local sales of ungraded honey to bakeries and manufacturers were reported at 5-6¢ a pound. Flow of the 1950 honey crop is expected to begin in June.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1,600 cases of small containers from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States, 100 cases of small containers from New York State. Sales by brokers' and receivers' to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN States, 60-lb. cans Clover White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85, tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, Blended 60-lb. tins, per lb., 11½¢. White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

DENVER: Practically no demand, market very dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case-lots - Following prices represent very few sales and are mostly dealers asking prices:

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber jars - 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.80-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.75; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$5.20.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted Midwestern bulk 164,140 lbs.; Pa. bulk 1,860 lbs.; bottled none; comb none.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, holdings lighter, market firm on White Clover, other grades about steady. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins Midwestern, White Clover 11-12¢ per lb., Light Amber 10-10½¢; Dark Amber 9¢; Buckwheat MIDWESTERN and EASTERN 8-8½¢. Bottled: demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers including warehouse distributors - 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 13,500 lbs. Mich; 3,280 lbs. other Midwestern. For bottled demand slow, market dull. Sales to local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.75; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; bulk Amber to bakeries in 60-lb. tins 10-10½¢. Brokers' sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

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KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - by truck 200, 60-lb. tins Iowa; 34, 60-lb. tins Kansas. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Clover and Light Amber, per 1b., 60-lb. tins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 3/4¢. IDAHO, Sweet-clover and Mixed Flowers, 1 dozen 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.50; 1 dozen 24-oz. glass \$4.25-5.00; 2 dozen 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IOWA, White Clover cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 1 dozen 2-lb. glass \$4.22-4.25; 1 dozen 1-lb. glass \$2.40.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain about unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.55-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported 1,400 lbs. Market steady at 30-34¢ per lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans: Minn. White Sweetclover 121; beeswax 75 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies liberal. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U. S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers - in 60-lb. cans per lb., demand very slow, market dull, to bakers and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand moderate, market weaker. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, brokers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 1 doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 2-dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-15¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 198,118 lbs. Calif., 325 drums Cuba; 101 drums Mexico; 5 casks Argentina; 70 cartons Fla. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels per lb: CUBA 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ -9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. PUERTO RICA 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢. MEXICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢; GUATEMALA 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CUBA, tins 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. ARGENTINA, White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tins 12¢. MIDWESTERN and INTERMOUNTAIN, 60s, White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13¢ per lb. NEW YORK, 60s Clover Water White, very few sales 15-16¢, Light Amber 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, granulated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat mostly 9¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few 16¢; White Sage 14-15¢. COLORADO White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; 5-lb. tin \$9.65 per doz. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers 5-lb. tins \$8.65 per doz., 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.44; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. IMPORTED and Domestic Blended, cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00. Brokers' sales to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, White Orange 13 3/4¢ ex dock.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags: Central American 13; Puerto Rico 14; Chile 230; Dominican Republic 160; Cuba 82; Guatemala 136; Mexico 37. Demand moderate, market very firm, asking wide range prices f.o.b. New York - SOUTH AMERICA 52-54¢; AFRICA 43-45¢. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 48-50¢, Darker 44-47¢. Spot sales all kind nominally higher.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 31,300 lbs. North Central by truck 2,400 lbs. Domestic via New York City; by boat 4,000 lbs. Calif. Demand light, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; dozen 4-oz. jars 93¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk per lb, Light Amber Clover: NORTH CENTRAL 12¢; CALIFORNIA 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 3,750 lbs. Midwestern. Demand Fair, market about steady. Brokers sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWEST, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.75, best mostly \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.50, best mostly \$5.50; 12, 1-lb. jars non-drip Delux \$4.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-3.35, best mostly \$3.35; 48, 2-oz. jars \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75-4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

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PORLTND: Arrivals - from Oregon 16, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho packaged honey 505 cases various sizes. Supplies fairly liberal. Demand slow.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailcrs and other large buycrs - in case lots: IDAHO and EASTERN OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$3.35-8.90, few higher; 12, 2-lb. glass \$3.85-4.44; 12, 1-lb. dispenscr jars \$5.50; 12, 1-lb. dispenscr jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.60-4.74, few \$5.00; tins \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. \$3.28-3.50; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$4.78; Fireweed 12, 5-lb. \$9.80; bulk in 5-gal. cans 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brokers' sales and quotations to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.65; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. Sweetclover-Alfalfa \$3.70; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$3.70.

BEESWAX: Very little demand. Dealers paying 32¢ in cash or trade.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts consisted of the following: From Northern Calif. 156 cans Extra Light Amber Star Thistle; from Cent. Calif. 367 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55; jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. min. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - extracted 1,175 cases Idaho; 425 cases Wash. Demand moderate, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - few sales, IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$3.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. EAST WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. pails few sales \$8.65; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Mt. Vernon Area, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$7.95-8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25-4.80; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups offerings very light \$4.25. Sales to bakers and other large users - arrivals Western Wash. 83, 60-lb. cans. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Dark Amber 60-lb. cans \$7.10.

Washington 25, D. C.

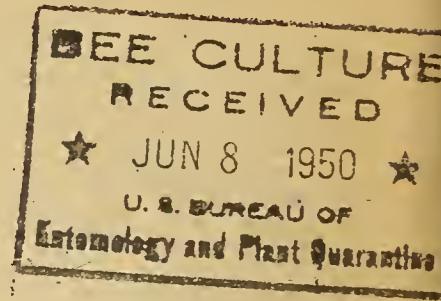
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Thursday, June 1, 1950.

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SUMMARY

Over most of the country colony and plant conditions continued fairly good. However, over large areas the season was running late. In a few areas conditions were not very favorable. The orange flow in California was practically ended; drought was affecting prospects from buckwheat and sage. The season was running somewhat late over much of the Intermountain area, and in some sections spring buildup of colonies had been poor. Production of desert flower honey in Arizona has been good; prospects for a crop in the irrigated valleys are favorable at this time. In south Texas the flow was somewhat better than usual for this season. Conditions were favorable, both from the standpoint of bees and plants over most of the Plains Area. In the East-Central and North-Central States conditions were fairly good except in Wisconsin and Minnesota where cool, dry weather had resulted in a poor spring buildup and a poor growth on clover. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois now have prospects for a fairly good crop. Conditions were generally good in western and central New York, the southern New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but were rather poor in Vermont and the South Atlantic States. Excessive moisture through

Maryland, eastern Virginia and the eastern portion of the Carolinas resulted in an unusually good growth of clovers, but light bloom and low yields.

Market conditions continue rather spotted. New crop honey is available in California. Some sections of the Intermountain region report possibilities of a considerable carry-over of 1949 crop honey. Demand was somewhat improved and the market appeared to be firmer through the East Central States. Some packers in this area have been looking for clover honey for current purchase. Producers sales of honey in large lots ranged around 10-11¢ on California Orange, with some Extra Light Amber Orange as low as 9¢, Sage 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢, and California honey from other sources within the range of 6 2/3-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Clover honey over the Plains and Intermountain Area ranged from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, mostly around 9-10¢, while Clover honey in Ohio sold at 10-11¢. Florida Orange sold in barrels or 60s at 8-10¢, and dark honey at 5-6¢. The beeswax market held fairly steady east of the Rocky Mountains at 34-38¢, mostly 35-37¢ per lb., but averaged slightly lower west of the Rockies, with practically all sales reported at 32¢ per lb.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: Period May 23-June 9)

Southern California - Temperatures during the first half of June ranged from the 50s to mid 80s. In most sections afternoons were clear but mornings were cloudy and in some sections foggy. There was only a trace of rain in valley areas. The district as a whole is becoming dry. In many sections buckwheat and sage prospects are very poor. Most colonies are in good condition, although some are only fair and in those sections where considerable cool, foggy weather has prevailed many colonies are rapidly consuming stores. The orange crop has largely been extracted. Production was generally disappointing, ranging from 20 to 60 pounds surplus per colony - with only a very few favored locations reporting yields in excess of 60 pounds. The quality of the orange honey is good, running in most cases white to extra white. Bees are now working white sage and in a few locations early buckwheat. Bees are rapidly being moved from the orange to sage and cotton locations.

Central California - In the central Valleys temperatures during the first week of June were much below normal but toward the end of the period averaged above normal. Total precipitation to date remains below normal. Strong winds during late May and early June knocked down some fruit and further dried the ground. In the San Joaquin Valley area most apiaries have been moved from

orange locations to the irrigated valley sections and sage and buckwheat sections with a few to the Sierra foothills. Bees are now working buckwheat, spikeweed, eucalyptus, safflower, Ladino clover, and white and yellow sweetclovers. Alfalfa hasn't been given a chance to bloom as yet. Sage and buckwheat are suffering from drought. Spike-weed is drying up. Jack clover was plentiful but is drying up rapidly. In most sections colonies are in fair to good condition although in a few colony strength is rather low and consumption of stores has been rather heavy.

Northern California - There was only scattered light precipitation throughout this section, with a few thunderstorms in the Sierras. The section as a whole is becoming somewhat dry, affecting prospects for thistle. Colonies are generally normal for this season. In most areas they are obtaining a gradual flow from Ladino clover, sweetclover, California poppies, manzanita, snowbrush and early alfalfa seed fields grown on unirrigated lands. There has been considerable increase in interest in bees for pollination, with beekeepers in many cases willing to pay for this service although some still feel that the service should be provided gratis by the beekeepers in turn for the privilege of locating his bees in the area. (Continued on page 3)

- continued -

June 15, 1950

PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS
ALL SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

SD. CALIF.	Orange X Wh. to Water Wh.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ del.	NUR. CALIF.	Mixed Flowers Light Amber	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ del.
	" White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		Star Thistle	7-3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ F.O.B.
	Alfalfa X. L. Amber	8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	UTAH	Alfalfa Clover 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del.	California
	Light Amber	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	MINNESOTA	Clover	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Buckwheat	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	IOWA	Clover	9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sage Extra White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	MISSOURI	Mixed Flowers Amber	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Eucalyptus L. Amber	6-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	OHIO	Clover	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
GENT. CALIF.	Orange White	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	FLORIDA *	Orange White to L. Amber	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Extra L. Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		Palmetto-Gallberry-etc	5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" X. White (Cans returned)	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
	Cotton X. L. Amber	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			
	Eucalyptus	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "			

* 60s or barrels

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(All sales are Clover or Clover Blends and are f.o.b. shipping point
unless otherwise shown)

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)		SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
ARIZONA	Mesquite, amber	-	-	Mesquite 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISCONSIN	Clover	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
NEW YORK	" processed dlvd.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
PENNSYLVANIA	Buckwheat "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Mixed Flowers, Amber	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Orange	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Palmetto-Gallberry, etc.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
				17 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS - Per Lb.

WYOMING	Alfalfa-sweet clover	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
ARIZONA	Mesquite	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINNESOTA		14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA		-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
MISSOURI		-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
WISCONSIN		-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO		-	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Clover dlvd.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 2/3	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" processed, dlvd.	-	-	18-20, few 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT	Buckwheat "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
PENNSYLVANIA		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Palmetto, Galberry, etc.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
			19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
				22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24 1-LB. JARS

		(per case)	(per case)	(per jar)
NORTH DAKOTA		-	4.80-5.28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINNESOTA		4.32	5.00	-
IOWA		-	4.80	-
WISCONSIN		-	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Dlvd.	5.17	-	-
NEW YORK	Clover, delivered	5.28	6.00	28-30, few 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " (dispenser jar)	6.00	6.72	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT	Bwheat "	5.28	6.00	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
PENNSYLVANIA		6.00	7.20	few 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
MARYLAND		-	6.00	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange	5.04	6.48	-
	Palmetto-Galberry, etc.	4.56-5.28	6.00	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
			5.52	30 $\frac{1}{2}$

MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS AS LISTED - EXTRACTED HONEY

IOWA	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	4.50	-
MINNESOTA	Clover	4.80	-
OHIO	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	6.95	-

CLOTH HONEY-

OLAE	Alfalfa Clover 10-lb. pails	1.40	-
NEBRASKA	Clover		1.90

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 23-June 9)
 West of Cascades - Temperatures have ranged slightly below normal, with many cloudy days and some need for rainfall. Pastures were in poor condition, but rains at the end of the period have been beneficial to vetch, clover, alfalfa and wild flowers. Cane berries and Strawberries are blooming well. In addition to the above sources bees were also working blue sage and locust in western Washington. Only a limited amount of extracting has taken place. The market is rather dull for offerings of bulk honey and few large lots are changing hands. On the other hand, in the Seattle area honey is reported to be moving better than average at retail. Pollination service is gaining with a big increase in demand from alfalfa and clover seed producers. In Washington beekeepers are charging from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per colony for this service.

East of Cascades - Temperatures are running slightly below normal in most areas. Light rainfall has been beneficial to pastures and hay crops. Nectar seems to be fairly plentiful, but some report that bees used for pollination in orchards have made poor gains.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period May 24-June 10)

Colorado - In northeastern Colorado the spring has been rather unfavorable for bees with considerable cool weather, and lack of bloom, particularly fruit and dandelion, which has left many colonies short of brood and resulted in a little starvation. Losses, however, have not been heavy since beekeepers have generally watched their colonies closely and fed where necessary. Wintering in this section as contrasted to recent colony conditions was the best in many years. In this area there seems to be some shortage of sweetclover plants. Conditions on the Western Slope are spotted. In some sections bees are working well on yellow sweetclover and alfalfa and stronger colonies have already made 15 to 20 pound surplus. On the other hand, many colonies are not up to full working strength. In other sections on the Western Slope cool weather has interfered with bee activities and many colonies are barely making a living. Drought conditions in some sections are becoming more acute due to cold weather retarding melting of snow for irrigation water.

Wyoming - In northern Wyoming dandelions have been producing on warmer days. Much of this period, however, has been too cool for honey gathering. In this section alfalfa appears to have wintered well and is growing rapidly but will not bloom until the last of June. There is some interest in bees for alfalfa seed pollination.

Montana - The season is running about three weeks late. During the early part of this period bees were able to gather some honey from dandelion and many colonies were able to obtain a little nectar beyond current needs. Other colonies, however, developed more slowly and will likely not be up to full strength in time for the main flow. In some sections late frosts caused some damage to honey plants, but in most sections clover

looks better than at this time last year. Many farmers are apparently planning to produce more alfalfa seed than during recent years.

Idaho - In the eastern end of the Snake River Valley bees secured little honey from dandelion except in favored locations or where colony strength was good. The season is running about two weeks late. Most old bees have died and backward weather has retarded broodrearing to a point where many colonies have few field bees. Most beekeepers are feeding heavily. Demand for honey has been light recently and indications are that many beekeepers will have a considerable carryover of 1949 crop honey as they go into the new season.

Utah - Most colonies are in fair to good condition, although a cold backward spring has made feeding necessary and in some yards bees are on the verge of starvation. In some sections winter killing of clover was fairly severe.

Nevada - Owing to freezing weather in early May bees were unable to gather any surplus from fruit, dandelion or wild shrubs. As a result feeding is necessary. In some sections heavy applications of insecticides may cause considerable loss in apiaries.

ARIZONA: (Period May 24-June 10)

On many locations bees built up well on catclaw and in higher elevations are still obtaining considerable honey from catclaw which promises to continue throughout the month of June. Many strong colonies have already produced 60 pounds or more of catclaw honey. In the irrigated valleys alfalfa is producing well. Considerable alfalfa seed will be produced but for the most part growers are reluctant to pay the beekeeper for pollinating his alfalfa seed crops.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 25-June 11)

Southeast Texas - Bees are still actively gathering honey from clover and mesquite. Yield from Hubam clover has been spotted. Some fields did fairly well while others produced very little. For the section as a whole colonies are in good condition with a better than average crop harvested for this date. Heavy damage from cotton poisoning is feared since insect infestation of cotton plants is unusually advanced. Honey is moving slowly.

Southwest Texas - In the vicinity of San Antonio good rains fell during this period. A heavy horsemint bloom is now producing with prospects for a good flow after rains have stopped. In this section there has been little or no cotton poisoning since wet weather has rapidly washed poison from cotton plants. Honey plants are mostly in good condition.

Oklahoma - Good rains during this period have greatly improved moisture conditions. Toward the end of the period temperatures were good for bee activity and considerable honey was being gathered from vetch, sweet-

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clover and alfalfa.

Arkansas - Bees and plants are both in good condition. Excessive rainfall in many sections have, however, interfered with bees gathering a full honey crop. The holly flow was very light and in some sections almost a failure. In some sections vetch is yielding fairly well, while in others not more than one-third of a vetch honey crop is in prospect at this time.

PLAINS STATES: (Period May 26-June 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Early in the period strong winds prevented bees from taking full advantage of available pollen and nectar and also dried out the surface soil. The latter part of the period was more favorable and colonies were building up fairly well on dandelion and fruit bloom. The white clover flow which usually starts around June 10 is considerably delayed this season. To date no flower buds have yet appeared on clover. Prospects for a honey crop are now somewhat better than they were a few weeks ago.

Other North Dakota - In central North Dakota the season was running very late. Condition of sweetclover is spotted with some fields showing winter loss as high as 50 percent. Sweetclover will not be in bloom before July 1. Package bees are working on fruit bloom, with a fairly good flow from crab apple and wild gooseberry. Weather at the close of the period was still unseasonably cool.

Iowa - Temperatures over most of the State have been a little on the cool side, although most colonies have been able to build up fairly well. Little dandelion or fruit honey was gathered with the result that feeding is now in progress to carry bees through to the heavy clover flows. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover are just beginning to bloom, and it is expected that shortly after the middle of June a fairly heavy flow should be in progress. Moisture conditions are good and clover plants are generally in good condition. The result is that present prospects point to a fairly good crop provided weather conditions during the heavy flow are favorable.

Nebraska - Weather is still unseasonably cool. However, a very high percentage of colonies are built up to good strength for the beginning of the main honey flow. Moisture conditions are very favorable and for the State as a whole clover plants are in better condition than for a number of years. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover are just beginning to bloom. In a few sections where temperatures have been favorable, colonies are already gathering a little surplus. Some sections will have a considerable acreage of Huber clover. Alfalfa is doing well, with very little lygus bug or hopper infestation. In some sections sweetclover weevil is doing considerable damage. Granted good weather during the main flow, present prospects point to a good honey crop.

Kansas - Rainfall during this period greatly improved moisture and plant conditions.

Yellow sweetclover is in full bloom in nearly all sections and colonies are storing very large amounts of honey. Vetch and white Dutch clover are producing in some areas. White sweetclover plants are very vigorous and indications point to a good flow from that source. There is greater than usual interest in bees for pollination of sweetclover and alfalfa seed, and many contracts for pollination service are being entered into.

Missouri - In eastern Missouri the White Dutch clover bloom has been good but to date the flow has been light.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period May 26-June 12)

Michigan - On the lower peninsula colonies built up fairly well on fruit bloom dandelion, and locust. Little feeding was necessary in most yards. Moisture conditions are favorable. The clover season, which a few weeks ago appeared to be running two to three weeks late, now looks like it will start about on schedule with a fairly good flow on by the end of June. Some sections report conditions of clover plants as only fair, with new seedlings coming on poorly. The section as a whole, however, appears to have a little better clover honey prospects than during most recent years. On the upper peninsula colonies are still rather weak due to the late cold spring which retarded broodrearing. At the end of the period bees were gathering some honey from dandelion and apple blossom. In this section the clover crop does not appear to be very favorable. On the lower peninsula reports indicate that the honey crop is fairly well cleaned up and that there has been considerable bidding for 1950 crop honey. On the upper peninsula honey is moving slowly.

Wisconsin - Conditions are very irregular in Wisconsin. Some yards have built up well and are almost at swarming strength and requiring feeding to keep them going until good honey flows appear. Other yards are in very poor condition. Broodrearing has been light and slow and it seems certain that bees will not be in prime condition for the main honey flow. Clover plants are reported to range all the way from poor to fair condition. Very few sections report clover stands to be good or clover growth for this date as being normal. Some sections are still dry. Other sections which were previously very dry have recently had sufficient rain to improve moisture conditions.

Minnesota - Present prospects in Minnesota are generally unfavorable. Cool weather prevented good buildup of colonies. Some sections are still very dry although recent rains over fairly large areas have improved moisture conditions. The clover flow, while running late, will likely begin during the last week in June. Many colonies, however, will have to use this flow to build up strength, with the result that they will likely not produce any large surplus unless there is an unusually long heavy flow.

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Ohio - Conditions over most of Ohio were unusually good at the end of this period. Over the southern half of the State white Dutch and yellow sweetclover were in full bloom and white clover was beginning to bloom in many sections. Along the Ohio River colonies were able to gather some surplus from black locust and tulip poplar during May. This flow was immediately followed by the clover flow, an unusual condition. Many strong colonies were storing six to ten pounds of honey per day at the close of the period. This production, however, was showing up in depleted strength of many colonies which had a poor spring buildup and light swarms at the beginning of the clover flow. Colonies are, however, building up rapidly and with favorable weather and ample rains the total crop may add up to the largest in several years, mainly from white Dutch clover. A few sections in northern Ohio continue too cool for best colony development or honey production. There has been some improvement in demand for honey and market prospects appear a little brighter at this time.

Indiana - In southern and central Indiana dry, warm weather has forced clovers into bloom rapidly. Consequently the season which a few weeks ago was considerably late is now almost on schedule. Some sections are becoming very dry; others only a few miles away are having too much rain. Red clover is blooming heavily. Alsike and yellow sweetclover are in full bloom and yielding well. Weather forced clover on very shortly after the close of the dandelion season which meant that bees had almost a continuous supply of nectar available for current needs. Many colonies failed to reach peak strength by the time the clover flow began with the result that there is a considerable variation in the amount of honey being gathered by different individual colonies. Present indications point to a fairly good crop of clover honey in southern and central Indiana. In northwest Indiana clover plants are in good condition, but due to the late spring are just beginning to yield nectar. Rainfall in this section has been adequate and with favorable weather during the flow there should be at least an average crop of early honey.

Illinois - In southern and central Illinois white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover are in full bloom. White sweetclover and alsike are beginning to bloom. Bees are storing some honey in supers. In most sections clover and other honey plants are in very good condition. Moisture conditions are fairly good in some sections, others are becoming a little dry.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

New York - In western and central New York conditions now appear fairly favorable. Most colonies were able to build up fairly well during the spring. In fact some colonies are now a little ahead of the flow and require feeding. Clover plants range from fair to good in various locations. Moisture conditions are generally favorable, although a few sections are becoming a little dry. The clover flow should begin during the latter part of this month. In eastern and northeastern New York conditions

have not been nearly as favorable as in the central and western portions. Many colonies are still weak as the result of spring dwindling and in many sections the spring buildup has been slow.

Vermont - Weather during this period was dry and hot for this section. Bees have gathered sufficient honey from dandelion to carry them through to the clover flow. Clover was killed out badly during the winter in central Vermont. Alfalfa and vetch seem to have come through fairly well. The honey flow has not yet started and the size of the crop will be questionable due to the lack of alsike and white Dutch.

Massachusetts - Weather conditions have been favorable. There has been considerable swarming during the period. Locust, raspberry, blackberry, and hawkweed were in full bloom at the end of this period, and early clovers had started to bloom. Clover seems to be scarce due to winter heaving and the drought of last summer and fall. Colonies are generally strong with ample stores.

Connecticut - There is still considerable swarming, although it has decreased toward the end of the period. Nectar from early flowers is still available, but daily gains were small at the end of the period. White clover is coming on. Summ will be a week or more later than normal in blooming this year, with indications the flow will begin around July 10.

New Jersey - Considerable swarming has been reported from all parts of the State. Rainfall has been ample. The weather which was cool until June 5 turned warm. Tulip poplar, locust, wild cherry and blackberry are yielding well. Good colonies have stored some surplus. Clovers had begun blooming at the end of the period.

Pennsylvania - Bees have built up very well during the spring. During the period just closed there was considerable swarming. Black locust and raspberry produced well, and many colonies have stored some surplus. Moisture conditions are good - in fact many sections high soil moisture has produced such a heavy growth of clover that the flow will not be heavy unless the ground dries out somewhat.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Maryland - The tulip poplar flow ended this period. Much of the tulip poplar honey was lost to the bees as a result of rains and cool, cloudy weather following the rains. Clover bloom is available, but the bloom seems to be light and producing very little honey, probably due to excessive plant growth resulting from high soil moisture. Unless conditions improve, a crop below that of 1949 is expected at this time.

Virginia - In northern Virginia white Dutch clover is plentiful and blooming, but is yielding practically nothing. In some yards scale colonies have actually lost weight during this period. Many have enough honey in the hives to supply food for the bees for only a few weeks. In south-

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central Virginia tulip poplar yielded well with around a forty pound average reported. At the end of the period some honeydew was being gathered, resulting in a poor quality honey. Bees are in excellent condition for sourwood. This is a questionable source in this area and has not yielded a good crop in quite a number of years. In the Shenandoah Valley many bees are starving. While apiaries of strong colonies were being fed at the end of the period. Cool, rainy weather prevailed to close to the end of this period. Clover bloom has been limited and is apparently yielding very little nectar. There seems to be little prospect for a surplus in this area.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Kentucky - Weather has been cooler than normal for this season over most of Kentucky. A very good honey flow from clover was reported in western Kentucky. In central Kentucky white Dutch and yellow sweetclover are providing considerable pollen and nectar. Bees, however, built up late in the season and are now gaining additional colony strength on what should be their surplus producing period. Prospects in this section are for a fair crop, with the possibility of a better than average crop if rainfall should be ample to prolong the flow.

Tennessee - Clover is still blooming. Many colonies are obtaining considerable surplus. Nights are somewhat cool. This coupled with ample rainfall is prolonging the flow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26-June 12)

Georgia - Colonies in south Georgia are reported to be in good condition and gathering a little honey in excess of current needs.

Florida - The east coast of central Florida is producing one of the best crops of saw palmetto honey in many years, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality.

Louisiana - Heavy showers over most of southern Louisiana during this period cut the honey flow, especially at the end of the period. White clover is still in bloom, but has passed its peak. Vervain and pepper vine are in bloom. Yields from blue vervain look promising, but will depend on the weather during the next 40 days. Summer temperatures prevail after a fairly cool spring.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb wise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.35; tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, Blended 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

DENVER: Very little demand, market very dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case-lots. Following represent very few sales and are mostly dealers quoting prices.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.25-3.35; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.20; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$8.90-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.75; creamed honey 24, 16-oz. cups \$5.20.

CHICAGO: Receipts: Extracted Midwestern bulk and bottled 156,400 lbs.; Calif. bulk 30,000 lbs.; comb none reported.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market about steady. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lb., Light Amber 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Alfalfa, demand fair, bulk per lb. 11¢. Bottled demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers - including warehouse distributor: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. jars \$6.00, occasional \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75.

COR: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 13,420 lbs. Mich., 4,200 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-4.75; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.55-2.75; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.15-4.50; Light and Dark Amber to bakers - bulk 60-lb. tins per lb. 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Brokers' sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover, delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

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KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 1 car Idaho; by truck 100,000 lbs. Iowa. Demand light, market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover, 60-lb. tins per 15. 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50, glass \$4.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 1 doz. 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IDAHO, Sweetclover 1 doz. 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 1 dozen 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 2 dozen 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 2 dozen 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey - Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain about unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-4.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.55-11.04.

BEESEWA: Receipts reported 1,500 lbs. Market steady at 30-34 lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck 60-lb. cans:

Minn. White Sweetclover 42; Extra Light Amber 160; beeswax 680 lbs. Supplies moderate.

EXTRACTED: Demand fair, market steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers - in 60-lb. cans per lb. demand very slow, market dull, to bakers and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BEESEWA: Supplies fairly liberal. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. bee-keepers - for Domestic, Crude, Light Yellow, per lb. cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 1 doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 2 dozen 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 dozen, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 1 dozen 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-15¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: 4,014 lbs. Western; 3,600 lbs. Eastern. Demand slow, market barely steady.

Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.00, some \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.00, some \$5.50; 12, 1-lb. jars delux non-drip \$4.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-3.75, best mostly \$3.75; 48, 2-oz. jars \$4.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.55; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. Light Amber 11¢, White 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat - 34,380 lbs. CALIF., 121 drums Mexico; 30 drums Panama; 50 drums Cuba. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrel's: per lb. CUBA 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; PUERTO RICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; MEXICO, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; GUATEMALA 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; CUBA tins 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$; ARGENTINA, White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, tins 12¢. COLORADO, 60s White Clover 13 3/4, granulated 12 3/4; Light Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, granulated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. NEW YORK, 60s Clover, Water White very few sales 15-16¢, Light Amber 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat mostly 9¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 16¢, White Sage 14-15¢. COLORADO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65, 5-lb. tins \$9.65 per dozen. OHIO, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.65 per doz.; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.44; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. IMPORTED and DOMESTIC, Blended, cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00. Brokers' sales to jobbers - CALIFORNIA, White Orange 13 3/4 ex dock.

BEESEWA: Arrivals - by boat: 40 bags AFRICA, 57 bags Dominican Republic; 216 bags Chile; 110 bags Brazil; 36 bags Cuba. Demand moderate, market shows weaker feeling, with increased supplies. Ex dock and some spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA, 50-53¢; AFRICA 43-45¢; CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 46-49¢, Darker 44-46¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, none; by truck 6,900 lbs. N.Y.; 4,000 lbs. Mich.; 8,700 lbs. Midwestern; 1,200 lbs. Domestic via N.Y. City; by boat 24,000 lbs. Calif., Approximately 3,300 lbs. Cuba. Demand limited, market dull. Sales by receivers - and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. NEW YORK, Light Clover, packed locally 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. - CALIFORNIA, Alfalfa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. MICHIGAN, Light Amber Blended 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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PORLAND: Arrivals: from Idaho 2,000 lbs. cased honey; Oregon 50, 60-lb. cans. Supplies fairly liberal. Market unsettled with wide range in both retail and wholesale prices. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - in case lots -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, OREGON and WASHINGTON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.35-8.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.35-4.50; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.60-4.74, few \$5.00; 12, 24-oz. \$4.00-4.20; 24, 8-oz. \$3.28-3.50; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$1.78. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. \$8.65; 12, 24-oz. glass \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.00. OREGON, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. \$8.40; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies on hand fairly liberal. Demand moderate. Dealers' paying 32¢ in cash or trade with cleaned wax selling locally at 50¢ per lb. in small lots.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts consisted of the following from Central California: 245 cans White Orange; 202 cans Extra White Orange; 63 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; 288 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 26 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus; from Northern California: 300 cans Light Amber Star Thistle, 76 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.10-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55; jars and tins; some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

COMB: 24, 12-oz. film wrapped \$10.50.

BEESWAX: Receipts - 124 lbs. from Central Calif. Market slightly weaker, at 32¢ per lb. delivered.

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CHUIE) INTO U. S. DURING APRIL, 1950, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Chile	97,857
Brazil	71,551
Ethiopia	48,620
Dominican Republic	43,312
Cuba	28,638
Angola	23,189
Egypt	22,400
Turkey	20,328
French Morocco	15,295
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	11,411
Guatemala	7,575
Haiti	4,356
Mexico	3,204
TOTAL	398,236
" value	\$168,677

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted - Wash. 250 cases, incomplete; Idaho 220 cases. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. EAST WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails few sales \$8.35; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Mt. Vernon Areas, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$7.95-8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25-4.60; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups offerings very light \$4.25. Sales to bakers - none reported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX (Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING APRIL, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	Pounds
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,000
Belgium Congo	4,800
Japan	4,200
Hong Kong	1,560
Netherlands Antilles	1,080
TOTAL	17,640
" value	\$3,137

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U. S. FOR APRIL, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	605,571
Argentina	295,952
Cuba	54,633
Guatemala	37,519
El Salvador	32,994
Dominican Republic	3,362
France	1,306
United Kingdom	1,008
Netherlands	573
Canada	336
Greece (Incl. Aegean Islands)	60
TOTAL	1,033,314
" value	55,708

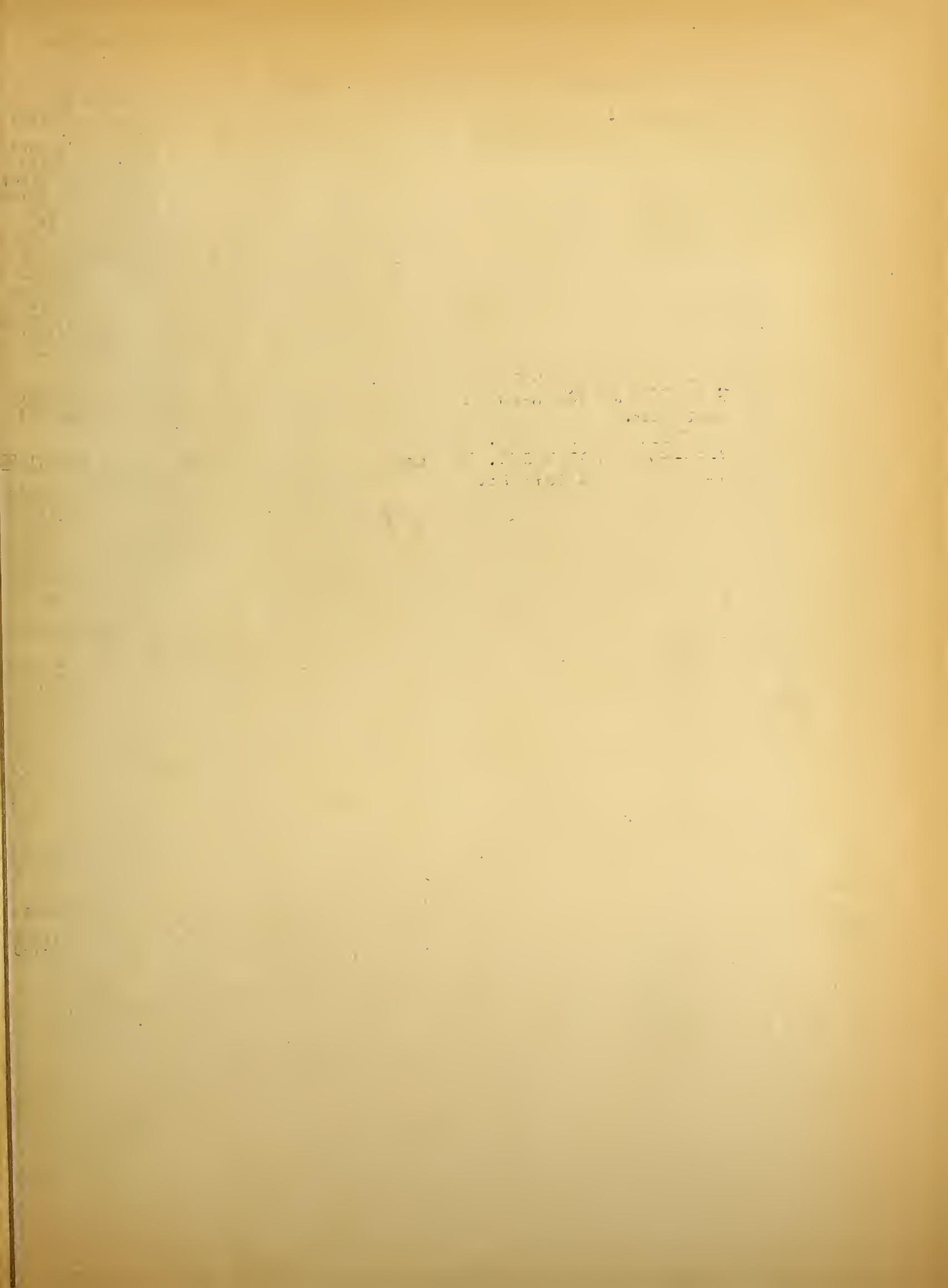
SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, MARCH 1950 TO UNITED STATES

Honey - Puerto Rico - pounds

Value

1,800
\$190

Beeswax - Puerto Rico - none



Washington 25, D. C.

- 9 -

Thursday, June 15, 1950.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

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Washington 25, D. C.
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SUMMARY

Main honey flows were in progress during this period in practically all areas of the nation except in a few of the higher elevations of the Rocky Mountains where they have not yet started and in some extreme southern areas where some major flows have ended. Reports indicate that honey yields are above average in much of the important Plains Area, particularly in Iowa, Kansas, & Nebraska, but are irregular in other Areas. Dry weather was curtailing flows from unirrigated plants in California. In the Pacific Northwest honey yields in Western valley locations were fairly good although cool weather was retarding bee activity in the Eastern valleys and prospects were poor from fireweed. Flows were very irregular in the Intermountain States being curtailed because of dry weather in some areas and poor colony buildup in others, but the situation could improve overnight with a return of favorable weather. Good honey crops have been and were being secured in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico of the Southwestern States. Flows in all States from the Great Lakes eastward have been irregular to date, being heavy in some areas and light in others, but colonies of bees are generally very strong and good yields could be secured in all areas if weather conditions improve.

Losses of bees from cotton spraying with insecticides is reported as heavy in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, while losses also are reported as heavy from spraying of cherry orchards in the Yakima Valley of Washington State.

The market for extracted honey held steady during this period. Reports indicate that supplies of 1949 crop white honey are being fairly well cleaned up in practically all areas before the new crop is appearing on the market. The demand for good quality honey was moderate throughout the Plains, East Central and North Central States with bottlers seeking honey supplies. Producers' sales of honey in large lots ranged as follows: California Orange White or better 10-11¢ delivered, various other flowers 6 2/3-9¢ delivered; Pacific Northwest White Alfalfa-Sweetclover 9-10¢; Intermountain States Clover 7 1/2-9¢; Plains States White Clover 8-11¢; and Florida Light Amber or better Orange 8-10¢, Amber Various Flowers 5-8¢.

The market for beeswax held steady with offerings rather light. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point were generally as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, Light Lemon mostly 37¢, few high as 42¢, and low as 36¢; average to dark colors mostly 35¢, few 33¢, few higher. Rocky Mountains and west Light Lemon colored mostly 3 1/4¢, average to dark colored mostly 32¢, few low as 30¢.

HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on June 30 that the price which beekeepers receive for honey will be supported at 9¢ per lb. during the 1950 marketing season which began April 1. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, price support on honey is mandatory for the first time, at levels ranging from 60 to 90 percent of the parity price.

The support price applies to extracted honey produced in the continental United States, packed in clean, sound tin cans of 60-pound net capacity, equal to or better than U. S. Grade B and delivered to packer's plant.

Department officials explained that the 9¢ per pound is 60 percent of the 60-pound container parity price as of April 1, 1950. In the 1949 season, prices to beekeepers were mostly in the range of 7 to 12 cents per pound for honey sold in 60-pound containers.

Honey will be bought from packers who pay not less than the applicable support price for all eligible honey acquired from beekeepers, after entering into agreements to that effect with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prices paid to packers will include allowance for handling

costs. Contract forms will be mailed soon to all commercial honey packers of record. Forms can also be secured in the near future from PMA Commodity Offices. These offices and the areas they serve are:

1. Atlanta 3, Ga., 449 West Peachtree Street, N.E.; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.
2. Chicago 5, Ill., 623 South Wabash Avenue; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio.
3. Dallas 2, Tex., 1114 Commerce Street; Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.
4. Kansas City 6, Mo., Postal Building; 802 Delaware Avenue; Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming.
5. Minneapolis, 1, Minn., 328 McKnight Building; Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
6. New York 4, N.Y., 67 Broad Street; Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.
7. Portland 5, Ore., 515 Southwest Tenth Avenue; Idaho, Oregon, Washington.
8. San Francisco 2, Calif., 335 Fell Street; Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS
ALL SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

SO. CALIF.	Alfalfa Extra Light Amber 8 1/3-9¢ del.	OREGON	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, White 9-10¢
	Orange Extra White to Water White 10 1/2-11¢ del.	COLORADO	Clover 7 1/2-9¢
	Orange, White 10¢	ARIZONA	Mixed Flowers Lt. Amb. 8¢ del.
	Sage, Extra Light Amber 3¢	TEXAS	Wild Flowers 7 1/5-8¢
	Sage-Buckwheat, Light Amber 8¢	IOWA	Clover, White 8-11¢
	" " 7 1/2¢ fob	NEBRASKA	Clover, White 9¢
	Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 6 2/3-7¢ del.	MINNESOTA	Alfalfa-Clover, White few 10¢, few delivered 10-10 1/2¢
CENT. CALIF.	Orange, White 10 1/2¢ (cans returned)		Blends, Extra Light Amber delivered Minneapolis Bottlers 9¢, Amber 7 1/2¢
	Orange, Extra Light Amber 9¢ (cans returned)	VERMONT	Clover 12-14¢
	Alfalfa, Lt. Amber-Extra Lt. Amber 8 1/2¢	FLORIDA*	Orange, White & Light Amber 8-10¢
	Eucalyptus, Light Amber 7¢		Palmetto, Gallberry, etc., Ambers 5-7¢, few high as 8¢
NO. CALIF.	Manzanita, Lt. Amber-Extra Lt. Amber 7¢	LA.*	Mixed Flowers 8 1/2¢ - (60s & barrels)

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(All sales are f.o.b. shipping point unless otherwise shown)

	SALES TO WHOLESAVERS	SALES TO RETAILERS		SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)				
OREGON	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, White 10¢			
ARIZONA	Desert Flowers -			10¢
NO. DAK.	Clover 15¢		20¢	
IOWA	Clover, White -		15¢	
NEBR.	Sweetclover, White 13¢			
ILL.	Clover (To Bakery) 12¢			
N.Y.	Clover, processed, delivered 16¢			20¢
	Buckwheat, processed, delivered 9 1/2¢		10 1/2¢	11 1/2¢
MD.	Clover, f.o.b. -			14- 15¢
FLA.	Orange 15 1/2¢		18¢	17 1/2¢
LA.	Gallberry, Palmetto, etc., Ambers 13 1/2¢		16¢	19¢
	Clover -			17¢
				11 2/3-15¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-lb. CONTAINERS - Per lb.

ORE.	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, White -			16¢
ARIZ.	Desert Flowers -			12 1/2¢
NEW MEX.	Blended -			
IGWA	Clover, White 16¢			
MINNESOTA	Alfalfa-Clover 14¢		12-15¢	20¢
OHIO	Clover, processed, delivered 18 1/6¢		15¢	18¢
	Goldenrod -			
IND.	Clover, Aster, Heartsease, blend, Lt. Amb. 13 1/3¢			20¢
	Clover-Basswood, Light Amber -			
ILL.	Sweetclover, Amber 15¢			22¢
N.Y.	Clover, processed, delivered 16¢		19 1/3¢	24 1/2¢
	Buckwheat, processed, delivered 13¢		18¢	20¢
	Clover, f.o.b. -		15¢	17¢
VERMONT	Clover 20¢		15¢	20-25¢
MD.	Clover, Light Amber 14¢		23¢	
FLA.	Orange 17¢			
ALA.	Palmetto, Gallberry, etc., Ambers 15¢, few low as 9¢		21¢	25¢
LA.	Clover 19¢			22¢
	Clover -			29¢
				20¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24/1 LB. JARS

	(Per case)	(Per case)	(Per Jar)
N. MEX.	Blend 4.90		
N. DAK.	Clover -	6.48	
IOWA	Clover -	4.80-5.28	
MINN.	Alfalfa-Clover -	5.28	
OHIO	Clover, processed, delivered 5.17-5.65		
ILL.	Sweetclover, Amber 4.35	4.80	1-31¢
N.Y.	Clover -	5.00	28-30¢
	Clover, processed, delivered 5.28	6.00	28-30¢
	" " " (Dispensar jars) 6.00	6.72	32¢
	Buckwheat, " " " 5.28	6.00	28¢
VERMONT	Clover 6.00	7.20	
MASS.	Clover & Wild Flowers -	6.00	
MD.	Clover, Light Amber -	6.00	
FLA.	Orange 5.04	6.00	35¢
INDIANA	Palmetto, Gallberry, Etc., Ambers 4.56, few low as 2.88	5.52	35¢
	Clover, Aster, Heartsease, Light Amber -	4.50	30¢

(Continued on Page 3)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(Continued from Page 2)

	SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS			
CONTAINERS AS LISTED			
ORE. Alfalfa-Sweetclover, 10# pails	-		1.50
TEXAS Vetch & Madrid Clover, 3# jars	-		75-82 ¹ / ₂
N. MEX Blond, 12/2# jars	4.65	-	-
N. DAK. Clover, 12/2# jars	5.88	-	-
MINN. Alfalfa-Clover 12/2# jars	-	4.80	-
OHIO Clover, processed, delivered, 24/8 oz. 3.00	-	-	-
" " " 12/2# jars 4.50-4.85, mostly 4.85	-	-	-
" " " 12/3# jars 6.95	-	-	-
INDIANA Clover, Aster, Heartsease blend, 24/8 oz. -	-	2.64	-
NEW YORK Clover, 24/8 oz. jars	-	-	4.80
MD. Clover, Light Amber 3# jars	-	67¢ each	85¢ ea.
ALA. Clover, 12/2# jars	-	6.00	-
" 10 lb. pails	-	-	2.50
LA. Clover, 12/2# jars	-	-	5.00
CHUNK HONEY			
N. MEX 12/1# jars	3.25	-	-
12/2# special jars	7.00		
ILL. Sweetclover, Amber, 24/12 oz. jars	5.85	7.20	(per jar) 38¢
TENN. Clover, Light Amber, 5 & 10 lb. pails	-	-	30¢ per lb.
Crimson Clover-Vetch, Water White	-	-	-
Bulk in Supers	20¢ per lb.	-	-
GA. Gallberry 6/5# jars	7.00	-	-
" 12/2# jars	7.00	-	-
LA. Clover, 12/2# jars	-	-	5.00
" 6/5# jars	-	-	7.00
SECTION COMB HONEY			
TEXAS Madrid Clover, White, 24 sections	-	-	6.50
TENN Crimson Clover & Vetch, White, 24 sections	5.28	-	-
ALA. Per lb.	-	50¢	-

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 9-23 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through June 30)

Southern California - Temperatures in the Los Angeles area during the last half of June ranged from 55-59 degrees minimum to 70-88 degrees maximum with the weather generally cloudy and foggy in the mornings and clear and warm in the afternoons. No measurable precipitation occurred. Nearly all Southern California bees have been moved to summer locations partly in more northerly areas. Many have been placed on alfalfa, cotton, beans and sage. Many Southern California owned bees are being used for pollination of clover and alfalfa. Several thousand colonies have gone from Orange County to southern San Joaquin Valley for this purpose with rentals based on the volume of seed produced. Rental is expected to range between \$3.50 and \$3.00 per colony. Buckwheat and other wild plants are mostly dry and little or no honey is being stored from these sources. The orange blossom honey extracting is about completed and while the crop is extremely short, the quality is good.

Central California - Most colonies are in normal condition for this time of the year and at good storing strength although some are below par. Considerable buckeye damage is reported in foothill apiaries left for yerba santa. Swarming is nearly over. The movement of bees

to summer locations was heavy during June. Many hives are being used for pollination of seed crops. Bees were working mustard, alfalfa, permanent pasture clover, lippia, safflower, milkweed, some buckwheat and other plants.

Northern California - Most colonies are in satisfactory condition. Here also many have been moved to alfalfa and other legume seed producing fields for pollination. Little or no surplus honey is expected where the concentration of bees is heavy, with beekeeper revenue coming principally from rentals. Plants available for bees to work on now are not plentiful in some sections. Valley bees were working principally on seed crops. They were working also on some California poppy and yellow and purple star thistle in some sections. The eucalyptus flow was nearing completion in the Bay area. Larger beekeepers were extracting eucalyptus and moving to valley locations. The spring eucalyptus flow was reduced by unfavorable weather during the past month. The yield probably averages around 50 lbs. although some apiaries did considerably better.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 9-23 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through June 30)

West of the Cascades - Temperatures

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were below normal, but were generally mild, with alternating cloudiness, sunshine and rain. Rains have benefited pastures and were extremely beneficial to fireweed in the mountains. However, insect injury to fireweed has been severe and the flow from this source is expected to be a failure in some locations. In Valley locations bees were working vetch, blackberries, and various other flowers. Flows have been checked temporarily in some locations when dusting of DDT on hairy vetch has taken place. Some extracting of early fruit bloom and clover is now in progress with satisfactory yields reported. Individual hive yields up to 100 pounds are reported.

East of the Cascades - Temperatures were generally below normal throughout most of this period and there was considerable rain. In the Yakima Valley about half as much rain fell during June as sometime falls in an entire year. Rain in these irrigated areas at this season of the year is not favorable for securing a honey crop, but the bees are in reasonably good condition. Bees were working on first cutting alfalfa, yellow sweetclover, asparagus, white and Ladino clover, and white sweetclover, but were barely more than making a living. With a change to hot, dry weather a good honey crop can yet be secured. Hundreds of colonies near cherry orchards have been hard hit by insecticide dustings. Many have lost their field force of bees and a few colonies have been completely wiped out.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 10-24)

Colorado - Continued high winds and lack of rain have lowered the prospects for a honey crop in valleys on the western slope. Fields are burned up as badly as in 1934. Cold nights and windy days caused the snow to leave by evaporation rather than melting into the ground. As a result irrigation water will soon be scarce. Bees have been barely making a living. In the Arkansas River Valley on the eastern slope there has been an excellent honey flow from the first bloom of alfalfa despite dry weather and the outlook is for a reasonably large crop. Swarming has not been excessive. Extracting should begin in about 10 days.

Utah - Bees are generally in good condition, but because of cool, windy weather they have consumed lots of stores and feeding of some colonies may be necessary for another week or two or until major honey flows start. Insect damage to alfalfa has been serious and the second crop is slow in developing. Plant conditions are generally fair, but a rain would be of great benefit at this time or in the very near future.

Idaho - Bees in Upper Snake River Valley are on the verge of starvation. Weather has been variable, permitting bees to bring in nectar on a few days, but confining them to the hives on many days. Broodrearing is not up to normal, and prospects for a honey crop are not too bright. Willows, which normally stimulate broodrearing are very scarce in some parts of the State, having been killed three

years ago by parasites. However, soil conditions are good. A few beekeepers are making some increase and buying queens. The honey market continued steady with the demand slow.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 25-June 11)

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A number of beekeepers have finished moving their bees to more northern locations. A very heavy loss of bees from cotton spray insecticides (mostly calcium arsenate) occurred, and larger beekeepers were moving out of the Valley as fast as they could as bees were being lost every day. It is estimated that only about 25 percent or less of the usual number of colonies will remain in the Valley, owned mostly by the smaller beekeepers.

East Texas - The honey flow from horse-mint and vetch has been fair to good. Color and quality of the honey has been excellent. Many colonies swarmed and reduced the amount of honey they would have stored. Colonies will go in the clover flow light on brood and bees as the queens have been crowded out with fresh nectar.

Southwest Texas - Extracting of the horse-mint honey crop is underway and reports indicate fair to good yields. Mesquite was blooming profusely and may furnish a good flow. Cotton growers were starting to spray cotton with insecticides, and as a result the outlook is poor for a honey crop from this important source.

Northwest Texas - Clover and vetch are about through blooming after furnishing a good honey flow. Horse-mint is in full bloom and mesquite is beginning to bloom for the second time this year. A good rain fell on June 21 and put the soil in excellent condition. Much acreage is being planted to cotton and good honey crop from it is in prospect. Most Hubam clover fields have been cut for hay and will bloom again in about 30 days. Bees are in good condition. They have worked well so far this year and have given little trouble except for heavy swarming in some yards. Farmers are showing more interest in having beekeepers move hives near or on their property.

Oklahoma - There was a good honey flow in progress during this period - the best in several years in many locations - principally from white Dutch clover and catalpa. White sweetclover was in bloom as the period ended but plants are scarce. No new crop honey is yet on the market, except from more southern producing areas.

Arkansas - Reports indicate that the honey flow has been variable. An unusually large crop of excellent white honey has been secured from white Dutch clover in the northwestern part of the State - and sweetclover was starting to yield well also. However, in the northeastern areas of the State the vetch flow has been very poor.

New Mexico - Bees have made an average of 60 pounds of honey per colony from wild flowers and mesquite despite adverse weather. Temperatures have been running

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around 100 degrees or more daily, with no rain and winds have seemingly evaporated the nectar out of the flowers as fast as produced.

PLAINS STATES: (Period June 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - In the northern part of the Valley the weather has cleared and the bees were working actively. Buildup has been good and colonies which survived the late, adverse spring should be strong by the time of the main honey flow. Spring losses of 25-75 percent of bees is reported in some areas. The clover acreage is larger this year, but insect pest infestations are heavy. In the southern part of the Valley hot winds and lack of rain has caused a lot of bee pasture to dry up. The inflow of nectar has been retarded by strong winds which have kept the bees from flying, and to date there is no surplus honey. However, there could still be a good honey flow should plant and bee flight conditions improve.

Iowa - Good rains fell during this period and soil moisture conditions are excellent which should assure a long blooming period for clovers. Colonies of bees are generally in good condition for the main honey flow which has started, although in a few areas hives are still weak because of the cold late spring. White Dutch clover started yielding about the middle of June, and since then yellow sweetclover has started. White sweetclover is just ready to start blooming. The movement of honey is reported as fair at steady prices. Beeswax movement was light with prices steady.

Nebraska - Honey prospects are good over much of the State. In the eastern area where yields have been light the past two years, the June flow to date from white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover has been unusually good, and with another two weeks of favorable weather some beekeepers report they could be out of supers. White sweetclover was just starting to bloom, but is not very plentiful. In the central part of the State cooler weather with scattered rains have revived honey prospects somewhat. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom and a fair nectar flow was developing. Minor sources such as wild roses, mock indigo, horsemint and various other flowers were furnishing some nectar and pollen. Bees were being moved to alfalfa fields where the first crop is being grown for seed for pollination purposes.

Kansas - Despite a dry, cool spring there has been a heavy honey flow in progress during this period mostly from yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover. White sweetclover was just starting to furnish a good flow. Good rains have fallen which should prolong the flow from all sources.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period June 12-25)

Michigan - Honey producing conditions are variable. Ideal weather for bees and plants prevailed in the central and southwestern part of the State, and prospects are favorable for a good honey crop. Moisture conditions are on the dry side in the northern part of the Lower

Peninsula. The honey flow in the Thumb Section from clover has been very backward to date due to inclement weather. Bees have not built up well due to too cool nights on the Upper Peninsula.

Wisconsin - Good rains fell during the period and were of great benefit to honey producing legumes. White Dutch clover is scarce, but there is more yellow and white sweetclover than in recent years in some areas of the State. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover were in bloom, but have produced little nectar because of the cool, wet weather - just enough to induce strong swarming fever. Colonies are in variable condition - some are strong while others are still far below normal strength as a result of the cold spring, so that honey crop prospects are very uncertain. Queen losses have been heavy in some yards. In the northeastern area of the State much of the white Dutch clover, alsike clover and red clover crop winter killed, and only a little yellow sweetclover is available.

Minnesota - There has been little or no honey flow to date although alsike clover and yellow sweetclover have reached full bloom. The weather has been too cool most of the time and much too dry. White sweetclover has started to show bloom but is very scarce. Bees are coming along in strength but are still behind schedule. Their condition is somewhat aggravated by noserma which continues to be in evidence. Almost continuous windy weather has also taken a toll of bee life. Reports indicate that the 1949 crop of honey will be mostly marketed by the time new crop is available.

Ohio - Colonies of bees generally are in peak condition for the main honey flow which has started. Alsike, yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover were all blooming in abundance - but were yielding irregularly. In some areas as much as 70 pounds of surplus honey per colony has been gathered already, while in other areas the bees have little more than made a living. White sweetclover was just beginning to bloom, and basswood was also about ready to start. Weather during the next few weeks will determine whether there will be a large crop or not. Swarming has been detrimental, especially in areas where honey yields to date have been light. Some indications of noserma have shown up in parts of the State. The demand for honey has been good for this season of the year.

Indiana - Excessive rains and cool weather is seriously hindering one of the most promising honey flows in prospect for years. All kinds of clovers were blooming profusely and were yielding nectar well on the few days when the weather was cool. Flows have been heaviest in yards located near large acreages of clover. Also clover fields which did not receive recent heavy rains seem to be yielding better than those which did. Swarming has been a serious problem in many yards.

Illinois - Good rains fell during this period, which have been very beneficial to legume plants and should prolong the bloom-

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ing period for another month. A good honey flow was in progress from white Dutch clover, alsike, and yellow sweetclover on mild days, and prospects are favorable for a good crop of honey. Bees are in peak strength for the flow. White Dutch clover, alsike and yellow sweetclover are fairly plentiful in many areas, but white sweetclover is scarce over most of the State.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 13-June 27)

New York - Bee and plant conditions are variable over the State. In some areas in the Hudson Valley and in central and western New York where local showers hit at appropriate times honey plants are in good condition and a good honey flow from clovers and sumac is in progress - in other localities in these same areas apparently where local rains missed there is little or no honey flow. Where flows have been slow in starting, swarming has been very troublesome. In the northwest area of the State bees and plants are both in poor condition. Winter and spring losses of bees were heavy, and clovers have not recovered from the drought of last summer. In some areas of the State where swarming has not been a problem queen supercedure has been detrimental. The use of hay baling machines, which facilitates the cutting of alfalfa and clover fields before they reach nectar yielding maturity has diminished the honey outlook where the machines are used. Extracted honey was moving slowly at steady prices.

Vermont - Honey was coming in from clovers during this period. The weather was very dry and hot, with rain needed very badly. There is practically no pasture clover or alsike as they were seriously winter-killed during the past winter. Some alfalfa and purple vetch fields are present.

Massachusetts - Moisture conditions are normal and plant conditions are about normal although shallow rooted clovers are scarce. Yellow sweetclover has been secreting nectar a week or 10 days, with white sweetclover just starting to bloom. Basswood is heavily budded. The sumac flow was just beginning.

Pennsylvania - While clover plants do not appear to be plentiful, bees brought in much nectar during the last week of this period. Hot, muggy weather and cool nights seems to have caused all flowers to secrete nectar. Basswood is well budded but late. Present indications point to a normal sized crop of light colored honey. Some swarming has occurred, especially in hives where the queens are old. Sales of honey have been slow.

New Jersey - The nectar flow from tulip tree and blackberry has been unusually good. Normal colonies made a super of honey from them. Clover was yielding well as the period ended, and prospects look good for an average or better honey crop, although rain is needed in some parts of the State. Swarming has been quite extensive.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 13-27)

Maryland - The most of this period was very warm with high humidity along with a few heavy rains. The latter part was less

humid and more favorable for nectar secretion from clovers. There is an abundance of clover bloom, but the honey flow has been spasmodic and not too good - two to four pounds a day on scale hives on the more favorable days. It is possible that clover could yet produce a good crop of honey. Basswood is expected to furnish a heavy bloom in the western part of the State, with the main flow from clovers to begin about July 1.

Virginia - Honey plants are not producing much nectar because of the high humidity and frequent showers. When days were not actually cloudy, the atmosphere was hazy which has not helped nectar secretion.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 13-27)

Kentucky - Excessive rainfall has temporarily retarded bee activity. Lowlands have been flooded and much top soil washed away on the highlands. Yellow sweetclover, white Dutch clover, and as the period closed white sweetclover were in bloom. With drier weather a continued good honey flow is in the offing. Stronger colonies have required the fourth (full depth) super added. Weaker colonies have not entered the food chamber for storage purposes. Moderate swarming has been in progress.

Tennessee - Much rain fell during this period, bringing the season's total for the first six months of the year up to what is normally expected in an entire year. As a result bees were confined much of the time and the honey flows to date are quite variable in size. The tulip poplar flow was a failure. Sourwood produced about 1/3 of a crop in areas where it has bloomed, but in mountain areas of the State this flow was just starting. White clover has yielded a fairly good crop in some locations. Buckbush was beginning to bloom. Colonies are generally very strong and swarming has reached serious proportions. Some hives are getting low on stores.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 12 - 26)

Georgia - Bees are generally in good condition throughout the State with a good honey production reported from south Georgia gallberry. The main honey flow is about over except in north Georgia where prospects are good, but the size of the crop will depend upon weather for next thirty days. There is a good sourwood bloom in north Georgia at present.

Florida - The Palmetto flow ended during this period with a normal sized crop secured in the extreme southern part of the State but only a moderate sized crop in the central areas. Partridge pea was starting to bloom and gives promise of furnishing winter feed. Mangrove was starting to yield in the central eastern coastal areas. Colonies are generally in good condition except where robbing has taken place. Some beekeepers expect to requeen in July. In northern Florida bees were bringing in nectar in the mornings while it was still comparatively cool but none in the after-

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noon during the heat of the day. Rains occurred two or three times per week and plants are in good condition.

Alabama - The yield of honey from crimson and white Dutch clover was good over most of the State. However, poplar failed to yield for the first time in many years. A honeydew flow was on part of the period from pecan aphids. Rains were badly needed for all honey plants as the period ended.

Mississippi - Weather turned cool and wet the last half of June cutting short the honey flow. Colony condition was about 125 percent of normal up to cotton-spraying time. Considerable calcium arsenate is still being used by some growers and bee losses are expected where used. In many instances, where colonies were killed out last season there now are no bees.

Louisiana - The weather was hot, in the low 90s and mostly clear. There were a few local showers. Scale colonies gained a couple of pounds per day on most days with vervain and peppervine furnishing most of the nectar. Corn has started to tassel, and was furnishing pollen. White Dutch clover is practically through blooming, with reports indicating the yield was not large in many areas due to rainy weather during much of the heaviest blooming period. Extracting was in progress. Package shippers were requeening and replacing the damage done to various colonies by removing bees for shipment. The demand for queens was better during this period than in 1949.

HAWAII: (As of June 28)

No mainland sales of local honey were reported in June. A few sales to bakeries of ungraded lots were reported at 7 to 8 cents a pound. Harvesting of the 1950 honey crop is now under way, and this year's crop is expected to be about the same as or slightly larger than last year's.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - extracted 700 cases of small containers from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern states. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES - 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, extracted, White Clover, blended 60-lb. tins 11½¢ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted, 1bs. Mich. 14,754; other Midwestern 1,512. Demand light, market steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-4.80; bulk Amber to bakeries in 60-lb. tins 11¢. Brokers' sales - OTHER MIDWESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted Midwestern bulk and bottled 196,260 lbs., Pa. 600 lbs. Comb 111. White Clover 30 cases 24 sections; Buckwheat; 30 cases 24 sections. Extracted White Clover and Light Amber demand fair, market slightly stronger, other grades demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins, per lb. White Clover 11½-12¢, Light Amber 10-10½¢. Bottled demand slow, market about steady. Sales to retailers, including warehouse distributors - jars: 24, 8-oz. \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-4.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40, some special label Fancy \$9.00.

COMB: Demand fair, market slightly stronger. ILLINOIS, White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24 sections U.S. No. 1, 11-oz. and over \$7.00; Buckwheat demand light at prices slightly higher, market slightly stronger, U.S. No. 1, 24 sections 11-oz. and over \$5.75-6.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

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DENVER: Demand rather slow, but showing slight improvement, market about steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales, jars: 124, 18-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Market strong. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover, 60-lb. tins per lb. 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35; IDAHO, Sweetclover, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain about unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.55-11.04.

BEESWAX: Market steady at 30-34¢ per lb. delivered. Receipts reported 1,250 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans: Minn. Extra Light Amber 160, Amber 42; Beeswax 585 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market stronger. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U. S. Fancy Blended honey - per lb. MINNESOTA, Extra Light Amber 9¢, Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Sales by bottlers U. S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales to bottlers in 60-lb. tins - demand fair, market stronger for Light Amber to Amber, market steady for White Sweetclover: to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber, in lots of 50 tins or more 11¢ per lb.; 50 cans or less 12¢; White Sweetclover 13¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Mexico 96 drums; Cuba 160 drums. Demand moderate, market continued steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels: per lb., CUBA 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; PUERTO RICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; MEXICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; GUATEMALA 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; CUBA tins 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; ARGENTINE White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tins 12¢. COLORADO, 60s White Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14¢, granulated 12 3/4¢, Light Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, granulated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. NEW YORK, 60s Light Amber Clover 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Buckwheat mostly 9¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few 16¢; White Sage 14-15¢. COLORADO, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; 5-lb. tins \$9.65 doz. OHIO, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$8.65 per doz.; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.44; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. Imported and Domestic Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.25. NEW YORK, Light Amber, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Chile 345 bags; Dominican Republic 27 bags; Brazil 200 bags; Cuba 30 bags. Demand moderate, market dull. Ex-Dock and some spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA 50-53¢; AFRICA 43-45¢; CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 46-49¢, Darker 44-46¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, 22,140 lbs. North Central, by truck 20,400 lbs. Mich.; 1,800 lbs. Domestic via New York City. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by receivers and brokers' to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. NEW YORK, Light Clover, packed locally 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk, per 1-lb.: MICHIGAN, Light Amber, Blended 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 8,373 lbs. Western; 1,770 lbs. Eastern. Demand slow, market barely steady. Sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.00, some \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.00, some \$5.50; 12, 1-lb. jars delux non-drip \$4.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-3.75, best mostly \$3.75; 48, 2-oz. jars \$4.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.55; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb.: Light Amber 11¢, White 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Washington 25, D. C.

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PORLAND: Arrivals: from Oregon 30, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 772 cases packaged honey. Supplies fairly liberal. Market about steady, prices generally higher as low priced merchandise sold.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers in case lots: OREGON and IDAHO, mostly Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50-9.50; 24, 8-oz. tins \$3.28-3.50; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.45; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.10; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00-5.25. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. \$8.65; 12, 24-oz. glass \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.00. OREGON, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. \$8.40; 12, 2-lb. \$4.20.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies fairly liberal. Dealers paying 32¢ cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 50-lb. tins per lb. 13-15¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts were as follows: from Northern Calif. 125 cans Light Amber and Extra Light Amber Manzanita; from Central Calif. 50 cans White Orange; 124 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; 275 cans Light Amber and Extra Light Amber Alfalfa and 26 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus. Wholesales prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 12-oz. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins; some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted: Idaho 255 cases; Wash. 270 cases. Market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Mt. Vernon Area, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.25. Sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals: Western Wash. 95, 60-lb. cans. Western Wash. Dark Amber 60-lb. cans 7.20.

Washington 25, D. C.

Monday, July 3, 1950.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 14

SUMMARY

Major honey flows were in various stages over the nation, being actively in progress in the central and northern tier of States, over in the extreme southeastern States, and not yet actively underway in the extreme northern areas or in high altitudes. Reports indicate that in general, yields are turning out good or prospects are good in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, other North Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi and north Georgia. Yields are extremely variable in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and New York with some apiaries securing good yields, others light yields. Light to moderate yields were being secured in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee. A light crop is in prospect in the Champlain Valley of Vermont. Sourwood was yielding poorly in Tennessee and South Carolina but good in north Georgia. Bees were about making a living in Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, although slight gains were being made in some areas. In California irrigated plants were yielding well but unirrigated plants poorly because of dry weather.

The market for honey at mid-July was steady as compared with the first of the month with a firm undertone. Offerings by producers were generally light as supplies of old crop honey are well cleaned up and new stock supplies are not yet available in volume over much of the nation. Also producers reported they were holding back on making commitments to watch the effects of the demand on sweets brought about by the conflict in Korea and to appraise the effects of the recently announced price support program on the market. Details of the price

support program are carried on pages 8 and 9 of this report. Bottlers have contracted for disposal of some of their holdings of honey under the Government's subsidy program having contracted to deliver 3,830,620 pounds for export and 20,000 pounds for diversion for new uses as of July 15, 1950. The subsidy paid by the Government is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for export and 3 3/4¢ per lb. for diversion to new uses. Countries and territories contracting for importing honey under the export subsidy program through July 15 are as follows: Germany 1,848,00 lbs., Holland 1,076,360 lbs., Belgium 857,160 lbs., Italy 44,000 lbs., Switzerland 4,380 lbs., Thailand 420 lbs. and Hong Kong 300 lbs. Prices paid by bottlers to producers for extracted honey packed in 60 pound cans or barrels in large lots during the period in review were as follows: California, Extra White Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ delivered, Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9¢ delivered; Extra Light Amber Sage 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ delivered; Plains States, White Clover 9-11¢ f.o.b., and Florida White and Light Amber Orange 8-10¢, Amber Various Flowers 5-8¢ and White Tupelo 12¢. Producers report generally that the local demand in small lots has been good for section comb and chunk honey, but variable for extracted.

The demand for beeswax has been moderate with the market steady. Offerings have been light. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point were generally as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains light lemon color mostly 37¢, few high as 39-42¢, with an occasional small lot higher; average to dark colors mostly 35¢. Rocky Mountains and west light lemon colors mostly 34¢, average to dark colors mostly 32¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 23-July 9)

Southern California - Bees are now largely on summer and fall locations. Some were taken out of the State and many taken to central and northern California. Bees are now working on sage and buckwheat. Desert area buckwheat is very dry. The number of colonies in buckwheat is below average in San Bernardino County. Only oranges made a surplus in some sections. The demand for honey was slightly stronger, especially on the Amber grades under the price support program. Some producers, however, are reported as holding their present stocks especially of Alfalfa honey for anticipated higher prices. Retail demand for processed honey has not increased due mostly to the current warm spell.

Central California - Most colonies in central San Joaquin Valley are in normal good condition. A few apiaries recently have been moved to cotton. Bees are working on cotton, alfalfa, permanent pasture clover, eucalyptus and spikeweed. Lima beans will soon be producing. Very hot weather during period stimulated flow but may have damaged alfalfa seed fields or bees to some extent. Alfalfa and cotton plants, however, are in generally good condition. Wild plants are in poor condition account too little rain, and windy, dry, hot weather. Spikeweed is scarce. Some surplus honey has been stored in Fresno County from alfalfa, safflower, and weeds but very little has been extracted.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO FOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS, PER LB.

ALL SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

SO CALIF	Orange 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	IOWA	White Clover 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" White, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	MINN.	Clover, Basswood, Alfalfa 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
	Alfalfa Light Amber & Ex. Lt. Amber 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	White, Sweetclover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd Minneapolis
	Sege, Ex. Light Amber 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Light Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd Minneapolis
	Tulalipotus & Avocado Mixture 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Mostly barrels, few 60s
CENTRAL CALIF	Orange Extra White 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	FLORIDA	Orange White & Light Amber 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
RED RIVER VALLEY	CF MINN & N.DAK. White Clover 9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" Amber 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEXAS	Wild Flowers 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Tupelo, blend 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.MEX.	Wild Flowers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		Palmetto, Gallberry, Mangrove, Amber 5-8 $\frac{1}{2}$

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS
(All sales are f.o.b. shipping point unless otherwise shown)

			SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)					
ARIZ	Mesquite	fob	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	White Sweetclover	"	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Processed, White Clover	Delvd	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	" Light Amber Clover	"	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	" Amber to Light Amber	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
	" Dark	"	11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
N.Y.	Processed White, Clover	"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Dark, Buckwheat	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	White, Clover	fob	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13-15 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEKN.	Light Amber, Clover	"	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Orange	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Amber, Various Flowers	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS - Per lb.

WASH	Light Amber, Alfalfa-Sweetclover	fob	-	13 3/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
	Dark, Mixed Flowers	"	-	11 2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
ARIZ	Mesquite	"	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	White, Clover	"	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
MINN	Clover, Basswood, Alfalfa	"	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Processed, White Clover	Delvd	16 2/3-19 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
NEW YORK	" "	"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Dark, Buckwheat	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	White, Clover	fob	-	-	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT	Clover	"	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
PA.	Clover	"	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEKN.	Light Amber Clover	"	-	-	25-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Orange	"	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Amber, Various Flowers	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$, few low as 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISS.	White, Clover	"	-	-	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Alfalfa, Sweetclover	"	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	-

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24/1 LB. JARS

IOWA	White, Clover	fob	-	4.75-5.28	-
MINN.	Clover, Basswood, Alfalfa	"	-	5.28-6.96	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Processed, White, Clover	Delvd	5.17-5.65	-	-
N.Y.	" White, Clover	"	5.28	6.00	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" " Dispensar jars	"	6.00	6.72	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Dark, Buckwheat	"	5.28	6.00	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	White, Clover	fob	-	-	30-35 $\frac{1}{2}$
PA.	Clover	"	-	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
MD.	Light Amber, Clover	"	-	6.00	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
TEKN.	Light Amber, Clover	"	-	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Orange	"	5.04	6.00	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Amber, Various Flowers	"	4.56	5.52	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Alfalfa, Sweetclover	"	-	4.80	-

EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS AS LISTED

IDAHO	Clover	fob	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pails	1.20 ea.
TEXAS	Horsemint & Mesquite, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	"	Per Doz. 6.00	-	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Madrid Clover, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	"	-	-	1.00-1.50
ARK.	Quart jars	"	-	-	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ jar
MINN.	Clover, Basswood, Alfalfa 12/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	"	-	4.75-5.64	-
OHIO	Processed, White Clover 24/8 oz	Delvd.	3.00	-	-
	" " 12/2 lb	"	4.85-4.90	-	-
	" " 12/3 lb	"	6.90	-	-
MD.	Clover, Lt. Amber 3 lb, jars	fob	-	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ each	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
MISS.	Clover, White 2 lb, glass jars	"	-	-	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ea.

(Continued)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

SALES TO WHOLESALERS SALES TO RETAILERS SALES TO CONSUMERS

CHUNK HONEY

TEX.	Mesquite & Horsemint - 5 lb. pails fob	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	-	-
TENN.	White, in supers	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	-	-
	White, Clover, 5 & 10 lb. pails	"	-	25-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
GA.	Gallberry, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars	"	7.00-7.50, few asking higher	-
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars	"	7.00-7.50	-
MISS	White, Clover, 5 lb. pails	"	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

SECTION COMB HONEY, CASES 24 SECTIONS

TEXAS	Madrid Clover	- fob	-	7.00
OHIO	Clover and Blackberry	fob	-	-
ILL	White Dutch and Sweetclover	"	7.75	-
PA	Clover	"	7.50	-
TENN.	White, Clover	"	5.76	30¢ per sect.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONTINUED)

Northern California - The number of colonies is far above average in some sections. Legume seed business has stimulated an increase in the number of colonies and migration from other parts of the State. Most colonies are in satisfactory condition. Bees were working alfalfa, yellow star thistle and orchard morning glory. Lygus bugs were affecting alfalfa bloom in some undusted fields.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 23-July 9)

East and West of the Cascades - Temperatures were in the 90's much of the period and were favorable for bee activity. Bees were working on sweetclover, vetch, alfalfa, Canada thistle, fireweed, blackberry, white Dutch clover and snowberry, depending upon the location of the yard. Rains have kept plants in good condition over much of the area, but more moisture is needed in eastern Oregon. Extracting started in the Willamette Valley and southern Oregon and yields are turning out high of good quality honey. Prospects are favorable for a good sized honey crop in the irrigated valleys east of the Cascades, especially from white Dutch clover. The demand for honey was fair and prices firmed, with producers showing optimism since the establishment of support prices. However, general trading for good quality was at prices above the support level.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 24-July 10)

Colorado - On the Western Slope weather was generally hot and dry, with good rains at the close. Honey flow is normal to date, and prospects are good since rain fell. European infections are above normal in some areas.

Idaho - Honey production prospects are favorable - although season three weeks late. Colonies are in good condition after a long period of feeding. First crop of hay being cut.

Montana - Honey producing conditions are variable - normal flows expected in some areas - poor in others. Length of nectar producing season will affect final outcome. Colonies of bees in variable strength - some strong, others still building up. Alfalfa and Yellow sweetclover are yielding nectar, but white sweetclover is not in bloom. Yellow sweetclover is scarce and very little white sweetclover available.

Nevada - Weather is warm and flow is from alfalfa and white sweetclover. Bees fed during spring are in good condition - those not fed dwindled rapidly and it will be August before many can get back to normal.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 25-July 11)

Southwest Texas - Light honey flow from eryngium or purple thistle - cotton yielding also but most bees moved out. Very little cotton spraying poison damage to bees to date. Local showers fell but more rain needed.

Southwestern Texas - Honey production from Horsemint and mesquite very good and extracting underway. A surplus of 50 pounds per colony and more has been taken off. Cotton yielding, but acreage cut and outlook for honey flow uncertain account spray control programs.

East Texas - Honey yield from horsemint and Huber clover good. More swarming has occurred than normal. Colonies in variable condition - many weak from swarming or because queens crowded out for a long period.

Northeast Texas - A good honey flow is in progress from Huber clover - other clovers past blooming peak. Cotton beginning to bloom - and very little spraying has occurred to date. Good rains occurred during past week. New crop honey, mostly chunk, appearing on market, but moving slowly.

Northwest Texas - Good honey yields have been secured from Madrid clover and other sources and are in prospect from Huber clover, sunflowers and second bloom mesquite. More rains have fallen and plants are in good condition.

Oklahoma - Honey flow from white Dutch clover and white sweetclover has been above average - but is tapering off. Quality is unusually good. Colonies are in good condition - little swarming has occurred.

Arkansas - Honey yields are excellent to date and prospects for above average crop if weather continues good. Buckwheat vine began yielding in northeast Arkansas on July 4. Good rains have fallen and soil and plants are in good condition. Swarming has been bad.

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PLAINS STATES: (Period June 26-July 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Honey prospects are variable - being about normal although three weeks late in the north end of Valley and from 50 to 100 percent of normal in southern end of Valley. Main flow is underway from sweetclover, with more pasture available than in the last few years. Ground well soaked in north end of Valley and an abundance of fall plants such as sow thistle, aster, goldenrod, and sunflowers indicate early contamination of clover honey with them. Colonies are in good condition.

Iowa - Main honey flow is in progress from yellow sweetclover, with white sweetclover starting. White Dutch clover, red clover, alsike clover and sumac have also been yielding well. Yields have been above average in most areas - but only moderate in others, partly account recent cool weather. Plants are in excellent condition in much of the State, although rain beginning to be needed few areas. Colonies are generally in good condition, although some not yet at peak gathering strength.

Other North Dakota - Sweetclover is beginning to bloom and a good honey flow (14 pounds per day in some scale colonies) is in progress. Weather is favorable for plants and bees. Package bees have built up to normal strength in spite of late season although there has been some queen super-cedures. There are no indications of swarming. Number of colonies is estimated at 80 percent of normal.

Nebraska - A good honey flow from white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover and first cutting alfalfa has occurred and prospects are favorable from white sweetclover which is just coming into bloom. Soil moisture content is good. Prospects are also favorable for second-crop alfalfa, providing it is left for seed. Condition of bees is variable - some colonies strong, others not yet in peak strength or weak from swarming trouble. Spraying of DDT for corn borer both from air and ground is presenting serious menace to beekeepers - occasional yard wiped out where beeyards were inadvertently directly sprayed. Considerable use of herbicides is destroying clover and heartsease plants from roadsides and grainfields.

Kansas - The honey yield from yellow and white sweetclover has been variable ranging from excellent in some locations to just fair in others, with no apparent variation in producing conditions. White sweetclover plants are scarce. The second-crop of alfalfa was in bloom. Hot, dry winds curtailed the honey flow from all sources on a number days the latter part of June. Rainfall during July has been above average and may adversely effect honey and seed production from the second cutting of alfalfa.

Missouri - The honey flow from white Dutch clover commenced May 23, showers have kept the bloom coming almost continuously, and the flow is still in progress. Yields of 60 lbs. per colony are common with some well over the 100 lb. mark. Extracting has begun and quality is excellent.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period June 26-July 12)

Michigan - The honey yields to date are variable - white Dutch clover, white sweetclover (more plentiful than last year, but still not in sufficient quantities to materially effect size of crop), and basswood have yielded very well in some locations, but poorly in others because of the hot weather. Yards in the proximity of sweetclover or alfalfa have made good gains. A fair honey flow from sweetclover started on the Upper Peninsula about July 7.

Wisconsin - The honey flow is variable. Good yields are reported in some areas of the State from white Dutch clover, sweetclover, red clover, alsike clover and alfalfa - while in other areas the yield has been very light. Dry weather in some areas has dried up the blooms. In the North-eastern area very little clover is available because of winter kill. Basswood is about ready to bloom. Swarming has been very troublesome in some yards, light in others.

Minnesota - The southern two-thirds of the State is suffering from dry weather. The honey flow from yellow sweetclover has been light; white sweetclover, which is scarce, has started to bloom; basswood, which is not a major source, will bloom around July 15-18. Swarming has been a problem in some yards.

Ohio - The honey crop to date from white and yellow sweetclover, alsike clover and white Dutch clover is very irregular, being good in some areas of the State and light in others. Apparently, early cutting of hay had much to do with poor yields. Also some areas had more sweetclover than others. The flow from sweetclover is about ended, but white Dutch clover is still yielding. Basswood flow is starting in the southern and central areas. Nosema disease has suddenly become prevalent in some localities and has materially reduced the honey crop in those sections. The demand for honey is fair and the market held steady.

Illinois - Honey production prospects are more spotted than was first expected. Some areas are reporting only small yields so far, while others are securing good crops. White Dutch clover is very irregular in yielding and much sweetclover has been destroyed by weevil.

Indiana - The main white honey crop is turning out rather irregular in size. Weather has been too cool and rainy for a heavy flow in many areas, but good yields have been secured in some areas. There has been an unusual heavy and prolonged bloom of white Dutch clover and sweetclovers, which is partially offsetting the cool, rainy poor bee flight weather. Milkweed is in full bloom. Little new crop honey has yet been extracted and old crop supplies are practically exhausted.

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NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

New York - The honey flow from clovers has been moderate to heavy in all areas of the State except for scattered locations and in the western and northwestern portion of the State. Basswood was coming into bloom as the period closed. The demand for honey has been slow at steady prices.

Connecticut - The honey flow to date has been heavier than usual and normal colonies are heavy with honey. Sumac is about 9 days late, but prospects are favorable for a honey flow from this source.

Vermont - The honey crop in the Champlain Valley is very light - probably average 20 or 30 pounds per colony. White Dutch clover is very scarce and alfalfa, the only other source of honey, has been all cut as hay. Basswood is in bloom but will not add much to the crop.

Pennsylvania - Honey yields are variable, but generally rather light. Sumac, basswood, white Dutch clover, and white sweetclover are in bloom. Recent good rains may be of benefit providing warm, clear weather follows. There has been considerable swarming. Demand for comb honey exceeds the short supply.

New Jersey - The honey flow from sumac and tulip poplar is light so far account showery weather, but colonies are strong and can yet secure sumac honey crop with a change of weather.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Maryland - The clover honey crop is turning out to be a failure, although fair yields have been secured in a few locations. Weather has been too showery and humid for nectar secretion and for bee activity. The basswood flow in the western part of the State is turning out light - probably about half a crop. Bloom on trees is light and showery weather is restricting bee activity. First new crop chunk honey is meeting with a good demand.

Virginia - The honey flow since tulip poplar ended has been light although considerable honeydew has been gathered. Sourwood is in bloom, but blossoms are scanty and yield so far is light. Various clovers were blooming prolifically, but were not yielding honey normally. Sumac has yielded well in a few locations, but is not a major producer.

South Carolina - Piedmont Area - Since cessation of the main spring honey flow in early June a small amount of nectar mostly from Ladino clover has been available to bees most of the time. Except for a short period, this has kept them busy enough to almost eliminate robbing. Mountain Area - Sourwood bloom came at about the normal time, but mostly only tops of trees bloomed. A flow of light colored honey immediately preceded sourwood in some areas and likely will be mixed with it unless careful sorting is done. Sourwood flow started out quite well, but nearly shut off about the first week of July when it should have been at maximum so that a light crop will likely result.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Kentucky - Rainy weather has interfered some with bee activity and nectar secretion, but has prolonged the white Dutch clover and white sweetclover bloom, and moderate to good yields of honey are expected. Late swarms were not building up well. Demand for new crop honey has been good.

Tennessee - Conditions are variable. Sourwood, buck brush and white Dutch clover were in bloom and yielded irregularly during this period, because of much rainy weather in some parts of the State and too dry weather in other parts. Some yards were not making a living. The demand for new crop honey has been good for comb and light to good for extracted.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 26-July 12)

Georgia - Bees are generally in fair condition. Rains occurred throughout State during past week. The honey flow is expected to end in north Georgia in about 10 days with prospects for a very good crop of sourwood honey. The honey crop in the southern part of the State turned out fair in size.

Florida - Bees are generally in good condition although some losses of field bees from cotton spraying operations have occurred in areas where cotton has been sprayed. Partridge pea and other summer flowers were yielding fairly well on favorable days in central areas of the State, but rain interfered with bee activity on many days. The demand for honey has been good and some beekeepers report they are sold out at this time.

Alabama - Very little nectar came in during this period in southern producing areas. More rain is needed.

Mississippi - White clover has produced an average of 60 pounds of honey in yards in central areas of the State. Generally, the weather has been favorable. A fair honey flow was in progress from cotton. Colonies are generally in good condition over the State.

Louisiana - Colonies are gaining two to three pounds of honey per day, mostly from vervain, peppervine and eardrop vine. Honey is fermenting in the comb despite drier than usual weather. There have been losses of field bees in areas where cane-borer control measures are in use, and losses of bees in other areas for undetermined reasons.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand light, very few sales. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13¢; Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted Midwestern bulk and bottled 139,720 lbs.; Texas bulk 30,000 lbs.; comb none reported. Extracted White Clover and Light Amber demand fair, market steady; other grades demand slow, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins, per lb. White Clover 11½¢; Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8¢. Bottled sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - Demand fair, market steady, jars White Clover, 24, 8-oz. \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-4.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. \$8.40.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 35-37¢ per lb.

DENVER: Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted: 16,600 lbs. Mich., 24,900 lbs. other Mid-Western. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-4.80; bulk Amber to bakeries in 60-lb. tins 11¢ per lb. Brokers' sales - OTHER MID-WESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. delux jars with spouts \$5.75.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover, 60-lb. tins per lb. 10-10½¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35. IDAHO, Sweetclover, 12, 5-lb. tins \$3.25; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.55-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts 1,800 lbs. Receipts rather light. Market about steady, mostly around 32-34¢ per lb. delivered on best Yellow.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans MICH.: White Sweetclover 285, Light Amber 145; beeswax 185 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady for small containers; demand slow, market dull for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - Per lb.

MINNESOTA: White Sweetclover 9¢, Light Amber 7½¢. Sales by bottlers - U. S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$1.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers: in 60-lb. cans - Demand slow, market dull: to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber, in lots of 50 tins or more 11¢ per lb. 50 cans or less 12¢; White Sweetclover 13¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude, Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail, none; by truck 13,200 lbs. Mich., 9,750 lbs. North Central. Demand light, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, Light Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.35. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; Light Amber Clover, bulk per lb. 12¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat: Fla. cartons 415, drums 5; Mexico drums 131; Canal Zone drums 163; Demand moderate, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels, per lb. - CUBA 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; PUERTO RICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$; MEXICO 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$. CUBA, tins 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$. ARGENTINA, White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, tins 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. COLORADO, 60s White Clover 13 3/4, granulated 12 3/4. Light Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, granulated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. NEW YORK, 60s, Clover, Light Amber 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat mostly 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; White Sage 14-15 $\frac{1}{2}$. COLORADO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65; 5-lb. tins \$9.65 doz. OHIO, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.30; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40-9.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35. CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 5-lb. tins \$6.65 per doz.; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.44; Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 5-lb. tins \$10.75 per doz. Imported and Domestic Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 doz. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - Bars: 71 Guatemala; 18 Brazil; 10 Canal Zone; 42 Mexico; 17 Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market about steady. Ex-Dock and some spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA 50-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; AFRICA 43-45 $\frac{1}{2}$; GENERAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES, Light 46-49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Darker 44-45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 4,968 lbs. Western; 1,200 Eastern. Demand slow, market steady.

Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, IOWA, and MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.00, 1 mark \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50-5.00, 1 mark \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75-3.75; 48, 2-oz. jars \$4.00; 12, 1-lb. delux non-drip jars \$4.35; 24, 1-lb. fiber cup creamed honey \$5.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.55; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. Light Amber 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; White 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PORTRLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon 82, 5-gal. cans; from Washington 12,000 cases from Idaho 179 cases extracted various sizes. Sales to retailers or other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: Demand continues slow but market has firmed up since establishment of ceiling prices, although there has been little change in prices. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50-8.90; 24, 8-oz. tins \$3.28-3.50; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.45; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.10; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00-5.25. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. \$8.35; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.00. WASHINGTON, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.65, according to color, 12, 2-lb. \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.75.

CCMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies continued liberal although demand has increased since war scare. Dealers paying 32¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-16¢..

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts - by Bay Area Bottlers consisted of 600 cans Extra White Orange from Central Calif. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly California origin were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 5-lb. jars \$7.50-8.55, jars and tins, some Thistle \$6.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted, 107 cases Idaho, 200 cases Wash. Market about steady. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75, EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75; WESTERN WASHINGTON, Mt. Vernon Area, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.10; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.25. Sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals- 50, 60-lb. cans Dark Amber Wash. \$7.20.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 141950 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM
(Released July 6, 1950 by Commodity Credit Corporation)

This bulletin states the terms and conditions with respect to operations under the 1950 Honey Price Support Program formulated by the Commodity Credit Corporation (hereinafter referred to as "CCC") and the Production and Marketing Administration (hereinafter referred to as "PMA"). Under this program prices will be supported only by means of purchases of eligible honey from eligible packers, in accordance with this bulletin.

AUTHORITY: §§ 624.101 to 624.111 inclusive issued under Sec. 4 (d), 62 Stat. 1070, as amended, Titles II and IV, 63 Stat. 1051; 15U.S.C. Sup. 714 (b); 7 U.S.C. 1446; interpret or apply Sec. 5 (a), 62 Stat. 1070, as amended, 15 U.S.C. Sup. 714 (b).

§ 624.101 Administration: The program will be administered by the appropriate branches and commodity offices of PMA under the general direction and supervision of the President, CCC. The program will be carried out through purchases by CCC of eligible honey from packers, including cooperative marketing associations of producers, operating under contracts with CCC, which packers in turn purchase honey for their accounts from beekeepers. A list of eligible packers to whom beekeepers may sell honey at not less than the applicable support price, will be made available to PMA County Committees.

Contracts whereby packers may dispose of eligible honey to CCC will be made through the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of contract forms will be available at the PMA Commodity Offices listed in § 624.111.

§ 624.102 Availability. (a) Area. Purchases under this program will be made from eligible packers located in the continental United States.

(b) Time. Contracts relative to this program must be executed by packers not later than August 15, 1950. Purchases under such contracts will be made by CCC on the basis of Intentions to Deliver, which may be filed by packers within 10 days prior to the following dates: September 1, 1950; December 1, 1950 and March 1, 1951. Notices of Acceptance will be issued as soon as practicable after each of the above dates.

§ 624.103 Eligible packers. An eligible packer shall be any individual or legal entity having ownership of, or provision for, facilities to purchase, receive, handle, process, pack and store honey who enters into a contract with CCC relative to such functions and to the payment within a reasonable time of not less than the applicable support price for all eligible honey acquired. In the case of cooperative associations, advance payments to beekeepers delivering honey plus credits to appropriate beekeepers' pool accounts shall be not less than the approved support price for the season.

§ 624.104 Eligible honey. Eligible honey shall be:

(a) Honey produced in the continental United States.

(b) Honey, which when acquired by packers, is in clean, sound containers of a standard capacity of 60 pounds or greater, and is equivalent to or better than U. S. Grade B of the "United States Standards for Grades of Extracted Honey" effective March 15, 1943; except that, honey with a moisture content in excess of the 18.6 percent stipulated in said Grade B but not in excess of 20.0 percent shall be eligible on the basis of the price differential set forth in § 624.109, reflecting the cost of reducing the moisture content to the prescribed level.

§ 624.105 Purchases from packers: CCC will purchase from eligible packers all eligible honey tendered to CCC by packers pursuant to the terms and conditions of the packer contract, except that honey having a moisture content in excess of 18.6 percent but not in excess of 20.0 percent when purchased by packers must be reduced to not more than 18.6 percent before tender to CCC, unless otherwise agreed to between packer and CCC. Eligible honey will be purchased by CCC for delivery f.o.b. cars or trucks at packers' usual shipping points.

§ 624.106 Determination of grade: When purchased by a contracting packer, the grade of honey need not be determined so long as the packer pays not less than the applicable support price as specified in § 624.109. All honey for which a contracting packer pays less than the support price, as specified in § 624.109 (a) and (b), and honey which has a moisture content of 18.6 to 20.0 percent, must be covered by an inspection certificate. If honey is inspected when purchased by the packer, and determined to be eligible, the cost of such inspection shall be borne by the beekeepers, and if paid by the packer on behalf of the beekeeper may be deducted from the price which the packer pays the beekeeper.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 14

1950 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

(b) The grade shall be determined for each lot of honey tendered by packer to CCC. Packer shall pay the cost of inspection of honey so tendered and, for honey accepted by CCC, shall be reimbursed for such cost.

(c) All determinations of grade hereunder shall be by an inspection performed by a representative of the Processed Products, Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 624.107 Minimum quantity. Purchases by CCC of eligible honey from packers shall be limited to quantities of not less than 36,000 pounds net or such other quantity as may be moved at the minimum carlot rate in effect for rail shipment.

§ 624.108 Settlement. (a) Packers delivering eligible honey to CCC, will submit applications for payment to, and be paid through, the FMA Commodity Office of the area in which the packer's billing office is located. Applications for payment will be prepared and submitted in accordance with the billing information furnished by the FMA Commodity Office.

(b) Honey offered by packers to CCC shall be free and clear of all liens and encumbrances or if any lien or encumbrance exists a proper waiver shall be submitted with the applications for payment. No claims or payments arising under the contract with CCC may be assigned except in accordance with the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940.

§ 624.109 Support price. The price for eligible honey purchased by packers under contract with CCC shall be not less than the following:

(a) For honey of U. S. Grade B or better delivered to packer's plant in clean, sound containers of a standard capacity of not less than 60 pounds or greater than 150 pounds, nine (9) cents per pound.

(b) For honey of U. S. Grade B or better delivered to packer's plant in clean, sound containers, including barrels, with a standard capacity greater than 150 pounds, eight and three-fourths (8.75) cents per pound.

(c) For honey meeting specifications for U. S. Grade B or better with the exception of excess moisture content, in clean, sound containers with a standard capacity of not less than 60 pounds, the amounts specified in (a) and (b) above less one-hundredth (0.01) cent per pound for each one-tenth (0.10) of one percent by which the moisture content is greater than 18.6 percent but not greater than 20.0 percent. (Honey in excess of 20 percent moisture content is not eligible for price support.)

§ 624.110 Prices to packers. Eligible honey will be purchased from packers under contract with CCC at a price which will not exceed the support price plus such packer costs as CCC may determine to be applicable to such honey, and which will be set forth in the packer contract.

§ 624.111 FMA Commodity Offices. The FMA Commodity Offices and the areas served by them are shown below:

Atlanta 3, Ga., 449 West Peachtree Street, N. E.; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

Chicago 5, Ill. 623 South Wabash Avenue; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio.

Dallas 2, Texas, 1114 Commerce Street; Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Kansas City 6, Mo., Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street; Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming.

Minneapolis 1, Minn., Gamble Skogmo Building, 15 North 8th Street; Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

New York 4, New York, 67 Broad Street; Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia.

Portland 5, Ore., 515 Southwest Tenth Avenue; Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

San Francisco 2, California, 335 Fell Street; Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Monday, July 17, 1950.

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EXPORTS OF HONEY AND IMPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX DURING MAY, 1950, BY COUNTRY
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING MAY, 1950 - IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION MAY, 1950, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds		Pounds
Switzerland	21,960	Brazil	74,846
Japan	5,236	Cuba	58,222
Belgian Congo	3,120	Dominican Republic	54,138
Hong Kong	1,020	Chile	45,733
Netherlands Antilles	600	Egypt	44,800
British Malaya	403	Madagascar	27,117
TOTAL	32,544	Portugal	22,090
" value	\$4,723	Western Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	22,046

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U. S. FOR MAY, 1950 BY
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	518,470
Cuba	443,378
Argentina	116,254
Greece (Incl. Aegean Islands)	438
Turkey	206
Canada	45
TOTAL	1,078,821
" value	\$56,679

	Pounds
Brazil	74,846
Cuba	58,222
Dominican Republic	54,138
Chile	45,733
Egypt	44,800
Madagascar	27,117
Portugal	22,090
Western Portuguese Africa n.e.s.	22,046
Guatemala	19,433
Haiti	13,602
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	11,352
Angola	10,996
French West Africa	8,912
Mexico	5,981
El Salvadore	1,938
TOTAL	421,256
" value	\$181,694

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX, APRIL 1950 TO
UNITED STATES

Honey - Puerto Rico - none

Beeswax - Puerto Rico - none.

Released July 20, 1950 - meb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.

Form PMA - 1 7/17/50 -

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Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
Tuesday, August 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 15

1950

SUMMARY

Major honey flows were drawing to a close over most of the country, except in the extreme northern areas and in the higher elevations. Reports indicate yields are good in the Plains and Southwestern groups of States, and are fair to good in the Intermountain and Pacific Northwest groups of States. Good yields have been secured in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois in the central group of States, where much rain has prolonged the honey flow, but has also interferred with bee flights on numerous days. Yields are variable in Minnesota and Ohio being good in some locations but rather light in others. In the Eastern group of States fair to good honey crops have been secured in parts of New York and Connecticut, while other parts of New York and Massachusetts have low yields. Too much rain fell in the South Central group of States and reduced the flow materially from clovers and sourwood. Sourwood has yielded unusually well in Northern Georgia. Dryland plants have yielded little in California because of dry weather; irrigated alfalfa and clover fields were yielding well but there is too heavy a concentration of bees for high yields in seed producing areas.

Losses of bees from insecticide sprays are reported as heavy in Arkansas and in the Lower Valley of Texas.

The market for extracted honey at the close of July was steady although slightly higher prices were being quoted at a few points, as

compared with mid-July. There was considerable uncertainty in trading prices by both buyers and sellers reportedly brought about by the conflict in Korea, the still undetermined production for the current season, and the effects of the recently announced price support program. Producers' sales of extracted honey to bottlers in 60-lb. cans in large lots, per lb., were reported as follows: California Orange, White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered, Extra White and Water White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered; Alfalfa Light Amber or better 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered; Sage-Buckwheat Light Amber 9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered; Intermountain States Clover, Water White 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered; Plains States Clover-Alfalfa, White 9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b.; Florida Orange 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tupelo 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Amber Gailberry, Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Many producers were holding for higher prices.

Bottlers and producer-bottlers reported a fairly good demand for small containers of extracted honey for this season of the year, although in some areas where temperatures were high there was little demand. Producer-packers in the southeastern and eastern States reported the demand as good for section comb and bulk comb honey, with producers turning more to the production of comb honey than in recent years.

The demand for beeswax was moderate, offerings were light and prices held firm, with slight advances recorded in a few areas. Beekeepers' sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, Light Lemon color mostly 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, with occasional special outlets high as 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, average to dark colors mostly 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rocky Mountains and West, Light Lemon colors mostly 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, average to dark colors mostly 32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey Programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals.
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

Week ending July 22.

Week ending July 29

Cumulative Total through

July 29

	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Contracted for Export	212,728	840,880	4,884,228
Contracted for Domestic	--	30,000	50,000
Diversion	--	--	--

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of July)

Southern California - The weather in the Los Angeles area was warm and sultry during the last half of July. Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 63-65 minimum to 80-85° maximum. There was no precipitation around Los Angeles. The number of producing colonies ranges from about average to below average, though scattered reports indicate the number

in the orange flow was about normal. Bees usually moved to out-of-state or central and northern California locations were moved some time ago and little recent moving has been reported. Many bees are in a semi-dormant condition and re-queening is in progress. Condition of many colonies is about normal. Some, however, have scarcely made a living. Some are short of honey store

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS, PER LB.									
SO. CALIF. Orange Ex. White & Water White 10 1/2-11 delivered									
" White	10 1/2	"	INTERM. STATES	Clover	Water White	11 1/2 delvd			
Alfalfa, L.A. & Ex. Lt. Amb. old crop	8 1/2-9 1/2	"		Clover	Alfalfa, White few	13 1/3 1/2 delvd			
" " new crop	9 1/2	"	TEXAS	Wild Flowers, large lots		7 1/2 1/2 delvd			
Sage-Buckwheat, Lt. Amber old crop	9-9 1/2	"		Alfalfa, Clover, Mesquite and					
" " new crop	10 1/2	"		Horsemint, few sales		13 1/3 1/2 delvd			
Eucalyptus-Avocado, Amber	7 1/2	"	MISSOURI	Fall Flowers, Dark		9 1/2 delvd			
CENT. CALIF. Alfalfa, White	9 1/2	"	MINNESOTA	Clover, Alfalfa, White		9-10 1/2 delvd			
" Light Amber	9 1/2	"		Sweetclover, White		9 1/2 delvd			
Eucalyptus, Light Amber	7 1/2	"		Lt. Amb.		7 1/2 1/2 delvd			
O.F.E. Clover, White, buyers offering	11 1/2 fob		NEW YORK	Clover, White		9 1/2 fob			
Producers asking	12 1/2 fob		TENNESSEE	Clover, Light Amber, few		20 1/2 1/2 delvd			
*Barrels			FLORIDA	Tupelo, Amber		15 1/2 1/2 delvd			
				Orange, White & Light Amber		8-10 1/2 delvd			
				Gallberry, Palmetto, Partridge					
				Pea, Mangrove etc., Amber		6-7 1/2 delvd			
				LOUISIANA	Clover, Light Amber	10 1/2 delvd			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS									
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)			SALES TO WHOLESALERS			SALES TO RETAILERS			TO CONSUMERS
ARIZ. Mesquite & Desert Flowers	fob								10 1/2 delvd
TEXAS Mesquite & Horsemint, Lt. Amb.	"								11 1/2 1/2 delvd
WISC. Clover	"								
MINN. Mixed Clovers	"								
N.Y. Clover Processed	Delvd								
Buckwheat	"								
Clover	fob								
MD. Clover, Light Amber	"								
FLA. Orange White & Light Amber	"								
Amber, Various Flowers	"								

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS - Per lb.									
COLO. Clover	fob								12 1/3 1/2 delvd
ARIZ. Mesquite & Desert Flowers	"								12 1/2 1/2 delvd
TEXAS Clover, Alfalfa, Vetch, Mesquite, Horsemint	"								19-21 1/2 delvd
ARK. Vetch & Mixed Flowers, Light Amber	"								
MO. Clover	"								20 1/2 delvd
WISC. Clover	"								16 1/2 delvd
MINN. Clover-Alfalfa	"								18 1/2 delvd
OHIO Clover, processed	delvd								
INDIANA Clover-Basswood	fob								22 1/2 delvd
N.Y. Clover processed	delvd								22 1/2 delvd
Buckwheat	"								20 1/2 delvd
Clover	fob								20 1/2 delvd
PA. Mixed Flowers	"								
TEEN. Clover, Light Amber	"								22-30 1/2 delvd
FLA. Tupelo, Amber	"								27 1/2 delvd
Orange, White & Light Amber	"								25 1/2 delvd
Various Flowers, Gallberry, etc. Amber	"								22 1/2 delvd
MISS. Clover	"								18-25 1/2 delvd

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24/1 LB. JARS									
			(per case)			(per case)			(per jar)
COLO. Clover	"								
TEXAS Vetch, White	"								
MINN. Clover Mixtures	"								
OHIO Clover processed	delvd		5.17-5.65	mo. 5.25					
NEW YORK "	"		5.28						28-30 1/2 delvd
Buckwheat	"	Dispenser jars	"	6.00		6.00			32 1/2 delvd
MASS. Clover	fob			5.28		6.00			28 1/2 delvd
PA. Mixed Flowers	"								
MD. Clover, Light Amber	"								35 1/2 delvd
TEEN. Clover, Light Amber	"								27-30 1/2 delvd
FLA. Tupelo, Amber	"								35 1/2 delvd
Orange, White & Light Amber	"								35 1/2 delvd
Various Flowers, Amber	"			4.56		5.52			30 1/2 delvd

(Continued)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS

			SALES TO WHOLESALERS	SALES TO RETAILERS	SALES TO CONSUMERS
COLO	Clover, 12 2/8 jars	fob ..	-	3.50	-
TEX.	Vetch & Madrid Clover 3 lb. jars	"	-	50¢ ea.	56¢
MINN.	Clover-Alfalfa, 12 2/8 jars	"	-	4.80	-
OHIO	Clover Processed 24 8 oz. jars	delvd	3.00	-	-
	" "	12 2/8 lb. jars	4.90	-	-
	" "	12 3/8 lb. jars	6.95	-	-
MD.	Clover, 3 lb. jars	fob	-	67¢ ea.	85¢

CHUNK HONEY

TEXAS	Mesquite, Catsclaw & Guajillo	5-lb. jars	fob	1.05 each	-
ARK.	Vetch, Light Amber	1-lb. jars	fob	-	22 1/2¢ each
	" "	Cut Comb 1-lb. sections, plastic wrapped	fob	-	35¢ each
TENN	Clover	5-lb. jars	fob	-	1.25-1.70 each
	"	2-lb. jars	"	-	70¢ each
KENTUCKY	Clover	5-lb. jars	"	-	-
FLORIDA	Tupelo, Amber	5-lb. jars	"	-	1.50
MISS.	Various Flowers	Small containers	"	-	20-40¢ lb.

SECTION COMB HONEY, CASES 24 SECTIONS

		fob	(Per case)	(Per case)	(Per Sect.)
TEXAS	Hubem Clover, White	"	-	7.00	-
OHIO	Clover 12 oz or better	"	7.20	-	-
	" Various weights	"	-	6.00-9.36	35-50¢
ILL.	Clover	"	-	-	50¢
MASS.	Clover-Sumac	"	-	9.50	55¢
PA.	Clover	"	7.50	-	45¢
TENN.	Clover	"	-	-	30¢

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONTINUED)

Southern California - continued - and with no major additional flows in prospect, some beekeepers anticipate heavy feeding or considerable loss before another season arrives. Most larger commercial beekeepers however have moved on to areas with mid-summer or later flows. Very few plants were worked by bees in this period, since wild plants had largely dried up and irrigated plants do not provide much nectar this late. Sumac was doing quite well in some locations. Buckwheat was a very poor source of nectar this year. A few favored locations gave some surplus buckwheat honey but for the most part yields were very small. Extraction of orange honey is in progress.

Central California - Temperatures averaged near normal during the last half of July. No precipitation occurred. The number of producing colonies is variously reported as average to below average. Some recently were moved to alfalfa and cotton locations, to and from seed fields, or to buckwheat. Most colonies are in good strength for storing honey though a few have been damaged by buckeye, insecticides, or disease. Bees worked star thistle and other weeds in Santa Clara County and on high elevation buckwheat, alfalfa, Ladino clover, jack clover, cotton, sunflowers, trefoil and lima beans in San Joaquin Valley areas. Beans have just started and it is too early to tell how they may yield. In areas of seed production, alfalfa and clover yields will be reduced because of the heavy concentration of bees on the fields. There is a good growth of new thistle plants in Santa Clara County where hay has been cut but with cool nights bees did not get much

nectar. The area planted to cotton has been reduced due to acreage limitations but the alfalfa acreage is up in some sections. Southern San Joaquin Valley wild plants are drying early because of insufficient rainfall. Small amounts of honey are being extracted in many sections.

Northern California - Temperatures averaged near normal during the last half of July. No precipitation occurred except in extreme north coastal areas. The number of colonies is indicated about equal to average in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley but far above average in the lower Sacramento Valley because of intensive use of bees for pollination of alfalfa and Ladino clover seed fields. Movement of bees was light during the period under review and mostly between seed fields or to thistle locations. Colonies are mostly normal or near normal in condition though some injury from insecticides has been reported from Glenn County and some bees on seed fields have had to be fed or are barely holding their own where concentrations are high. This concentration of bees for pollination services will cut down per-colony honey yields from what otherwise might have been the case. Bees are working on star thistle, alfalfa, Ladino clover, trefoil, lima beans, and minor sources. The number of thistle plants has been reduced in many areas by intensive cultivation or use of herbicides. Wild plants suffered somewhat from insufficient moisture. Alfalfa has bloomed more this year than usual, partly due to the seed production. Weather during the period was favorable for alfalfa. First extracting of Sacramento Valley honey has been made. It is too early to know what yields may be.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 9-23)

East and West of the Cascades - Temperatures were high during this period with little rainfall. There was an excellent yield of vetch honey in the Willamette Valley, but the flow is over. A fair honey flow was in progress in Jefferson and Deschutes counties and a heavy flow in Crook county in Oregon. In the Yakima Valley in Washington the honey flow was good during this period from sweetclover, alfalfa and asparagus, but the yield will be less than it should be as colonies have been very slow getting into condition. In western Washington conditions point to a normal honey crop from white and yellow sweetclover. Fireweed was coming on with a heavy growth.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 10-24)

Colorado - Although weather conditions have been dryer than desired, a fair to good honey flow has been in progress for about the past six weeks. The flow has been exceptionally good in the Arkansas River Valley, fairly good in the Northeastern section, and quite variable in the valleys on the Western Slope. Colonies in some yards in the latter section have made good surpluses, while others are being moved to new locations in hopes of securing winter stores. Some bees have been placed in alfalfa fields for pollination purposes.

Idaho - The honey flow to date in the Snake River Valley has been light. Colonies developed slower than usual and are just now reaching honey-gathering strength. However, reports indicate that good yields are being secured in some areas of the State.

Montana - Reports indicate that the honey flow is quite variable, ranging from excellent in some yards to poor in others. Principal contributing factors to the light yield are a poor build-up, forage lost by weed sprays and alfalfa weevil, and cool weather.

Utah - The honey flows to date have been light and prospects are for a below normal crop. Colonies are generally in normal condition, but the weather has been hot and dry, and plant conditions are below normal for nectar secretion.

Nevada - The first cutting of alfalfa in western Nevada furnished a rather poor honey yield. White sweetclover is now blooming and second-cutting alfalfa will soon be in bloom. Soil moisture conditions and plant conditions are good.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 11-25)

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Reports indicate that there has been a heavy loss of bees from cotton spraying. Bees in some apiaries were completely wiped out.

Southwest Texas - Most beekeepers have finished extracting the spring honey crop and reports indicate a good crop of around 50 pounds. per colony was secured. The honey flow has practically ended, but mesquite should furnish a flow later on if more rains come. Bees are in good condition.

Southeast Texas - A bumper crop of honey has been secured. Bees are in good condition.

East Texas - The horsemint honey flow is over, with the yield averaging above normal. The flow from Hubem clover was light and cotton, which is in bloom, is yielding lightly. A few farmers have been using arsenic for control measures of cotton leaf worms, necessitating moving of colonies from such areas.

Northeast Texas - Extracting of the clover honey crop is well underway and the crop ranges from fair to good. Clover is about through blooming, but cotton is in full bloom but is not yielding as heavy as it should. Not much cotton insecticide spraying has been done because of extremely rainy weather, although insect infestations are rather heavy. It remains to be seen what the cotton honey flow will be like.

Northwest Texas - An excellent honey crop has been secured from legumes. Madrid clover has finished blooming. Second growth Hubem clover is in bloom and if rain continues it should produce a good yield. Cotton will be blooming in a few weeks and shows signs of furnishing a good honey yield. Colonies of bees are generally in good condition.

Arkansas - The weather was cool and rainy for the most part, but bees were storing a fairly good sized honey crop. The buckwheat vine flow was cut short by heavy rains in some areas. Spraying of cotton with arsenic poisons was interfering with the honey flow by forcing of the moving of bees too much. Bees in some yards not moved before the spray was applied have been completely wiped out. There has been a heavy movement of bees from south Arkansas cotton-producing areas into soybean-producing areas by beekeepers running from cotton poisoning.

Oklahoma - Despite the fact that this season has been one of the雨iest, a good crop of honey has been secured. Vetch honey has been extracted but clover honey is still on the hives. White Dutch clover is still yielding.

PLAINS STATES: (Period July 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The main sweetclover honey flow started in mid-July for the latest start in many years. There is much more sweetclover growing along roads and fences than usual and the condition of the plants is good. The honey flow to date has been good and prospects are for a normal or better crop. The lateness of the flow may mean quality will be lowered due to fall weeds being more mature and yielding off-flavored honey simultaneously with clover.

Iowa - A good honey flow is still on from sweetclover with the flow lasting much longer than usual. The total crop is believed to be the best in the past five years, with some yards averaging 120 to 150 pounds per hive. However, in a few areas light yields have been secured principally because of too much rain. Some honey has been removed still green in order to provide supers for the heavy flow. The flow could

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have been much larger as rainy weather kept the bees from working part of the time. Prospects are good for a fall honey flow from Huban clover and from heartsease. The movement of honey has been good at firm prices. Beeswax prices held steady.

Nebraska - Weather was wetter and cooler than normal during this period. The honey crop secured so far is larger than for the past two years despite the fact that swarming in some areas has been serious. Heavy rains and a tornado cut short the honey flow from yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover in the area affected. White sweetclover was still blooming. There is a good alfalfa bloom, but because of the recent rains much of it that would have been left to bloom for a seed crop may now be harvested as a hay crop. Good sets of alfalfa seed are reported where bees have been contracted for pollination which may result in a heavier demand for bees as pollinators next year. Where the first crop of alfalfa was left for seed this operation does not interfere much for gathering a later honey flow, but in most cases only a light honey crop will be gathered by pollinators. This may result in a somewhat smaller crop of honey, although the beekeeper may realize a greater net profit at considerably less labor.

Kansas - All of July has been damp and rainy with temperatures below normal. The first 20 days of July approximately 12 inches of rain fell in the vicinity of Manhattan which is about five times the normal amount. The period of the honey flow from alfalfa has been extended by the rain and yields are expected to be average or better. Prospects for a fall flow are good. Much interest is being shown by alfalfa seed producers in the use of bees for pollinating alfalfa fields.

Missouri - The weather has been rainy, cool and cloudy since July 2 and has hindered the flow of honey from yellow sweetclover.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period July 12-26)

Michigan - The weather has been unsettled, rainy, cool, and warm - all pastures and fields are green and should continue so the remainder of the season. Prospects are good for an abundance of fall flowers. Reports indicate that beekeepers are securing the best honey crop in several seasons in many locations. Extracting is about ready to start. On the upper peninsula bees are not as strong as in other years owing to a cold, wet spring, but there has been a good honey flow several days of this period.

Minnesota - The honey flow to date is extremely variable, ranging from excellent in some areas to poor in others. Sweetclover has yielded well in some locations and poorly in others. Bees failed to work basswood bloom where sweetclover was available in some areas, while in others basswood was worked well. Heavy rains fell during this period ending the prolonged dry spell, and prospects are favorable for a honey flow from Huban clover and fall flowers.

Wisconsin - Most of the State is suffering from too much moisture. However, despite the rainy weather a very good honey flow has been in progress for the past two or three weeks from white Dutch clover, sweetclover and basswood, although the latter was reported to have yielded poorly in a few locations. Rainy weather has induced much swarming. Prospects are favorable for a good honey flow from all fall flowers.

Ohio - Weather conditions were variable over the State, with excessive rains in northern and northwestern areas reducing the honey yields materially. Fair to good honey crops have been secured where excessive rains have not cut the crop short. White sweetclover was blooming well along with white Dutch clover and alsike clover. Second-growth yellow sweetclover was appearing in some cut-over fields and was yielding well. Plant conditions and prospects for a fall honey flow are good. Beekeepers were making preparations for extracting.

Indiana - Reports from various parts of the State indicate that the long drawn out clover flow is rapidly drawing to a close. Yields are generally above average. A bumper crop might have been secured had not there been an unusual number of cool days and excessive rains over a greater part of the State, reducing the potential yield from clovers. In the up-land clover regions unusually good yields of up to 100 to 200 pounds per colony are not unusual. As in past years, however, some areas have failed to secure a crop. Red clover seed producers have shown more enthusiasm in the use of bees as pollinizers than in recent years. Demand for bees in seed clover fields was exceeding the supply of bees offered for this service. Comb honey is averaging better weight this year than last with many sections grading 15 ounces or more net. Prospects are favorable for a good fall honey flow.

Illinois - The main honey flow is over, although white sweetclover will furnish some nectar for awhile. Reports indicate that bees have stored a good crop of honey in some sections of the State, but only a fair crop in others. Prospects are favorable for a good fall flow from heartsease. Horsemint and mellons were yielding well as the period ended.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 13-27)

New York - Honey yields to date are variable. Dry, cool weather has restricted the flow in the northwestern and extreme western parts of the State - with reports estimating from half to three-quarters of a honey crop. In the central areas there has been more rain and the water level in the Finger Lakes is several inches higher than at this date a year ago. There has been a fairly good honey flow in this area although yields between individual yards vary greatly, and prospects are good for a fall flow. Swarming has been excessive and reduced the yield in a number of colonies.

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Connecticut - Eastern areas of the State have had a rather abnormal season thus far. From late in April into July bees have had some source of nectar, which, while not furnishing heavy flows, has provided a constant gain. Sumac, the best nectar source, was ten days late in opening and the flow is not as heavy as it might be, but there is promise of a fair crop. Abnormal swarming has cut down the strength of many colonies so that the final crop will not be much above normal.

Massachusetts - The honey flow to date has been poor despite the fact that temperature and moisture conditions were seemingly favorable for nectar secretion. Yields in some locations have been a complete failure.

New Jersey - The sumac honey flow has not come up to expectations - probably will average around 20 pounds in many yards. Asters and goldenrod are in good condition for a fall honey flow. Much poisoned brood is reported by northern New Jersey beekeepers which has cut the honey crop considerably. The source of the poison is unknown.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Maryland - The most of this period was wet, very warm and humid. The bees have not made a living, from the limited miscellaneous nectar sources still available. The total honey crop is turning out variable - being not quite equal to 1949 in the eastern coastal plains areas (average yield of 75 pounds in some yards), and very light in the western coastal plains area and in the Cumberland Valley. There has been a good demand for section and chunk honey, but little demand for extracted.

Virginia - The honey crop in the northern part of the State is the poorest in years. None of the clovers produced. The weather has been too cold, cloudy, rainy, or humid for bee activity and nectar secretion. The main honey flow ended, although bees were still making part of their living.

STRONG FLAVORED HONEY:

The USDA Eastern Regional Research Laboratory announces that its scientists have learned how to refine or deflavor low-grade honeys by the use of bentonite or charcoal. This should go far towards making marketable the 5 to 10 million pounds of dark-colored, strong-flavored honey produced annually. For more details on the processing and use of this deflavored honey syrup write the Eastern Regional Laboratory, Philadelphia 18, Pa. and get AIC-272, Flavor Modification of Low-Grade Honey, by Jonathan W. White, Jr. and George P. Walton.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Kentucky - The weather continued rainy during this period. This has retarded honey gathering and at the same time prolonged the honey flow. The color and flavor of the honey is excellent. There will be only a fair sized crop for the State as many colonies did not produce any surplus honey.

Tennessee - Rains interferred with bee activity during much of the clover and sourwood bloom, and as a result the honey crop from these sources will be lighter than usual. There is a good supply of moisture in the soil and prospects are favorable for a honey flow from cotton, sumac, buckbrush and other summer and fall flowers.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 12-28)

Georgia - Rains almost every day throughout the State have provided numerous flowers. The flow is about over in north Georgia where the sourwood honey crop promises to be one of the biggest and best in recent years. Colonies are generally in good condition throughout the State.

Florida - Bees in the northern part of the State were getting a good stimulating honey flow from purslane and various other flowers, but no surplus is expected.

Alabama - Good rains fell during this period. Bees were working cotton, sumac, and various other flowers but were storing little honey.

Mississippi - A very good honey flow from cotton was in progress.

Louisiana - Strong colonies were still gaining 2 to 3 pounds per day, probably chiefly from vervain. Local showers have interferred to some extent with bee flights, but have prolonged the bloom from white Dutch clover and have put fall flowers in good condition. The best colonies have yielded over 200 pounds of surplus honey - but many were light which will bring the average down. Yields in some yards are averaging around 75 percent of a normal crop. The increasing use of poison sprays on cotton has killed bees in some apiaries in the northern part of the State. Queen shippers report the demand for queens is better for this season of the year than in any recent year.

HAWAII: (As of July 27)

No mainland sales of Hawaiian honey have been reported. One honey dealer was offered 8¢ per lb. f.o.b. mainland port for White honey, but the dealer is withholding sales for more favorable prices as the honey market showed signs of strengthening on the West Coast.

One local dealer has offered 9¢ per lb. for ungraded lots, but no sales have been reported.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand light, market steady, very few sales. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber 12¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars glass 4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. server jars \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; creamed 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.25.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted bulk and bottled: Midwestern 155,640 lbs.; comb none reported. Extracted White Clover and Light Amber demand fair, market steady; other grades demand slow, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins, per lb., White Clover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Light Amber 10-11¢; Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8-9¢. Bottled sales to retailers and warehouses distributors - Demand fair, market steady, jars, White Clover 24, 8-oz. \$3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$4.75-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-4.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Prices advancing. Dealers reported paying country run 37-39¢, per lb.

DENVER: Demand slow, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.80-3.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 12,800 lbs. Mich., other Mid-Western none. Market unsettled. Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.05; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-3.00; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-5.10; bulk Amber to bakers in 60-lb. tins 12¢ per lb.

KANSAS CITY: Market about steady, firm undertone. Arrivals - 1 car Idaho, by truck 12,000 lbs. Iowa. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins White Clover per lb. 10-11¢; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 12, 7-oz. glass \$1.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or Better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage and various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged except 5-lb. tins firmer. Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. Jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.75-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported, rather light 2,100 lbs. Market slightly stronger at 34-35¢ per lb. delivered on best Yellow wax.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans Minn. - White Sweetclover 500; Light Amber 134; Amber 50.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady for small containers; demand slow, market dull for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - Per 1lb. MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢; Light Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Amber 7¢. Sales by bottlers - U. S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.70; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50. To retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.60; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00; Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - demand slow, market dull. To bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 tins or more 11¢ per lb. less than 50 cans 12¢; White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Buyers offering f.o.b. beekeepers for domestic, Crude, Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 18,145 lbs. Mich., 17,880 lbs. Ohio; by boat 24,000 lbs. Calif. Clover and Alfalfa; 4 drums (600 lb. each) Puerto Rico. Demand light, market slightly stronger. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. Light Amber Blended 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. OHIO, White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. CALIFORNIA, Clover and Alfalfa, per lb. delivered 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14¢; 24, 1-lb. jars per case \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars per case 2.75. PUERTO RICO, per lb. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13¢

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba 163; Guatemala 50; Mexico 70, drums. Demand moderate, some asking higher prices; some withdrawn, market rather unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels: per lb. - CUBA 9-9½¢; PUERTO RICO 8½-9¢; MEXICO 9-9½¢; CUBA tins 10½-11½¢; PARAGUAY 9½¢; ARGENTINE 9½¢, tins 12¢. COLORADO, 60s Light Amber Clover 13¢, granulated 12¢; NEW YORK, 80s Clover Light Amber 13¢; Buckwheat 10-11¢. CALIFORNIA White Orange 15-15½¢, few 16¢.

FLORIDA, Tupelo 1-lb. jars \$4.80, 2-lb. jars \$9.00 per doz. Imported- Blended, Cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.35; 1-lb. \$2.25 per doz. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.35; White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$10.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25.

BEESWAX: Bags: 25 Cuba; 163 Chile; 128 Dominican Republic; 49 Guatemala; 200 Brazil. Demand moderate, market firm but somewhat unsettled. CIF NEW YORK, SOUTH AMERICA 48-50¢, mostly 50¢; AFRICA, 46-48¢. CENTRAL AMERICA 47-48¢, Darker 45-46¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 8,052 lbs. Western; 1,800 lbs. Eastern. Demand moderate, market firm.

Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.80-5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.68-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 12, 1-lb. delux non drip jars \$4.35; 24, 1-lb. fiber cup creamed \$5.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.62-5.50; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.62-4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. Light Amber 11-13¢; White 12½-15¢. Most dealers report improved demand in anticipation of future price advance.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - From Oreg. 40, 5-gal. cans; from Wash. 25,000 lbs. various size containers; from Idaho 690 cases packaged honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slightly better, market stronger but retail quotations remain unchanged with considerable lower priced honey on hand.

EXTRACTED: Wholesalers' sales to retailers, in case lots - EASTERN OREGON, Clover-Alfalfa and WESTERN OREGON Vetch; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 24, 8-oz. \$3.28; 24, 12-oz. \$4.45; 12, 24-oz. \$4.10; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25. Brokers' sales - to wholesalers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; glass 24, 1-lb. \$5.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.00; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$5.00; comb 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$7.60.

BEESWAX: Market stronger. Dealers' paying 35¢ for good capping wax and 32¢ for old cones.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers and candy maker.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00-3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-16¢, some Mixed Flower 60-lb. tins per lb. 6½¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers consisted of the following: from Central Calif. 752 cans White Alfalfa; 450 cans Light Amber Alfalfa; 204 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honeys mostly of California origin, remained about unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.20-2.72; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-4.94, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70, some Sage \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$7.50-8.55, some Thistle \$6.75; 24, 12-oz. min. \$9.50-10.00 film wrapped combs.

BEESWAX: Market slightly stronger. Arrivals from Central Calif. 1,550 lbs. at 34¢ per lb. delivered.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 323 cases Idaho; 425 cases Wash. Market slightly stronger. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00.

EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.00. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.90; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.55. Sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals: 100, 60-lb. cans Wash. WASHINGTON, Dark Amber per lb. 12-13¢ per lb.

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COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1
(Released by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington 25, D.C., July 21, 1950)

State and Div.	Colonies of bees		Colonies		Condition		Condition	
	1949	1950	1950	lost winter & spring of 1949-1950	New spring colonies 1950	of colonies July 1 1949	of July 1 1950	of nectar plants
	1/	2/	1949	colonies	July 1 1949	1950	1949	1950
Maine	8	8	100	20	25	87	89	91
N. H.	5	5	100	24	17	98	100	89
Vt.	10	10	100	12	11	98	86	90
Mass.	28	31	111	18	20	97	94	85
R. I.	1	2	200	8	20	90	92	70
Conn.	20	20	100	15	23	91	91	74
N. Y.	219	215	98	10	9	89	89	59
N. J.	38	39	103	6	14	87	89	59
Pa.	190	194	102	10	17	89	86	73
N. A.	519	524	101	11	14	90	88	87
Ohio	305	311	102	8	10	88	90	80
Ind.	172	175	102	9	12	94	90	92
Ill.	192	184	96	17	16	89	91	82
Mich.	183	192	105	17	25	93	89	85
Wis.	195	185	95	15	12	92	80	79
E. N. C.	1,047	1,047	100	13	14	91	88	83
Minn.	284	275	97	28	39	91	82	83
Iowa	209	211	101	17	41	90	89	89
Mo.	183	188	103	10	15	89	90	90
N. Dak.	16	13	81	36	48	85	76	88
S. Dak.	16	15	94	15	24	91	79	83
Nebr.	44	44	100	20	23	79	90	81
Kans.	63	61	97	17	15	92	87	85
W. N. C.	815	807	99	20	31	89	85	86
Del.	3	3	100	12	12	90	85	59
Md.	31	32	103	9	17	92	93	81
Va.	151	159	105	10	16	86	86	79
W. Va.	121	127	105	12	18	90	89	84
N. C.	189	185	98	22	22	78	83	72
S. C.	59	55	93	22	19	78	83	69
Ga.	216	205	95	16	14	86	83	82
Fla.	189	208	110	11	12	90	89	75
S. A.	959	974	102	15	16	85	86	77
Ky.	164	169	103	15	20	83	81	73
Tenn.	179	181	101	17	20	87	84	82
Ala.	204	194	95	14	11	89	74	80
Miss.	82	73	89	18	4	82	77	66
Ark.	106	92	87	26	27	86	82	81
La.	101	96	95	12	11	89	89	84
Okla.	58	58	100	18	20	87	89	87
Tex.	311	317	102	9	14	89	91	89
S. C.	1,205	1,180	98	14	16	87	84	81
Mont.	62	62	100	27	47	83	81	73
Idaho	167	177	106	17	23	86	85	82
Wyo.	29	31	107	18	26	90	81	87
Colo.	73	73	100	15	15	83	79	76
N. Mex.	20	19	95	19	4	88	66	75
Ariz.	65	68	105	14	11	83	87	67
Utah	49	49	100	16	11	89	74	86
Nev.	14	13	93	11	7	83	63	74
Wash.	73	76	104	23	29	78	85	80
Oreg.	56	61	109	13	27	87	93	80
Calif.	438	451	103	12	15	84	85	71
West.	1,046	1,080	103	15	19	84	84	76
U. S.	5,591	5,612	100	15	18	88	86	79

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Percent new spring colonies is of number on hand July 1, 1950.

4/ Percent of colonies entering winter.

Released August 4, 1950 - meb

Washington 25, D. C.

-10-

August 1, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration

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Production and Marketing Administration

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Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.
Tuesday, August 15, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 16

RECEIVED

STAR AUG 21 1950

SUMMARY

Extracting of the main honey crop is starting in most central and northern areas of the country, with reports indicating in general very good honey flows in the Plains, East Central, North Central, and Southwestern groups of States. In other areas the flow has been extremely variable. In the Intermountain States only Colorado reports a heavy flow to date, with other States flows light and uncertain. Flows were generally light in most States along the Atlantic Coast except in scattered favored locations. In California, dryland plants were not yielding well - and in irrigated areas there has been much overcrowding of pasturage, particularly in seed producing areas where overcrowded purposely for optimum pollination. A good honey flow from various legumes is reported in the Pacific Northwest - but good results are not anticipated from fireweed and blackberry.

The demand for honey improved considerably during this period despite the fact that trading usually slows down during the summer months. Producers in areas of heavy population reported an excellent roadside and local consumer demand for all types of honey - extracted, comb, and chunk. Bottlers reported an unusually heavy demand through wholesale channels with many wholesalers and retailers anxious to get orders filled, and in some instances doubling their orders previously submitted. Section comb honey and chunk honey supplies are reported as practically exhausted in some southeastern areas where the crop turned out light. The demand for

large lots of bulk honey by bottlers was moderate, with producers and bottlers jockeying over prices in many areas. The market was generally firm to slightly stronger for extracted, section and chunk honey at both producer and wholesale levels. Price advances were very much in evidence for the 60-lb. cans of extracted honey on several of the larger wholesale markets, most noticeably in Boston, New York City, Chicago and Minneapolis. Consumer size jars sold at firm to slightly higher prices in all markets. Producers' sales of bulk honey in large lots to bottlers were reported as follows: 60s - California, Orange 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10¢ delivered, Sage 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered, Thistle 8-9¢ delivered; Arizona, Mesquite 8 2/3¢ delivered; Texas, various flowers 8 3/4-9¢ f.o.b.; Intermountain States, Clover, Light Amber 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delivered; Plains, East Central and North Central States, various Clovers, mostly 10-12¢ f.o.b., few 9¢ delivered; New York, Buckwheat 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.; barrels - Florida, Orange 8-10¢ f.o.b., Amber Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, Partridge Pea, etc. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b.

The demand for beeswax was good and the market was stronger. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains Light Lemon color mostly 39¢, average to dark colors 37¢. Rocky Mountain States and westward, Light Lemon color mostly 36¢, average to dark colors mostly 34¢. Occasional small lot sales for special outlets were reported at slightly higher prices in both areas, while a few sales were reported at lower prices, especially for the darker grades.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey Programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

Week ending Aug. 5	Week ending Aug. 12	Cumulative Total through Aug. 12
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(pounds)

(pounds)

(pounds)

Contracted for Export 146,950.
Contracted for Domestic
Diversion --

400,000

5,431,198

50,000

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Pounds: Germany 2,328,000; Holland 1,829,840; Belgium 1,013,510; Austria 198,368; Italy 44,000; Lebanon 12,000; Switzerland 4,380; Thailand 780; Hong Kong 300 -- Total 5,431,178.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS, PER LB.		ARIZ Mesquite, Lt. Amb. to Ex. Lt. Amb. 8 2/3 delvd.	
IMP. VALLEY		TEXAS Various Flowers, & Wild Flowers 8 3/4-9¢ fob	
CALIF	Alfalfa, Light Amber	9¢ delvd	
SO. CALIF	Orange, Ex. White to Water White	10 1/2-11 1/2¢ "	NEBRASKA Sweetclover-Alf. White-Lt. Amber, with cans returned 9 1/2¢ fob
	Sage, White	10 1/2-11 1/2¢ "	KANSAS Sweetclover, White 12¢ "
	Alfalfa, Light to Ex. Lt. Amber	9¢ "	
	" White or better	9 1/2-10¢ "	
	Buckwheat, Ex. Lt. Amb.	10¢ "	
JENT. CALIF.	Alfalfa, Extra Light Amber	8 1/2-9¢ "	WISCONSIN Clover, White 10¢ "
	Orange, White	11¢ "	MINN. Clover-Alfalfa 10¢ "
JO. CALIF.	Thistle, Light Amber, mixed	9¢ fob	Clover, White 9¢ delvd.
	Alfalfa & Thistle Ex. Lt. Amb.	9¢ delv.	Light Amber 8¢ "
	Thistle, Extra Light Amber	8¢ delv.	OHIO Clover, White 11-12¢ fob
	Manzanita, Extra Light Amber	7 3/4¢ "	Blackberry-Clover, mixed 10¢ fob
	Clover & Alfalfa, White	9-10¢ fob	NEW YORK Clover, White 9¢ "
	Mountain Flowers Mixture, Amber	9-10¢ fob	Buckwheat, 1949 crop 9-9 1/2¢ "
OREGON	Clover, buyers offering 10¢		FLORIDA: Barrels
	producers asking 12¢		Orange, White to Light Amber 8-10¢ "
COLORADO	Clover, Light Amber	9 1/2¢ delvd	Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea, Gallberry, etc. Amber 5 1/2-7 1/2¢ "

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB CANS (Cents per lb.)

		SALES TO:		
		WHOLESALEERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
ORE.	Vetch, Light Amber	fob	-	15¢
ARIZ	Mesquite, Light Amber	"	-	15¢
TEXAS	Horsenmint, Mesquite, & Cotton	"	-	11 2/3-12 1/2¢
NEBR.	Sweetclover, Light Amber	"	13¢	-
KANSAS	Sweetclover, White	"	-	15¢
WISC.	Clover, Golden	"	-	15¢
MINN.	Clover	"	12¢	-
OHIO	Processed,	US Fancy, Clover delv'd	15-16 1/4	15¢
	"	Amber	15-15 1/4	
	"	Blends	15-15 1/2	
	"	Buckwheat	15-15 1/2	
IND.	Clover	fob	-	20¢
N.Y.	Clover, White	"	-	13 5/12¢
TENN.	Clover	"	-	15¢
FLORIDA	Orange	"	-	13¢
WASH.	Amber, Various Flowers	"	15 1/2	19¢
	Light Amber and White	"	13 1/2	16¢
		"	15 1/2	17¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-lb CONTAINERS - Per lb.

		SALES TO:		
		WHOLESALEERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
TEXAS	Horsenmint, Mesquite, Cotton	fob	-	17-17 1/3¢
ARK.	Vine, Soybean & Cotton, Amber	"	20¢	17-18¢
NEBR.	Sweetclover, Alfalfa	"	-	-
KANSAS	Sweetclover, White	"	-	15-25¢
MICH.	Clover	"	-	22¢
WISC.	Clover, White	"	15 5/6-16 1/6¢	-
	" Golden	"	17¢	20¢
MINN.	Clover	"	-	16¢
OHIO	Clover, processed, US Fancy	delv'd	19 1/6-19 5/6¢	17-20¢
	Clover	fob	-	-
IND.	Clover, White	"	-	20-24¢
ILL.	Clover, White	"	-	19-22¢
NEW YORK	Clover	"	-	20¢
VERMONT	Clover	"	17¢	17-20¢
PA.	Clover	"	20¢	30¢
TENN.	Clover	"	-	30¢
GEORGIA	Gallberry	"	-	25¢
FLORIDA	Orange	"	22 1/2-23 1/3¢	-
	Amber, Various Flowers	"	17¢	21¢
		"	15¢	19¢
		"	-	20-22¢

(Continued on Page 3)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24-1 LB. JARS:	SALES TO:	WHOLESALEERS		RETAILERS		CONSUMERS	
		(Per Jar)					
WASH. Vetch, Light Amber	fob	-		5.36		25¢	
TEXAS Horsomint, Vetch, Mosquito, Cotton	"	-		5.40		30¢	
ARK. Vino, Soy bean, cotton	"	-		6.00		-	
NEBR. Sweetclover-Alfalfa	"	-		3.60-4.80		-	
MICH. Clover & Mixed Flowers	"	-		4.50-5.10		-	
WISC. Clover, White	"	4.60		5.60		25¢	
MINN. Clover	"	4.32		4.80-5.28		25-30¢	
OHIO Clover, processed, Dispenser jars	Delv'd	5.17-6.10		-		-	
	"	7.70-9.00		-		-	
INDIANA Clover	fob	-		-		30¢	
INDIANA Clover	"	-		5.16		30¢	
NEW YORK Clover	"	5.04		5.04		30-35¢	
VERMONT Clover	"	6.00		7.20		40¢	
PA. Clover	"	-		6.30		35¢	
TENN. Clover	"	-		-		30¢	
GEORGIA Gallberry	"	5.25-5.50		-		-	
FLORIDA Orange	"	5.04		6.00		35¢	
	"	4.56		5.52		30¢	

EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS

TEXAS Various Flowers, 8 oz. glass jars	fob	-	15¢ each		
" 10-lb. pails	"	-	1.50 each		
MINN. Clover, 3 lb. jars	"	-	51¢ each		
" 12/2 lb. jars	"	-	5.00 per case	50¢ each	
OHIO Processed, Clover 24/8 oz. jars	delv'd	3.00-3.25	-	-	
" " 12/2 lb. jars	"	4.90-5.25	-	-	
" " 12/3 lb. jars	"	6.95-7.00	-	-	
IND. Clover, White, 24/8 oz. jars	fob	-	3.00		
" 44 oz. jars	"	-	19¢ lb.	23 7/11¢ lb.	
N.Y. Clover, White	8 oz. jars	"	-	20¢ each	
PA. Clover,	12/2 lb. jars	"	5.85	65¢ each	

CHUNK HONEY

N.Y. Clover, Light Amber	1 1/2 lb. jars	"	-	50¢ each	65¢ each
TENN. Various Flowers	5 & 10 lb. pails	"	-	-	22 1/2-25¢ 1 lb.
GA. Gallberry	6/5 lb. jars	"	7.50	-	-
"	12/2 1/2 lb. jars	"	7.50	-	-
"	24/1 lb. jars	"	6.00	-	-

SECTION COMB HONEY (Per case of 24 sections)

NEBRASKA Sweetclover-Alfalfa	"	-	-	50¢ per section
WISCONSIN Clover, White	"	-	9.60	" "
MINN. Clover-Alfalfa	"	-	7.92	-
OHIO Clover 12 oz.	Delv'd	7.20-9.60	-	-
" No. 2	"	6.00-8.00	-	-
INDIANA Clover, White 14 oz. or over	fob	-	7.20-8.40	7.20-8.40
" 12 oz. or over	"	-	6.48	6.50
N.Y. Clover & Mixed Flowers, Light Amber	"	-	8.40	43-45¢ per section
PA. Mixed Flowers	"	-	9.00	50¢ "

WRAPPED, CUT COMB HONEY (Plastic wrapped)

ARK. Vino, Soy bean, Cotton	1 lb. sections, fob	-	35¢ each
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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (For first half of August)

Northern California - Temperatures averaged from near normal to below normal in coastal areas of northern and central California and well below normal in central valleys. Only very light and widely scattered precipitation occurred in extreme north coastal and upper Sacramento Valley regions. Number of producing colonies below average in many major honey producing sections, partly because bees in seed fields. Number far above average in Ladino and alfalfa seed producing areas though some seed producers now releasing part of their rented bees. Bees released being moved to thistle, sweetclover, alfalfa and baby Lima beans. Some colonies also being moved from field to field and some to avoid sprayed areas. Bees working on star thistle, clover, alfalfa, sunflowers, California poppy, blue curls, tarweed, corn, trefoil, and other plants. Flows are spotty. Much of northern part of Sacramento Valley yielding poorly. Clover abundant. Star thistle drying up earlier than usual because of inadequate rain. Number of thistle plants reduced by summer fallowing and increased use of herbicides. Some sections of lower part of Sacramento Valley report a heavy flow. Irrigated alfalfa seed fields of Yolo County have third flush of flowers and hay fields have had more flowers than usual account delayed cutting. A little early honey being extracted.

Central California - Number of producing colonies above average in most parts of San Joaquin Valley. Colonies generally in good working condition except for some damaged by hot weather in June. Some bees in central part of valley being moved from alfalfa seed fields to cotton and a few other plants. Bees working on alfalfa, Ladino clover, filaree, cotton, jack clover, melons, Russian knapweed (star thistle) and sunflowers. Irrigated plants in normal good condition. Cotton acreage considerable reduced from last year. Wild plants scarce in general and too dry to expect good results. Alfalfa, clover and cotton-alfalfa honey being extracted. Yield from alfalfa and cotton indefinite as flow still on.

Southern California - Weather in Los Angeles area generally clear with only a few cloudy and foggy mornings. Temperatures ranged 58-63 degrees minimum to 71-91 degrees maximum with no precipitation. Limited reports indicate bees in fair condition. Some short of stores for wintering. Some moved during period to Kern County for cotton. Some also recently moved to lima bean locations of Southern California. Much sage and buckwheat and other wild flowers have practically dried up, reflecting several years of below-normal rain. Practically no flowers now for bees to work on. Fire menace severe in many localities, large acreages having been burned over in past month.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 23-Aug. 9)

East and West of Cascades - Temperatures were near normal with lack of rainfall. Pastures are reported very dry. Honey yields in eastern Oregon and in irrigated valleys in central Washington are reported as very good. In central Oregon where some colonies were moved for pollination purposes, a few yards have been placed under quarantine because of foulbrood. The fireweed honey flow in eastern Washington does not look favorable as insects have ate many buds off of the plants. Also the blackberry flow was not too heavy as a result of last winter's cold weather. Bees were feeding on Sweetclover, alfalfa, Canada thistle and some wild plants.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 24-Aug. 10)

Colorado - Reports indicate that alfalfa has yielded well, with a good flow underway during much of the past 60 days, despite below normal moisture conditions. Quality is excellent and prospects continue favorable for a prolonged flow. Extracting is well underway and honey is moving better than last season, although large buyers are not actively in the market.

Idaho - The honey flow which got off to a late start is very irregular. Some small localized areas report good yields, with up to 60 lbs. or more per colony extracted so far - while other areas have not yet made winter stores. Unless second-crop alfalfa provides a flow, many colonies will not have winter stores. The demand for beeswax has been fair, but demand for honey has not shown any appreciable gain.

Montana - The honey crop is expected to be a near failure in many areas of the State. Sweetclovers were scanty and alsike yielded light and briefly. Second-crop alfalfa may give a little surplus in lower valley locations, but weather conditions are unfavorable for nectar secretion. Bees rob persistently.

Utah - Extracting of honey is underway, and reports indicate that the yields in many yards are light, running far below normal. Bees are generally in good condition, but plants appear to be below average in condition for nectar secretion. Parathion applied to alfalfa in blossom has killed a lot of the field force of bees in the Delta-Sutherland area.

Nevada - Following extremely warm weather, the temperature has been below normal, with some heavy showers. Some sections report a good honey flow, but a majority report that bees are hardly making a living. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut in western areas while the fourth is being cut in the southern part of the State.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 25-Aug. 11)

Considerable cotton spraying for boll weevils has occurred in the Lower Rio Grande

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Valley of Texas and other Southwestern areas and has kept beekeepers moving and dodging with their bees. Heavy losses of bees are reported in some locations.

Southwest Texas - The weather has turned dry and the only plants in bloom are those under irrigation. Extracting is about through and beekeepers report yields ranging from 30 to 90 pounds of honey per colony.

East Texas - Weather conditions have turned dry and cotton is not yielding well.

Northeast Texas - Extracting is in full swing. The honey crop from clover was fair to good. Cotton has been yielding poorly attributed in part to too much rain or to damage from insects. Considerable dusting of cotton has taken place, but little damage to bees is reported. Beekeepers are moving from cotton locations to the brush country where prospects are fairly good for a fall honey flow.

Arkansas - Honey flows have fairly good although excessive rains stopped the vine honey flow and hindered the bean, cotton and clover flows. Abnormal spring swarming reduced yields in some yards.

Oklahoma - The clover flow has ended and extracting is underway. Bees were working fall flowers and cotton, but bringing in mostly pollen. Some colonies are queenless having failed to requeen after swarming.

New Mexico - The honey flow during this period was better than usual but the main flow was very light. Many colonies perished in the spring for want of stores. The spring weather was dry and windy and bees did not make the usual build-up. The crop of comb honey was almost a total failure. The demand for honey, was moderate at steady prices.

LAINS STATES: (Period July 26-Aug. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Bees worked on sweetclover and alfalfa and were piling up a good honey crop. Good rains have prolonged the flow. However, colonies in a few yards have not reached peak strength for the flow. Extracting is about due to begin. Hubam clover stands are in good condition and prospects are favorable for a honey flow. Requeening is the main hive operation aside from supering and extracting at this time.

North Dakota - The warm weather the past two weeks has allowed the bees to take advantage of late blooming clover and make up for the early deficit. A better than normal honey crop is in prospect in yards where colonies are in normal condition.

Iowa - Extracting of honey is underway. Reports indicate honey flows were variable ranging from bumper in some vicinities to only fair in others, with a few sections reporting light flows. A white honey flow from sweetclover was still on but nearing the end, with Hubam still to bloom where available. Goldenrod and heartsease were blooming and furnishing a good flow of amber honey.

Nebraska - Moisture during July was more than twice normal and is continuing heavy

during August. White sweetclover is still in good condition and yielding on dry days. Early mowed meadows have allowed the clover to come back into bloom for a second time. Alfalfa was yielding better than usual. Heartsease is in bloom with prospects for an excellent flow. The honey crop is generally excellent from a production standpoint and quality is unusually good. The average yield per colony in some areas is 100-150 pounds and a fair honey flow is expected to last through August. Colonies that were split made about 60 pounds in some areas. Early reports from operators pollinating alfalfa fields for a share in the seed indicate a profit for both the beekeeper and the seed producer.

Kansas - The weather has been very wet for the past six weeks. The honey flow has been good in some areas of the State despite the rains - but rather light in other areas because of the rains. All plants are in good condition and the flow is lasting longer than usual. Prospects are much better than usual for a fall honey flow. The local demand for honey has been good at steady prices.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period July 26-August 12)

Michigan - Precipitation during July was above normal for the State and in some areas new high records were established. All vegetation is in good condition, and nectar plants were blooming more prolifically and longer than usual. The honey flow has been fair to good, with some apiaries reporting better yields than others. There have been many cool nights and some days with so much rainfall bees could not work. The flow from second-cutting alfalfa was starting. Extracting has not yet begun.

Wisconsin - The honey flow has been quite variable over the State ranging from excellent in some areas to rather poor in other areas. Quality of honey is good. There has been considerable rain and the clover bloom has been of longer duration than usual. Fall honey plants are in good condition. There has been a good local demand for honey.

Minnesota - A little extracting has started and reports indicate the main honey flow is generally of excellent quality. Yields are ranging from fairly good to excellent. The yield from sweetclover was light in some locations. Red clover and alfalfa were yielding well as the period ended. Recent good rains have put plants in fine condition and prospects are favorable for a fall flow. More alfalfa acreage than usual is being left for seed, - but spray control programs are killing some bees. The demand for bees as pollinizers has been good, with some farmers paying \$5.00 per colony.

Ohio - Honey flows are and have been very irregular over the State. Clovers yielded fairly well in some areas and very poorly in others, and was still yielding well in

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a few areas. Alfalfa was also yielding fairly well in some areas. Buckwheat acreage is smaller than usual and was yielding only lightly. While the weather has been rather dry over most of the State prospects are favorable for a fall honey flow from hearts-ease, aster and goldenrod. Queens have been laying well and colonies are generally in good condition.

Indiana - Cool nights and warm to cool days with little rain prevailed during most of this period. Legumes and other crops are beginning to need rains in localized areas. Late sources of nectar such as white sweet-clover, first years bloom of alsike clover, red clover, alfalfa, white Dutch clover, Ladino clover, and milkweed have yielded well and added materially to the honey crop. Most reports indicate about average yields to date, with prospects favorable for a fall flow from heartsease, goldenrod and aster. The local demand for extracted and comb honey has been good.

Illinois - Bees have stored a fair to excellent sized crop of honey from clover and summer blooms. Prospects for a fall flow are just fair attributed in part to the fact that most all of the lowlands are in corn and soybeans, thus reducing areas available for fall nectar sources. However, recent rains have brightened prospects for all fall plants. The local demand for honey was rather slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 27-Aug. 13)

New York - Reports with few exceptions indicate honey flows have been light. The clovers and buckwheat to date seem to have yielded little nectar. The nights have been cool and too many days have not been warm enough. Basswood yielded fairly well a few days at the start of the flow, but lightly for the most of the latter part because of cool weather. A good honey flow from late summer sources was in progress in the Hudson River Valley - and prospects are favorable for asters and goldenrod over most of the State for a fall flow - but rains would be helpful as soil conditions are getting dry in many central and western areas.

Vermont - Some second-crop alfalfa honey was coming in, but the main honey flow has been over for some time, and the crop is extremely short. Some rain fell during this period, but it will take considerably more rain to get clovers growing again for next year's honey crop. The demand for honey has improved.

Massachusetts - Weather has been on the cool and rainy side - scale colonies lost weight during this period. Reports indicate that the honey flow has been light - with some well located yards securing only around 20 percent as much honey as last year to this date. However, prospects are good for a fall flow from goldenrod and asters.

Pennsylvania - Reports indicate that the main honey flow has been quite variable ranging from 25-50 percent of normal in many areas of the State to about average in some

areas. Cool, rainy weather has been the chief deterrent to the clover, raspberry and basswood flows. A good flow was in progress from buckwheat and prospects are favorable for other fall flowers. Farmers are sowing less buckwheat as the years go by in some areas - and goldenrod is taking its place for a fall flow. It has been very difficult to rear queens because of the cool, rainy weather. Honey sales, at retail, have picked up considerably for the season of the year.

New Jersey - Bees were about making a living during this period. The sumac flow was light - because of unfavorable weather during most of the blooming period. Prospects are favorable for a fall flow from asters and goldenrod. Many colonies of bees have been badly affected with what appears to be poisoning - with both adult bees and brood killed. The definite cause is unknown. It is doubtful if some colonies will recover in time for wintering.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 27-Aug. 13)

Maryland - There was very little bee activity during this period as the summer dearth of nectar was on. Extracting was underway. There was a heavy flow of honeydew the last part of June and early July which was thought to be from clover until extracting started. Many colonies stored full shallow supers, some full deep supers since June 23. The honeydew is of heavy body and not bad flavor - with color similar to tulip tree honey. A mysterious brood condition has appeared that is causing the loss of a large percent of brood. If this condition does not clear up soon, it will result in weak colonies for winter. Practically all colonies in some yards are affected and were affected almost simultaneously. Laboratory tests do not show foul brood organisms nor does the affected brood resemble foul brood.

Virginia - The poorest honey flow in a good many years is over although some honey is still coming in for the bees daily needs, mostly from white Dutch clover. The few scattered blooms of this plant are yielding better than at any time this season, and if it had produced when plentiful as it is now, there would have been a good honey crop. Very little high grade honey has been produced - but there has been a rather heavy production of honeydew, which most beekeepers intend to save for spring feeding or to sell to industrial users.

South Carolina - Bees are being moved from the mountains where they gathered a very small crop of sourwood honey. Fall honey plants are in good condition. Pepper-vine and Mexican clover are yielding enough nectar for a good gain in the areas of the State south of the Sandhill District. Honey is moving out of the hands of the producers rather rapidly.

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SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 27-Aug. 13)

Kentucky - The main honey flow was better than normal. Hives are generally heavy. Cool weather and frequent rains have put all plants in excellent condition and prospects are good for fall flows. Robbing has been heavy and small colonies have undoubtedly suffered. Several beeyards have been virtually ruined by skunks.

Tennessee - The honey flow is about over, although clovers, lespedeza, privet bush, buck brush, cotton and soybeans were furnishing some nectar. Rains were washing the nectar out of bloom and keeping the bees confined part of the time. Prospects are good for a honey flow in September from asters and goldenrod. Bees are generally in good condition, except for late swarms. Some beekeepers were doubling these up. Requeening was also underway. There is little local honey available for sale, with comb practically sold out in many areas.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 26-Aug. 12)

Georgia - Weather conditions have been good for gathering nectar. Extracting of sourwood honey in north Georgia was starting but results of yields are still uncertain.

Alabama - Very little nectar was coming in during this period.

Louisiana - Weather was hot and cloudy during this period and bees were bringing in considerable nectar. The surrier crop from blue vervain is turning out about as big as last year in some areas. Queen bee shippers report that the demand for queens has slowed down.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1,500 cartons of small containers from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States; 150 cartons of small containers from New York. Demand fair, market slightly stronger. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; creamed 24, 8-oz. jars glass \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars glass \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.45.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted: bulk and bottled 283,480 lbs., comb none reported.

EXTRACTED: Demand improving, market slightly stronger for White Clover and Light Amber; demand fair, market steady for other grades. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins White clover, per lb., 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Light Amber 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Dark Amber and Buckwheat 8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Bottle sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - Demand fair, market slightly stronger, jars, White Clover, 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-4.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers' reported paying country run 37-39¢ per lb.

DENVER: Demand improving slightly, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$2.85-3.20; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35-3.60; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans bakers Dark honey \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 46,800 lbs. Minn., 25,900 lbs. Mich. Supplies rather heavy. Demand good, market firm. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover and Mixed Flowers, cases: 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.10, some \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90-3.00, some \$2.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75-5.05, some \$4.50; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Market firm. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins White Clover per lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 12, 7-oz. glass \$1.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

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LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage and Various Blended Flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged:

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.75-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 1,800 lbs. Market slightly stronger at 35-37¢ per lb. delivered on best Lemon color.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans Minn. - White Sweetclover 475; Light Amber 125; Ill. Light Amber 50. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger for small containers; demand fair, market about steady for large containers.

EXTRACTED: Beekeepers' sales to bottler delivered Minneapolis basis - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢, Light Amber 8¢. Sales by bottlers - U.S. Fancy Blended honey: To wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers 3.50; To retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.00; Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand fair, market slightly stronger for Light Amber to Amber, market steady for White Sweetclover. To bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber, in lots of 50 tins or more 12¢, less than 50 cans 13¢; White Sweetclover 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand fair, market about steady. Buyers offering f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light, Yellow per lb. in cash 30¢; in trade 32¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 15,600 lbs. North Central; 6,000 lbs. Wis.; 1,000 lbs. N.Y., 1,500 lbs. Domestic via New York City. Demand fair, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. CALIFORNIA, packed locally, White Clover, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. - WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blended 12½¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 11¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12½¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, 20 drums Cuba; 215 drums Mexico; 154 cartons Fla.; 5 cases France; 130 drums Cristobal; 137 drums Guatemala. Demand good, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Barrels, per lb. - CUBA 9-9½¢; MEXICO 9½¢; ARGENTINE 9½¢; Tins - CUBA 10½-11½¢; MEXICO 12¢; ARGENTINE 12-12½¢; GUATEMALA 14½¢; 24, 8-oz. jars - ARGENTINA, CUBA and GUATEMALA \$1.35 per doz.; 16-oz. jars \$2.25 per doz.

COLORADO: Water White Clover asking 16¢. IDAHO: granulated White Clover 12½¢. NEVADA and IDAHO, Extra White Clover, liquified and strained 16¢. UTAH and WYOMING, White Clover liquified and strained 13½¢; granulated 12½¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 14½-15½¢, granulated 13½¢, liquified and strained 18¢. FLORIDA, Tupelo drums per lb. 21¢; 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00. NEW YORK, Light Amber and Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; per lb. Light Amber liquified and strained 12-12½¢; Buckwheat 10½-12¢. (In report for Aug. 1, 6, 5-lb. jars \$10.40 should have read 12, 5-lb. jars \$10.40.) OHIO, Clover cartons 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - Bags - 204 Peru; 31 Cuba; 80 Chile; 200 South America; 8 Central America; 41 Dominican Republic. Demand fair, market slightly stronger. CIF NEW YORK, on spot prices - SOUTH AMERICA 52-54¢, few 55-56¢, CENTRAL AMERICA 53¢; AFRICA 50½-52¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 8,040 Western; 1,920 lbs. Eastern. Demand moderate, market firm. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.80-5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.68-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 12, 1-lb. delux non drip jars \$4.35; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups creamed \$5.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.62-5.50; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.62-4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. Light Amber 11-13¢; White 12½-15¢. Most dealers anticipate advance in prices as producers are holding for higher prices. Demand, however, is somewhat slower than during the previous period.

ST. LOUIS: Market slightly stronger. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 1 doz. 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-16¢.

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PORTLAND: Arrivals - 150, 5-gal. cans from Oregon; 40 cases packaged honey from Idaho, and 22 from Wash. Supplies moderate. Market firm. Demand better with retailers stating very good movement with 5-lb. tins ranging from 89¢ on Dark Amber to \$1.05 on Light Amber and better.

EXTRACTED: Wholesalers' sales to retailers, in case lots - EASTERN OREGON, Clover-Alfalfa and WESTERN OREGON, Vetch: 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 24, 8-oz. \$3.28; 24, 12-oz. \$4.45; 12, 24-oz. \$4.10; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; glass 24, 1-lb. \$5.00; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; 12, 12-lb. \$5.00; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$5.00; comb 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$7.60.

BEESWAX: Market firm. Dealers paying 32-35¢ according to quality per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers consisted of the following: from Central Calif. 480 Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 3,000 cans Light Amber Alfalfa from Imperial Valley; from Northern Calif. 340 Extra Light Amber Thistle; 250 Extra Light Amber Manzanita; 135 cans Light Amber Mixed Thistle; 162 cans Extra Light Amber Orange Blend in cases. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey mostly of California origin, remained about unchanged as follows: Per case.

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.20-2.95; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-5.00, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 12-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70, some Sage \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$7.50-8.55, some Thistle \$6.75; 24, 12-oz. min. \$9.50-10.50 film wrapped combs.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 1,138 cases Idaho; 225 cases Wash. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00. EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.00. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.90; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.55.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING JUNE, 1950
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Netherlands	499,980
Belgium and Luxembourg	246,000
Germany	198,000
Italy	43,920
Switzerland	26,340
Japan	6,240
Saudi Arabia	960
Hong Kong	780
Netherlands Antilles	600
Siam (Thailand)	420
TOTAL	1,023,240
" value	\$66,670

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U. S. FOR JUNE, 1950
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	490,262
Cuba	236,502
Guatemala	56,857
Japan	3,300
Canada	2,969
Sweden	383
TOTAL	790,273
" value	\$50,495

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING JUNE, 1950, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	102,510
Chile	92,256
Mozambique	43,521
Portugal	39,590
Angola	28,737
Cuba	27,246
Dominican Republic	18,882
Netherlands	10,639
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	5,824
Mexico	5,577
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,850
Eastern Italian Africa	4,480
Haiti	3,430
French West Africa	2,244
TOTAL	389,786
" value	\$167,707

Washington 25, D. C.

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Tuesday, August 15, 1950.

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Friday, September 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 17. RECEIVED

SUMMARY

★ SEP 12 1950 ★

Extracting was in progress or due to begin in most of the central and northern tiers of States. Reports indicate rather variable results in all areas, but generally good yields in the Pacific Northwest, Plains States, East Central, and North Central groups of States. Good yields were also secured in Colorado and Wyoming in the Intermountain States, but rather light in most other States of this group. Yields were generally light to moderate in the Northeastern and South Atlantic States, although a few locations did turn out good yields. In the South Central States a rather large honey crop was secured in Kentucky, but a rather light one in Tennessee. Sourwood yielded poorly in north Georgia. Fireweed flows were light in Oregon but better than anticipated in Washington. In California irrigated legumes and other plants have yielded well, but dryland plants poorly.

Fall honey flows were starting or due to begin in most areas from heartsease, aster, goldenrod and other fall flowers with prospects generally favorable, except in some South Atlantic, South Central, and Southwestern States where rains are needed.

The market was firm for honey with prices a shade higher in a few instances. Trading in large bulk lots was moderate, although in a few sections buyers and sellers were still apart on prices with consequent light trading.

Producers' sales of 60-lb. cans, per lb. of extracted honey in large lots to bottlers were reported as follows: California, Orange Extra White to Water White 10 1/2-11 1/2¢, delivered, White 10¢, delivered; Sage Extra Light Amber to White 9-12¢, delivered; Alfalfa, Cotton, Lima Bean, and Thistle, Extra Light Amber mostly 9¢, delivered; few Alfalfa 9 1/4¢. Intermountain States Clover, White 9 1/2-10 1/2¢ delivered, 9¢ f.o.b.; Plains, East Central and North Central States, Clover, White 8 3/4-11¢ f.o.b., mostly 10-10 1/2¢, few high as 12¢, Extra White, few high as 14¢. Florida barrels, Tupelo blend, Light Amber 12¢ f.o.b., Orange, White to Light Amber 8-10¢ f.o.b., and Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry etc., Amber 6-7 1/2¢ f.o.b.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey Programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

Week ending: Aug. 19

Aug. 26

Sept. 2

Cumulative Total Through

Sept. 2

(pounds)

6,634,158

Contracted for Export (Pounds)

Contracted for Domestic

Diversion

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Pounds: Holland 2,666,480; Germany 2,545,000; Belgium 1,127,390; Austria 198,368; Italy 44,000; Switzerland 37,380; Lebanon 12,000; Thailand 780; Hong Kong 2,760 -- Total 6,634,158.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS PER LB.

SO. CALIF.	Orange, Ex.Wh.-Water White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Del.	TEXAS	Light Amber, mild	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
	" White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	CLOVER	Clover	8 $\frac{5}{8}$ fob
	Alfalfa, Light Amber-Extra Lt.Amb.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	IOWA	Clover, White	8 3/4-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
	Sage, Extra Light Amber-White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	NEBRASKA	Clover, White	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
	Buckwheat, Extra Light Amber	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	WISC.	Clover, Extra White	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
CENT. CALIF.	Cotton, Extra Light Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	MINN.	Clover, White	9-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
	Alfalfa, Extra Light Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "		" "	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ del.
	" " (Cans returned)	8 1/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Light Amber		8 $\frac{1}{4}$ del.
	Lima Bean, Extra Light Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	OHIO	Clover (with cans - some with cans returned)	10-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
	Sage, Extra Light Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	ILL.	Clover	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
NO. CALIF.	Thistle, Extra Light Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	N.Y.	Clover, White	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ delvd.
	Mixed Flowers, Amber	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	FLA.	Barrels:	
	Clover, White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob		Tupelo Blend, Light Amber	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
WASHINGTON	Clover, White	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob		Orange, White - Light Amber	8-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob
OR. GON	Producers asking 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for white honey			Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, etc., Amber	6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
INTER-MOUNTAIN STATES	Clover and Clover-Alfalfa, White	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del.	ARK.	Ebbs-Cotton-Soy bean, Lt.Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
ARIZONA	Alfalfa, Light Amber-Ex.Lt.Amber	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del.			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE	FLAVOR AND COLOR	SALES TO		
		WHOLESAVERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS, (Cents per lb.)

WASH.	Clover, White			15 $\frac{1}{4}$
COLO.	Clover		13 1/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARIZ.	Mesquite & Desert Flowers			10 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	Clover, Water White			15 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEBRASKA	Clover			9-15 $\frac{1}{4}$
MICH.	Clover		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
OHIO	Clover & Blackberry, Amber to industrial users	10-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd		
	Clover			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
IND.	Clover, Aster, Heartsease, Lt.Amber, to bakers,	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Clover, White			15 $\frac{1}{4}$
ILL.	Clover			15 $\frac{1}{4}$
N.Y.	Processed, White Clover	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Dark Buckwheat	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
PA.	Clover			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Orange, White-Light Amber	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, Ambers	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Per lb.)

COLO.	Clover		15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
ARIZ.	Mesquite & Desert Flowers			12 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	Clover, White to Water White		15-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
NEBR.	Clover		12-18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-32 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Clover			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
MICH.	Clover			25 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISC.	Clover			16 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINN.	Clover	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Clover			20-28 $\frac{1}{2}$
IND.	Clover & Clover-Basswood		15-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
ILL.	Clover	15-16 2/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fob	15-19 2/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	20-24 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.Y.	Processed, Clover, White	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Buckwheat, Dark	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ delvd	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
VERMONT	Clover		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$
MASS.	Clover	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.C.			20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Tupelo, Amber	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Orange, White-Light Amber	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	19-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, Amber	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

WRAPPED, CUT COMB (Plastic Wrapped)

IOWA	Clover, White	- 10 oz. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 Oz. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 oz 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 oz 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
		12 oz. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 oz. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 oz 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 oz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
		14 oz. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 oz 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 oz 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 oz 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
		16 oz. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 oz 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
ILL.	Clover cases 24-12 oz	6.95 fob	7.60
			41 $\frac{1}{2}$ each

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLAVOR AND COLOR	SALES TO:		
	WHOLESAVERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
	(Generally Delv'd)		(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY, 24-1 LB. JARS

	(Per Case)	(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
WASH. Clover	-	\$5.36	25¢
COLO. Clover	-	4.80	24¢
IOWA Clover, White-Water White	-	4.44-5.28	-
NEBR. Clover	-	-	15¢
MICH. Clover	-	-	25-30¢
WISC. Clover	-	-	25¢
MINN. Clover	-	5.50	-
OHIO Processed, Clover	5.65 delvd.	-	-
IND. Clover, White	-	5.16	-
ILL. Clover	5.45 fob	6.30	35¢
N.Y. Processed, Clover, White	5.52 delvd	6.00	28¢
" " Dispenser Jars	6.24 "	6.96	33¢
" Buckwht, Dark	5.76 "	6.48	30¢
MASS. Clover	-	-	30¢
PA. Clover	-	6.00	29-39¢
N.C. Clover	-	5.76	30¢
FLA. Tupelo, Amber	6.00 fob	6.96	35¢
Orange, White-Light Amber	5.04	5.76	35¢
Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, Amber	4.56	5.28	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY, MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS

COLO. Clover, 12/2 lb. jars	-	4.50	45¢ each
TEXAS Clover, Gallon jars	-	-	1.50 each
IOWA Clover, White 12/2 lb. jars	-	4.20	-
" " 24/8 oz. Jars	-	3.60	-
NEBR. Clover, 2 lb. jars	-	-	30¢ each
MINN. Clover, White 12/2 lb. jars	-	5.20	-
OHIO Processed, Clover, White 12/2 lb. jars	5.50 delvd	-	-
" " 24/8 oz. jars	3.25 delvd	-	-
IND. Clover, White 12/2 lb. jars	-	5.40	56-60¢ each
" " 24/8 oz jars	-	3.00	-
ILL. " 8 oz. jars	-	-	20¢ each
MASS. Clover 12/3 lb. jars	-	9.00	1.00-1.10 each
N.C. 5 lb. pails	-	-	1.25 each
FLA. Orange 5 lb. jars	-	-	1.50 each
FLA. Orange 10 lb. pails	-	1.75 each	2.00 each

CHUNK HONEY

ARK. Soybean-Cotton 24/1 lb. jars & 12/2 lb. jars	-	6.00	-
" " 5 lb. jars	-	-	2.25
WISC. Clover, Water White 12/3# jars	-	7.80	-
Bulk	-	-	24¢ lb.
MINN. Clover 12/2# jars	-	7.50	-
INDIANA Clover 2# jars	-	-	90-1.05 each
ILLINOIS Clover 24/1# jars	8.00-fob	9.00	48¢ each
" 12/2# jars	8.00-8.50 fob	9.00-9.30	99¢-1.00 each
N.Y. 1# jars	-	50-65 each	-
TEEN. Clover 5 1/4 10 lb. pails	20-25¢ per lb. fob	25-30¢ lb.	30-40¢ lb.
" 12/2# jars	7.00 fob	-	-
KY. GA. Gallberry 12/2# jars	-	1.00 each	1.50 each
" 6/5# jars	7.00 fob	-	-
FLA. Tupelo, Amber 5# jars	-	-	1.75 each
Orange 24/1# jars	5.25 fob	6.00	50¢ each
" 10# pails	-	-	3.00 each
" 5# pails	-	-	2.00 each

SECTION COMB HONEY (Per case of 24 Sections)

COLO. Alfalfa-Clover	-	7.80	-
IOWA Clover, Water White	-	-	8.40
NEBR. Clover	-	8.40-9.60	45-50¢ per sect.
MICH. Clover	-	-	39-49¢ " "
WISC. Clover-Basswood, Water White	-	-	35¢ " "
MINN. Clover	-	7.20	40¢ " "
OHIO According to quality	-	7.58	-
IND. Clover, White, 14 oz or over	6.00-8.50	35-50¢ " "	-
" " 12 oz or over	-	7.20	7.20
ILL. Clover	8.00 fob	6.48	6.50
VERMONT Clover	-	8.50-9.00	45¢ per sect.
MASS. Clover	-	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.00
PA. Clover	-	9.50	50-65¢ per sect.
	-	7.50	-

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (For latter half of August)
Northern California-Temperatures generally averaged above normal in central and northern California except for a few days at the beginning of the period, when below normal temperatures were experienced in north coastal areas. Only very light and widely scattered drizzles were reported in some north and central coastal districts. The number of producing colonies in the central Sacramento Valley was indicated about equal to average, but the number in the southern part was far above average due to importation for pollination of seed crops. The number in some Bay area localities was indicated below average. Colonies were mostly in normal good condition, with adequate stores of honey and pollen. Where large concentrations were used for pollination however, some feeding was necessary. Some producers were little interested in honey production, as they have used their bees primarily for pollination. Bees during this period worked on star thistle, alfalfa, lima beans, blue curls, ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, and minor plants. Ladino clover and alfalfa seed fields were maturing and will soon cease to be factors in honey production. Alfalfa had a heavy bloom in many areas. Thistle plants were scarce and about dried up in some localities, but they were yielding very well in part of the area. Beans appeared normal. Extraction was quite generally in progress, with alfalfa, bean, thistle, trefoil, and clover honey and blends being taken off. Quality of the honey was generally good.

Central California-The number of producing colonies was average or above in most parts of the San Joaquin Valley, though below average in some northern sections. Colonies were in generally good condition. Most had adequate stores, large populations of bees, and good brood area. Honey flows however, had ceased in southerly and some mountain districts, and will soon draw to a close in many other areas, and bees will cut down on brood rearing. Movement of bees was limited during the period and mostly represented removal from alfalfa seed fields. Bees worked on cotton, alfalfa, ladino clover, other pasture plants, beans, sunflowers, jack clover, spikeweed and other weeds. Acreage of cotton is sharply less than last year, but in some sections at least, this plant appeared to be in better condition as a nectar yielder than for several years. Extraction was in progress throughout central California with final extractions being made in some sections. Reports received indicate honey from alfalfa, ladino clover, lima beans, cotton, and various weeds was being taken off. Color of the various honeys was mostly in the range of light amber to white and body generally heavy.

Southern California-Temperatures in the Los Angeles area ranged from 58-63 degrees minimum to 76-84 degrees maximum with no precipitation recorded. The weather was generally overcast and foggy in the mornings.

and clear and warm in the afternoons. Limited reports indicate bees in fair condition. Feeding had been necessary in some localities. There were practically no flowers for bees to work on. Some honey still was being extracted.

Imperial Valley-The number of producing colonies was above average. Local beekeepers had an average number, and migratory beekeepers brought in many colonies for the alfalfa seed program. Colonies were strong. Brood rearing and honey gathering still were in progress where there was late August seed production. Otherwise, however, the alfalfa flow was over. Bees also worked some tamarack, though these trees will mostly bloom at mid-September. Extraction of Alfalfa honey was in progress. Extraction was expected to be completed in some sections by September 1. The alfalfa honey was light amber in color and heavy in body. A few yields reported ranged around 100 lbs. per colony with some considerably higher.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period Aug. 10-24)
(West of the Cascades)-Temperatures were above normal with light precipitation. Fireweed in Oregon has suffered from extreme heat and lack of rainfall, with the yield estimated at 20 to 30 lbs. of honey per colony. On the other hand, in Washington the fireweed yield has turned out better than anticipated, as rains about three weeks ago started the plants producing. However they only produced nectar during about half of the bloom. Production of honey in Klamath County and Willamette Valley was far above average. Sweetclover and alfalfa were yielding in valley locations in Washington, but the flow was tapering off.

(East of the Cascades)-Temperatures were above normal with little or no precipitation. The production of honey may be light in eastern Oregon. Bees located in central Oregon for pollinization purposes (price around \$5.00 per colony) were securing little surplus honey. In the Yakima Valley some beekeepers have secured a surplus of around 50 lbs. of light colored honey from various legumes - and expect to get about the same amount of dark colored honey from mint.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES (Period Aug. 10-24)
- Colorado-Weather was hot and dry during this period, and irrigation water reserves were getting low. Sweetclover and alfalfa were producing one of the heaviest nectar flows in years, in parts of the State, but light flows in some areas. The flow was drawing to a close. The quality of honey being produced is excellent.

Idaho-Crop prospects in the Upper Snake River Valley have not improved during this period. Many apiaries have not yet accumulated winter stores. Second crop alfalfa started to bloom and furnished a light flow - but cool, windy weather the last two days of the period stopped the flow. Some fields were being cut, but it is possible for winter stores to be secured and possibly a light surplus, if weather warms up. The outlook for the Upper Snake River Valley is for the shortest honey crop since 1916. There

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INTERMOUNTAIN STATES (Continued) - Period Aug. 10-24)

Idaho (continued) are some parts of the State where the yield has been fair, with individual yards having secured averages of 60 pounds or more of surplus honey per colony.

Montana-The honey flow to date has been poor, ranging from 20-60 lbs. per colony in the most favored areas. Many colonies have secured little more than enough honey for winter stores. Frosts occurred on August 19, and this damage added to the dry season has about ended the prospects for a surplus honey flow in many areas.

Wyoming-The late, cool season has prolonged the honey flow and on good days bees were bringing in a fair amount of nectar. The yield may not be as good as last year and is much more spotted. Young clover plants are in good condition.

Utah-Reports indicate a rather irregular and generally light honey crop - partly attributed to overcrowding in seed producing areas, losses of wasteland clover in some valleys by extensive use of herbicides, and various other factors. Losses of bees from parathion have been heavy in some areas of the State. The local demand for honey has been good.

Nevada-After 10 days of cool weather the fore part of the period, it turned warm and some beekeepers reported the best honey flow of the season was in progress.

ARIZONA (Period Aug. 10-24)

Bees in some valley locations have already produced more than 100 lbs. of honey per hive.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES (Period Aug. 11-25)

Southwestern Texas-The weather was dry and hot, causing the grass to turn brown and die. No honey flow was in progress. However, the production for the season has been fair. The local demand for honey was moderate.

Southeastern Texas-Bees were still gathering a little honey. Colony strength has declined, attributed in part to a lack of pollen. Weather has been hot and dry - and grass fires have damaged fall plants in some areas. The summer production of honey was fairly good.

Northeastern Texas-Extracting was nearing completion and many bees were being moved to winter locations. The flow from cotton has been a failure, principally because of too much rain which caused a heavy insect infestation. There were about two weeks of dry weather, but the last two days of the period again brought considerable rain. Much honey is going to co-operatives which are advancing around 5¢ per lb. Local sales have been light. Most buyers were offering 10-10 1/2¢ per lb. delivered, but producers were not ready sellers.

Northwestern Texas-There has been ample moisture for plants and prospects are good for a fall flow from broomweed and other fall plants. Extracting has about been completed of the main crop - and the late fall honey crop is being depended upon for winter stores. Cotton was producing some nectar. There has been little damage to bees from cotton poisoning to date. Requeening was taking place.

Oklahoma-Extracting of the main honey crop has been completed. Sales were slow, but are expected to improve when cold weather comes. Bees in some locations were getting honeydew. Broomweeds, in good condition because of recent rains, will soon be in blossom and should furnish a good flow along with other fall flowers.

Arkansas-Honey flows were almost lacking during this period in many sections of the State. Soybeans were furnishing a surplus in spots, but the flow was about over. Cotton was in full bloom, but cool nights checked the honey flow. Beekeepers were still attempting to avoid boll weevil and army worm poisoning, but some bee losses were almost unavoidable. Sweetclover was still blooming in a few areas. There has been considerable rain, and farmers were taking advantage of the excellent soil moisture condition and seeding more legumes than usual. Bees swarmed excessively this past summer and much requeening is in order. There has been a good demand locally for honey.

New Mexico-A good honey flow was in progress during this period - but swarming was very troublesome.

PLAINS STATES (Period Aug 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota-This year's exceptionally late honey flow was drawing to a close. Cool, rainy, frosty, fall weather has slowed down bee activity. Extracting was underway and reports indicate that the yield is running 10 to 15 percent better than last year in yards checked. Quality is good, with the color white, and moisture content low. New growth sweetclover for next year is making a heavy stand and the acreage is about as large as usual or possibly 10 percent larger due to the better sweet clover seed price and demand.

Iowa-Weather was variable over the State during this period. Frosts were quite general. Bees could fly little in some areas because of fog, and winds, but in other areas were quite active bringing in nectar from red clover, smartweed, Hubam clover and other fall plants. Reports indicate that a large crop of honey has been secured in some parts of the State but only a moderately good crop in many areas. Prospects are generally favorable for a fall flow. The demand for honey and beeswax was fairly good at steady prices.

Nebraska-Plant conditions are excellent. Frequent rains and cool weather have interfered with honey gathering but the flow continued from Hubam clover, irregular blooming fields of alfalfa and sweetclover, buckbrush, and various wild flowers. Reports indicate that excellent yields of good quality honey have been secured over much of the State. Demand has been excellent for the light supply of comb honey produced, but inquiries for extracted honey have been light.

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PLAINS STATES (Period Aug. 12-26) Continued.

Kansas-The summer has been the coolest since 1927. Rainfall has been abundant with too much in some areas for good nectar secretion and bee collection. Because of the rain alfalfa fields usually left for seed have been cut early for hay. A good sized honey crop has been secured, but much of it was secured before July 15. Plants are in good condition and prospects are favorable for a fall flow. Smartweed was yielding in some areas.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Aug. 12-26)

Michigan-The summer has been unsettled - ranging from hot to cool and rainy - with much more cool weather than hot. Central and Lower Michigan have secured a moderate to good sized honey crop, although there is considerable difference between yards even of the same beekeeper. A few individual big yields have been secured. The timing was poor in Upper Michigan - wet and cool weather prevailed during the middle of the basswood flow. The flow was good further south. The demand for honey has been rather light with the market unsettled.

Wisconsin-The first part of the period was warm - the latter half cool with frost on three nights which killed tender plants in low spots. However, many fields of second crop red clover were in full bloom and much white Dutch clover was in bloom in pastures. Also goldenrod buckwheat and other fall flowers were in bloom and should provide winter stores. Extracting was starting and reports indicate fair to good yields.

Minnesota-Temperatures were below normal during this period. Frosts inflicted damage to many tender plants in low spots. However, despite the adverse cool temperatures, a good honey flow was in progress where red clover was left for seed. In other areas the honey flow has ended. Extracting was starting and reports indicate an unusually heavy production of fine quality honey. Alfalfa was not setting seed because of the cold, cloudy weather and many farmers as well as beekeepers will be disappointed in the seed yields. Swarming has been unusually severe in many yards.

Ohio-Rather cool nights with some rain prevailed during this period. Bees were working late white sweetclover, white Dutch clover goldenrod and early fall flowers. Buckwheat was in bloom in the northwestern area but acreage is less than in recent years and the honey flow has been slow. Extracting has started and reports indicate variable yields ranging from good in some parts of the State to poor in other parts. The demand for honey has been good.

Indiana-To date, bees have stored considerably more than the average amount of honey. Early fall flowers, excepting bluevine, were yielding well and with continued suitable weather, a large fall crop of honey is in prospect. Weather was rather cool part of this period. Sufficient moisture fell over most of

the State to relieve drought conditions. The demand for honey was variously reported as slow to good for both extracted and comb.

Illinois-The weather has been very erratic over most of the State this summer - a few hot days, then extremely cool days and nights. Bees were in heartsease during this period, but have made no gains on scale hives since around August 9. Since that date, the bees have just about been making a living - but recent rains have put fall plants in good condition and prospects are favorable for a fall honey flow. There has been a good demand for comb honey, and demand for extracted was improving.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 13-27)

New York-Extracting was underway and reports indicate light to fair crops of honey have been secured in central New York, good crops in the Hudson Valley, but poor crops in the northwestern portion of the State. Prospects are generally favorable for a fall flow from second bloom alfalfa, goldenrod and aster in all areas. Purple loosestrife was in full bloom in the Hudson Valley as the period ended, and should yield well. The movement of extracted honey ranged from rather slow to good.

Vermont-Weather continued dry and hot during this period. There was just a trickle of honey coming in from second crop alfalfa, but not enough to make any difference to the poor crop in the Champlain Valley. Other area in Vermont also have a poor crop this season. There has been no fall honey flow in the Champlain Valley.

Massachusetts-Weather was mostly clear, with moderate temperatures during this period. Goldenrod has started yielding a small amount of nectar. Bees are generally strong and in excellent condition.

Connecticut-A fair average-sized crop of honey has been secured. The honey flows have been almost continuous but not heavy at any time. Clethra was furnishing a surplus flow of excellent honey as the period closed. Prospects are favorable for goldenrod.

Pennsylvania-The main honey crop has been secured by the bees and extracted. The crop is the shortest in years in many locations, although in a few areas the crop is one-quarter larger than last year. Bees are in fair to good condition and being moved into buckwheat and goldenrod areas. Beekeepers report a few colonies are showing a brood disease which has not been identified.

New Jersey-No surplus nectar was stored during this period, but asters and goldenrod were opening up. They are in good condition and should furnish a fall flow. An unidentified brood malady persists. It has, in some cases, depleted the bee population so that wintering prospects are not bright.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug. 13-27)

Maryland-The first part of the period was very dry - however, the last half was humid with considerable rain and favorable for plant. An unexplained brood condition was still pre-

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SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES (Cont'd.) PERIOD Aug. 13-27) sent. As a result increases made by divisions were not building up satisfactorily and may have to be re-united with full colonies. Retail honey sales direct to consumers were in fairly good volume.

Virginia-The main honey flow has ended - with reports indicating varying results. In some yards the crop is the poorest in many years - while in others the crop is running around 25 percent larger than last year. Colonies were about making a living during this period, although a few were showing gains. Prospects are favorable for a fall flow which is expected to begin in 10-14 days. The demand for honey has been slow but a number of beekeepers have sold the largest part of their spring crop. Very little beeswax remains in producers hands.

North Carolina-The honey crop was short in the southeastern area of the State. In some locations the yield was good, but in others a failure. Colonies are in good condition, and still gathering enough nectar for daily needs. No fall surplus is produced in this section of the State.

South Carolina-In the southern part of the State bees made rapid gains during this period, principally from pepperbush and Mexican clover. The weather has been unusually dry but recent rains should help the asters. Very little or no gains have been made in the northern half of the State.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 13-27)

Kentucky-The honey crop is reported as generally good. A heavy flow of pollen was on during this period and bees with sufficient stores left on them should build up to good fall and winter strength. Goldenrod and aster were nearing maturity, but need rainfall as it has been very hot and dry. Much of the current crop has been sold. Cut comb honey was showing a tendency to granulate in a very short time.

Tennessee-The honey flow for the spring and summer is over, and much of it has been extracted and sold. Reports indicate yields were rather light. Little or no surplus has been made in much of middle Tennessee. A fair fall honey flow was in progress in some locations where fall buckwheat and lespedeza were available. Goldenrod started to bloom and should be followed by aster, with prospects rather favorable for both. Bees are in fairly good condition, except for some late swarms which are low in feed. Some were being united. Requeening was in progress. Local demand for honey has been good.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 13-26)

Georgia-The sourwood flow in north Georgia was very poor despite earlier optimism for a good crop. Both yield and quality were poor. Colonies were generally in fairly good condition throughout the State. A moderate honey flow was in progress from Mexican clover in southern parts of the State. The soil is very dry and prospects are not good for a fall flow unless it rains soon.

Florida-Weather conditions have been favorable in north Florida and bees were making gains in stores and colony strength. Verbena and cotton were yielding well. Some trouble has been experienced from peanut insecticides. Apiaries and plant conditions were fair in the central areas of the State.

Alabama-Honey was moving very slowly. Very little nectar was coming in. It has been too dry nearly all summer.

Mississippi-Clover yielded well in a few locations, but the surplus in some yards averaged only about 30 pounds per colony of comb honey in shallow frames. Little extracting has been done to date. More surplus may be taken yet if a fall flow materializes. Prospects are good as honey plants are above normal for this time of the year. Colonies are in normal condition, except where cotton poisoning killed too many field bees. Damage was not bad where arsenic was not used.

Louisiana-Good weather during this period enabled bees to gather additional honey after a stoppage during July because of rains. Verbena has about finished blooming, but bees were making a living. Fall plants appear to be in good condition, but they seldom produce a surplus in this State. Spraying of insecticides in sugar cane areas and use of herbicides to kill "Johnson" grass has been causing some trouble to beekeepers. Queen shippers report the demand for queens has improved slightly, but is still light, indicating a rather passive interest by beekeepers for next year's requirements.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII Semi-Monthly Hawaii Honey Report as of August 21.

No mainland sales were reported but offered by local dealers to mainland dealers were reported at 9¢ a pound f.o.b. Honolulu for water white and 8¢ a pound for light amber. Beeswax has been offered for 40¢ a pound f.o.b. Honolulu but no sales have been reported.

Sale of one lot (25 tons) of water white honey to a local honey manufacturer was reported at 10¢ a pound delivered Honolulu.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - 2000 cartons of small containers extracted from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO, and OTHER Midwestern States, 60-lb. cans Clover White $15\frac{1}{2}\%$, Amber $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.85, tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, extracted White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tin \$5.55, creamed 24, 8-oz. jars glass \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars glass \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts - extracted bulk and bottled including Midwestern, Louisiana, Texas - 262,598 lbs.; comb Illinois and Wisconsin 67 cases.

EXTRACTED: White Clover and Light Amber demand good, market firm, other grades demand fair, market steady. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - 60-lb. tins White Clover per lb. $12\frac{1}{2}\%$, Light Amber $11\frac{1}{2}\%$, Dark Amber $8\frac{1}{2}\%$. Bottled - Sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - demand fair, market steady, jars White Clover 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-4.75; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: ILLINOIS, demand very good, market firm, White Clover cellophane-wrapped 12s $12\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. \$4.00; 12s 12-oz. \$3.75. WISCONSIN, demand very good, market firm, Fancy White Clover cellophane-wrapped and individual cartons 24s, 14-oz. and over \$7.50; No. 1, 24s cellophane-wrapped White Clover 12-oz. and over \$6.75-7.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run $37\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb.

DENVER: Demand generally light, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars 24, 8-oz. \$2.85-3.20; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35-3.60; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans bakers dark honey \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 32,754 lbs. Mich. Market about steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover and Mixed Flowers cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.90-3.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.75-5.05; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins Amber $12\frac{1}{2}\%$.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of light amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage, and Various blended flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged. Per case

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 1500 lbs. Demand good, market slightly stronger at 36-39 $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on best lemon yellow.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans Minnesota-White Sweetclover. 475, Light Amber 185. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady for small containers, demand improving, market about steady for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis per lb.

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, Light Amber 8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Sales by bottler U.S. Fancy blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.50; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.00. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - demand improving, market about steady - to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber, in lots of 50 tins or more 12 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, less than 50 cans 13 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market stronger. Sales fob beekeepers for domestic crude light yellow per lb. in cash 34 $\frac{1}{2}\%$, in trade 36 $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 23,000 lbs. North Central; by truck 5,000 lbs. Mich. Demand moderate, market firm. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, blended Sweet and White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.10; 12, 4-oz. jars 93 $\frac{1}{2}\%$; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk 1b. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover and MICHIGAN, Light Amber blend $12\frac{1}{2}\%$.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba 220 bbls. and drums, Mexico 20 drums, Puerto Rico 21 drums, Cristobal 63 drums, Calif. 150,286 lbs. Demand moderate, but falling off noted, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners wholesalers and other large users - Barrels, Drums per lb. CUBA, 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tins 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Yucatan drums 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, White Sage 14-15¢. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, White Clover 13-14¢. NEW YORK, White Clover 17¢, Light Amber 15¢, Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢. FLORIDA, Tupelo White per lb. 21¢; 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00. CUBA, cartons Amber 24, 1-lb. jar \$2.50. DOMESTIC and IMPORTED, blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50. OHIO, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, 5-lb. tins doz. Light Amber blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; cases 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55, 5-lb. tins \$5.20.

BEESWAX: Receipts - Brazil 589, Cuba 85, Chile 139, Dominican Republic 78, Netherlands West Indies 13, all bags. Demand moderate, market strong. Ex dock and spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA, 54-56¢. AFRICA, 51-54¢. CENTRAL AMERICA 53-55¢. WEST INDIES, Light 52-55¢, darker 46-50¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 16, 140 lbs. Western, 2700 lbs. Eastern. Demand fair for 24, 1-lb., demand slow for others; market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 7-15. jars \$4.80-5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.68-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins and jars \$4.80-4.85; 60-lb. tins per lb. Light Amber some 13¢.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 1 car Ida.; by truck 42,000 lbs. Iowa. Market firm. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, 60-lb. tins White Clover per lb. 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.40; 12, 7-oz. glass \$1.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - 583 cases Idaho, 50 cases Wash. Demand fairly good, market steady. Sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; 24, 12-oz. \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00. EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.00. WESTERN WASHINGTON Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.90; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.55.

PORTLAND: Arrivals via motor truck - from Oregon 120, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 4000 lbs cased; from Wash. 6500 lbs. cased; from Calif. 4000 lbs. cased. Supplies moderate. Consumer demand slow, although honey for manufacture reported moving moderately.

EXTRACTED: Wholesalers prices to retailers or other large buyers - OREGON, WASHINGTON, and IDAHO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover and Mixed Flowers case lots 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.75-9.85; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.25-3.28; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.40-4.45; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.50. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25, dark \$8.25; Light Amber 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.10; 24, 16-oz. glass \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. creamed \$5.00; 12, 1-lb. glass service jar \$4.50; bulk 5-gallon cans Light Amber 14¢, dark 12¢ per lb.

COMB: Supplies light. 24, 8-oz. unclassified \$4.50.

BEESWAX: Market stronger under very active demand. Dealers paying 37¢ in cash or trade.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers consisted of the following from Central Calif. 750 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 572 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, 250 cans Extra Light Amber Lima Bean, 600 cans Extra Light Amber Sage; from Northern California - 315 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Thistle, 200 cans Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices remain unchanged. Per case.

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.20-2.95 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-5.00, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70, some Sage \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$7.50-8.55, some Thistle \$6.75; 24, 12-oz. min. \$9.50-10.50 film wrapped combs.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

ST LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-16¢. ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers Light Amber, 1-lb. jars 25¢, 2-lb. jars 50¢, 5-lb. tins 90¢-\$1.00.

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Washington 25, D. C. R.Y.
Friday, September 15, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 18

SUMMARY

Prospects are generally good for fall honey flows in most of the midwestern and eastern States where fall flows normally occur, except in parts of Iowa where plant conditions are dry. However, despite good plant and bee conditions, fall flows to date have been light, particularly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri because of cool, wet weather. Fairly good fall flows, although in varying degrees, were under way in Michigan, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana. Much of Texas was too dry for fall plants, but conditions were good in the northeastern part of the State and in Oklahoma. Third-crop alfalfa may still produce in parts of Washington State, but the honey season has about ended there and in the Intermountain group of States. Dry weather in California was adversely affecting all unirrigated fall plants.

Extracting of the main white honey crop was under way, with reports indicating rather light results in much of the Intermountain area and in the Northeastern, South Atlantic, and South Central group of States, but moderate to heavy yields in areas in between. Fair to good yields from fireweed were secured in Washington State while legumes under irrigation yielded well in both Oregon and Washington. In central California Lima beans, Ladino clover, alfalfa and cotton produced well, but results from all dry land plants was poor there and over most of California because of lack of moisture.

The market for honey was firm to slightly stronger at mid-September as compared with the end of August. Trading was unusually heavy for large lots of 60-pound cans of extracted honey in California and in most mid-western and far western States, and there was more activity than usual in eastern States. Bottlers' prices to growers for 60-pound cans in large lots were reported as follows: California Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa, Cotton, Clover and Mixed Flowers mostly 9¢ delivered, Orange White

to Extra White 10-11¢ delivered, Extra CH Light Amber 9¢ delivered; Lima Bean White 9½¢ delivered, Thistle Light Amber and Extra Light Amber 9-9½¢ f.o.b.; Buckwheat Mixture 9½-9¾¢ delivered; Pacific Northwest, Clover, Vetch, Blackberry and Fireweed, Light Amber or better 9-10½¢ f.o.b., few 12¢; Intermountain States, Clover, White 9¢ f.o.b., 9½-10¢ delivered to California bottlers; Southwestern States, Clover, Cotton, and other Light Amber mild flavors 9-9½¢ f.o.b.; Plains States Clover, White 9-11¢ f.o.b.; Central States Clover, White 9-10½¢ f.o.b., few high as 12¢; New York Clover, White few 11-11½¢; Florida barrels, Orange White to Light Amber 8-10¢ f.o.b., Amber, Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea and Gallberry 6-7¢ f.o.b.

Bottler and beekeeper-bottler sales of small containers of honey to wholesalers, retailers and consumers were in fair to good volume with prices firm to slightly higher.

Wholesale prices in the largest consuming centers were generally steady at mid-September as compared with the last of August. Price changes made were minor, but those that occurred were generally upward. Selling at a shade higher prices were cases of 5-pound containers in Boston and Chicago; 60-pound cans of Intermountain White Clover and Florida Tupelo in New York City; cases of 8-ounce jars and 1-pound jars in San Francisco; and 60-pound cans of Wisconsin Clover and several containers of Arkansas Mixed Flowers in St. Louis.

The demand for beeswax was active and the market was sharply higher. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, in all States, per lb., were reported as follows: Average yellow to dark colors mostly 40¢, few sales early in period low as 32-34¢ in far western States; Light Lemon or White colors mostly 42¢, few small lot sales in midwestern and eastern areas high as 45-50¢.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey Programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

Week ending: Sept. 9 Sept. 16

Cumulative Total Through
Sept. 16

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Contracted for Export	60,000	279,000	60,000
Contracted for Domestic			6,973,158
Diversion	10,000		
Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Pounds - Holland 2,666,480; Germany 2,605,000; Belgium 1,406,390; Austria 198,368; Italy 44,000; Switzerland 37,380; Lebanon 12,000; Thailand 780; Hong Kong 2,760 -- Total 6,973,158.			

- over -

Washington 25, D. C.

- 2 -

Friday, Sept. 15, 1950

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 18

STATE		PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLED IN 50-lb. CANS PER LB.		STATE	
CALIF.		FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR		FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR	
IMP. VALLEY	Alfalfa, Light Amber	9 1/6¢	fob	COLO.	4
SO. CALIF	Alfalfa, Lt. Amber - Ex. Lt. Amber	9¢	del.	IDAHO	Clover, White
	Orange, White - Extra White	10-11¢	del.	NEVADA	Clover, White
	Buckwheat Mixture, Light Amber	9 1/2-9 1/2¢	del.	TEXAS	" Extra White
CENT. CALIF	Cotton, Lt. Amb. & Ex. Lt. Amb.	9¢	del.		Clover & Cotton
	Alfalfa, Extra Light Amber	9¢	del.		Light Amber, mild flavor
	" White (cans returned)	9¢	del.	IOWA	Clover, White
	Clover, Extra Light Amber	9¢	del.	NEBR.	" (Some cans returned)
	Orange, Extra Light Amber	9¢	del.	MICH.	" (Cans returned)
	Mixed Flower, Extra Light Amber	9¢	del.	WISC.	"
	" " Dark, (cans returned)	8¢	del.	MINN.	Clover-Alfalfa, White
NO. CALIF	Lima Bean, White	9 1/2¢	del.		" few
	Thistle, Light Amber-Ex. Lt. Amb.	9-9 1/2¢	del.	OHIO	Light Amber,
	and f.o.b.:				8¢ dc. 1.
OREGON	Clover, Light Amber	10¢	fob	N.Y.	Clover, White
WASH.	Clover, Vetch, Blackberry, and Fireweed	9-10 1/2¢	fob	FLA.	Barrels Orange, White to Light Amb.
	Amber to Dark	few 12¢	fob		" Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea, Gallberry,
		8¢ "			Amber

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE	FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	SALES TO		
		WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Conts per lb.)				

NO. CALIF	Liquified, strained, cased & stenciled, buyer pays for cases fas San Francisco			
"	Blended, Light Amber	10¢	-	-
	Alfalfa, White	10 1/2¢	-	-
	Lima Bean-Ladino Clover, Extra Light Amber	10¢	-	-
WASH.	Clover, Vetch, Blackberry, Fireweed	-	13 1/3-15¢	16 2/3¢
COLO.	Clover-Alfalfa	9 1/2¢	fob	13 1/3¢
UTAH	Clover, White	-	12 1/2¢	15¢
ARIZ.	Mesquite and Desert Flowers, Light Amber	-	-	10¢
TEXAS	Various Flowers	10¢	fob	-
IOWA	Clover, Water White, bulk	-	-	15¢
NEBR.	Sweetclover, White	-	-	15¢
WISC.	Clover, White	13¢	fob	15¢
MINN.	Clover, Sweetclover, Alfalfa, Basswood	14¢	fob	15¢
OHIO	Clover	-	12¢	12 1/2-13 1/2¢
IND.	Clover, White	-	-	15-20¢
ILL.	Clover, White	-	13¢	13 1/2¢
N. Y.	Clover	12¢	to bakery	15¢
PA.	Blended Clover, Sunac, Locust	-	10-12¢	15¢
MD.	Clover, Light Amber	-	12 1/2¢	10¢
FLA.	Orange	-	15¢	-
	Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea, Gallberry, Amber	15 1/2¢	fob	19¢
LA.	Various Flowers	13 1/2¢	fob	17¢
EXTRACTED HONEY = 5-lb. CONTAINERS (Per lb.)				

WASH	Clover,	12 1/2¢	fob	13 1/3-15¢	16¢
COLO	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	-	19¢
ARIZ.	Mesquite and Desert Flowers	-	-	-	15¢
TEXAS	Various Flowers	-	-	16¢	20¢
N. D.	Clover	-	-	-	25¢
NEBR.	Clover	-	-	-	18¢
KANSAS	Clover	-	-	-	18-19¢
MO.	Clover	-	-	18¢	25¢
MICH	Clover	-	-	-	20¢
WISC.	Clover - Basswood	16¢	fob	17-20¢, low as 10¢	15-25¢
MINN.	Clover, Alfalfa & Mixed Flowers	15¢	fob	15-16¢	17-19¢
OHIO	Clover	-	-	-	20-22¢
IND.	Clover	-	-	-	19¢
ILL.	Clover	-	16 2/3¢	fob	20-25¢
N. Y.	Clover,	-	-	16¢	20-25¢
PA.	Clover	-	-	23¢	20-30¢
TENN.	Various Flowers	-	-	-	25-30¢
FLA.	Orange	-	-	-	22¢
	Partridge Pea, Gallberry, Palmetto, Mangrove, Amber	12-16 1/2¢	fob	19¢	25¢
LA.	Various Flowers	14 1/2¢	fob	17¢	20-28¢

(Continued)

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 18

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALES, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY	CONTAINERS, STATE	FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	SALES TO		
			WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS (Generally Delv'd)	CONSUMERS (Local Sales)
EXTRACTED HONEY, 24-1 LB. JARS			(Per Case)	(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
TEXAS, Cotton and Clover			-	5.52	29-45¢
IOWA, Clover			-	-	30¢
KANSAS, Clover			-	-	25¢
MISSOURI, Clover			-	6.00	-
WISC. Clover			4.80 fob	5.04	25¢
MINN. Clover & Mixed Flowers			4.56 fob	4.80-5.90	25¢
OHIO, Clover, processed, White			5.75 dolvd	-	22-27¢
IND. Clover & Basswood			-	-	35¢
ILL. Clover			5.45 fob	6.30	30-35¢
N.Y. Clover			-	-	30-35¢
PA. Clover			-	6.30	30-35¢
MD. Clover			-	6.00	-
TENN. Various Flowers			-	-	30¢
FLA. Orange			3.60-5.04 fob	5.76	35¢
Gallberry, Palmetto, Partridge Pea, Mangrove, Amber			4.56 fob	5.28	30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY - MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS

COLO. Clover, Alfalfa	10 lb. pails	-	-	1.75
TEXAS Cotton and Clover	8 oz. jars	-	15¢ each	-
" " "	12 1/2 lb. jars	-	4.80	25¢ each
MINN. Clover	1 lb. pails	-	-	1.50
" " "	12 1/2 lbs.	-	5.00-5.60	-
OHIO Clover, processed, White	24/8 oz	3.25 dolvd	-	-
" 10 lb. pails	-	-	-	2.00
N.Y. Clover, 8 oz. jars	-	-	-	20¢ each
MD. Clover, Light Amber	3 lb. jars	-	67¢ each	-
LA. Various Flowers, 10-lb. pails	-	-	-	2.00-2.50 each
" 12 1/2 lb. jars	-	-	-	5.00

HUNK HONEY

UTAH Clover	10-lb. pails	-	1.40-1.60	-
	5-lb. pails	-	60¢-80¢	-
TEXAS Clover	3-lb. jars	-	-	60¢ each
MO. Clover	1 1/2 lb. jars	-	40¢ each	-
" 10 lb. pails	-	-	-	3.00 each
WISC. Clover-Basswood	12/3 lb.	-	8.40	-
" "	12 1/2 lb.	-	4.80	-
" Bulk	-	-	-	20¢ lb.
MINN. Clover-Alfalfa	12 1/2 1 lb.	-	7.50-9.60	40¢ each
ILL. Clover	12 1/2 1 lb. jars	8.50 fob	9.30	98¢ each
" 24/12 oz. jars	-	6.95 fob	7.60	41¢ each
" 5 & 10 lb. pails	-	-	-	20¢ lb.
TEEN. Clover	5 & 10 lb. pails	-	-	23-35¢ per lb.
" 1 lb. jars	-	-	-	40¢
GA. Gallberry	6 1/2 lb. jars	6.50-7.00 fob	-	-
" 12 1/2 lb. jars	-	6.75-7.25 fob	-	-
LA. Various Flavors	6 1/2 lb. jars	-	7.00	-
" "	12 1/2 lb. jars	-	6.00	-

SECTION COMB HONEY, cases 24 sections

		(Per case)	(Per case)	
WASH. Clover		-	7.00	-
IOWA Clover		6.00	2 1/2¢ per oz.	35¢ sect.
WISC. Clover-Basswood		-	7.20	35¢ sect.
MINN. Clover, Alfalfa, Basswood	" "	-	7.00-7.20	-
" "	14 oz or over	-	8.40	-
IND. Clover, 14 oz. or over		-	7.20	-
" 12 oz or over		-	6.50	-
ILL. Clover		8.00	8.50	45¢
N.Y. Clover		-	7.20-7.90	45¢
PA. Clover & Basswood		-	8.00-9.00	40-50¢

CUT COMB, PLASTIC WRAPPED:

IOWA Clover	24 Sections, straight run	6.00	2 1/2¢ per oz.	3¢ per oz.
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(Continued)

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 18

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (For first half of September)

Southern California - Temperatures in the Los Angeles area ranged from 59 to 66 degrees minimum to 70 to 90 degrees maximum. The weather was generally overcast and foggy in the mornings and mostly clear in the afternoons. Rainfall was very light, with .02 of an inch in Los Angeles but slightly more in some coastal and mountain areas. Bee activity was limited during the period as plants generally were dormant and there was little or nothing to be worked. Colony condition was reported generally below normal in reflection of the dry season and short honey flow. Conditions were spotty, however, with many colonies in quite good condition and others poor. Many colonies do not have sufficient stores for winter and some already have been fed. Scattered reports were received of bees working to some extent on alfalfa and miscellaneous flowers. Contrary to the generally poor condition of bees elsewhere in Southern California, bees in the Imperial Valley were reported fully normal.

Central California - Temperatures in Central and Northern California averaged much above normal until September 5. They averaged below normal after that date. Light and widely scattered showers occurred in most districts. Bees were reported in generally normal condition for winter. Honey and pollen supplies are good. Some areas will winter somewhat more colonies than a year ago and others less. Some bees were moved to bluecurls and winter locations during the period. Honey plants have largely dried up or are dormant now except for late weeds. The condition of such late plants as bluecurls, Jack clover and spike-weed is rather poor because of insufficient moisture. Alkali weed, however, is indicated as quite good where it occurs. Plants reported being worked by the bees during the period included some alfalfa, cotton, Jack clover and bluecurls. Cotton is maturing earlier than usual because of the new early strains which were planted and also because of hot weather. Generally speaking, yields in Central California this year were the best of the State with lima beans, Ladino clover, alfalfa and cotton all yielding well.

Northern California - Colony condition was somewhat spotty in Northern California areas, reflecting varying local conditions. Some reports indicate colony condition as a whole the poorest of the State. Heavy concentrations in alfalfa and Ladino clover seed fields, extensive use of insecticides and insufficient moisture for wild plants in some areas all contributed to the generally poor condition. Moisture shortages were especially pronounced through the Tehama and Shasta County areas. Alfalfa seed fields were being harvested and bees were being moved to any place where some stores might be obtained for winter. Plants, however, are mostly gone except for some alfalfa, small amounts of late yellow and purple star thistle where moisture conditions are favorable, tarweed and bluecurls. Because of the dry season, many beekeepers expect little additional nectar this fall.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 23-Sept. 9)

West of Cascades - Weather was very warm and dry averaging about 2 degrees above normal, with daytime temperatures ranging 75-85 degrees. Precipitation was very light cutting the honey crop a little shorter than earlier expectations in Washington State. Bees were bringing in some pollen and nectar but floral sources were scarce. The fireweed flow has ended with variable results - the flow was curtailed by dry weather early in the blooming period in Washington State, but was heavy the latter part following good rains. Production of honey from various sources is expected to average around 90 pounds in the Willamette Valley. The best crop in years is reported in Southern Oregon, east to Lakeview.

East of the Cascades - Dry weather prevailed with temperatures 6 to 8 degrees above normal - ranging 95 to 100 degrees maximum. The flow from mint ended in the Yakima Valley. Colonies not accessible to this plant secured little honey during this period. Third-crop alfalfa may still furnish a light flow in this area. In the Walla Walla-Freewater section and in Central Oregon beekeepers report a below normal honey crop from colonies placed in legume fields for pollination due to lack of feed brought on by dry weather. However, some good yields were secured from irrigated fields not over populated. While a little fall honey was being made in all areas, the color is dark and most will be used for bee-feed this winter. The condition of colonies is generally good. Broodrearing was slowing down and bees were storing honey and pollen in part of the broodnest.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 24-Sept. 10)

Colorado - Despite dry weather a good sized honey crop has been secured in the Arkansas River Valley and in the Colorado River Basin - but some sections of the State have secured a very short crop, especially in the San Luis Valley and San Juan Basin. Cool weather with some showers has stopped the honey flow and yards are being prepared for winter. The abrupt end of the honey flow will leave many brood chambers short of honey. Irrigation water supplies are gone in some areas of the State and the soil is too dry for germination of clover seeds. The demand for extracted honey was light at steady prices.

Idaho - The main honey flow has ended and extracting is well underway. A light flow was still continuing from late alfalfa and sweetclover fields, sunflower and goldenrod. Reports indicate variable honey yields in the southwestern area ranging from 20 to 60 pounds per colony; very light in the south central portion, ranging around 20 pounds surplus; and also very light in the Upper Snake River Valley, ranging from 20 to 30 pounds surplus. Bees are generally in normal condition. The demand for honey has been moderate for small lots, but there have been few inquiries for large lots.

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Montana - The honey flow has ended, and reports indicate a very light crop has been secured - the lightest in 35 years by some of the older beekeepers. Colonies that were in peak condition early secured a little surplus - but there was practically no late flow. Bees have secured ample winter stores during the slow flow in August and are in good condition. There are more seedling clover plants than for years giving promise for a good honey crop next year.

Utah - Extracting is underway and reports indicate rather variable sized honey crops have been secured - some yards have not made any surplus, while others have made 75 to 80 pounds. The weather has been very dry all summer.

Nevada - Reports indicate the honey crop is very irregular. Some producers have extracted better than a 60-pound can per colony - while others report nearly a failure. Samples of honey examined are of excellent quality. Some superb comb honey has been produced.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 25-Sept. 11)

Losses of bees from cotton insecticide sprays are noticeable in much of the cotton growing areas. Insects have been very numerous.

Southeastern Texas - The summer honey flow has ended, and while it was heavy in some locations, many other apiaries secured very little surplus honey. Fall blooming plants such as aster and goldenrod are very scarce. Colonies that were extracted closely may not secure enough stores for winter use. Queens have had a long season of egg laying and many will need replacing before winter.

Southwest Texas - Extracting is over. The weather has been so hot and dry that no honey is being produced, and prospects are unfavorable for any further production this year.

East Texas - Weather conditions continued very dry. Rains will be needed soon if aster and other fall plants are to yield well. The demand for honey was slow.

Northeast Texas - While weather conditions have been dry in more southerly parts of the State, excessive rains in Northeast Texas have hindered bees from securing pollen and nectar from broomweed and other fall plants. As many back roads are almost impassable, making the reaching of outyards very difficult, the finish of extracting has been delayed. The demand for honey has been fairly good.

Central Texas - Bees are in weak condition because of dry weather and cotton poisoning. Good rains occurred during this period and improved the prospects for a fall flow, which will be needed to provide winter stores. The summer flow in some yards amounted to around 50 pounds of surplus honey.

Oklahoma - The honey crop averaged above normal over much of the State. There has been ample moisture all summer, almost too much in some areas, and prospects are good for bees to secure winter stores from various fall plants such as sunflowers, goldenrod, dog-fennel, and boneset. Demand for honey has been fair.

New Mexico - The honey crop in the Rio Grande Valley will scarcely average half of normal. A dry, windy spring dried up nectar in what few flowers were in bloom. Many bees have starved and there has been a marked decrease in colonies.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The sweetclover honey flow was still going strong in spots on September 8 - the latest date for a sweetclover flow in years. Reports indicate yields ranging from 60 pounds per colony in some yards to well over 125 pounds in others. Many colonies were not in sufficient strength to take advantage of the good honey flow. A cold drizzling rain started September 10, and will probably mark the end of the crop year. The honey secured is very heavy-bodied and exceptionally white. Fall flowers, so far, have not contributed much to lowering the grade. Acreage for next season's sweetclover is large, but the price for small grain next spring will determine the final acreage left. Most extracting has been completed and supers were being stored.

Iowa - Severe drought conditions prevailed in central areas of the State. Hubam clover has been delayed - and was secreting only enough nectar to encourage brood-rearing - which will result in a shorter honey crop than earlier anticipated. In the southwestern part of the State cold, wet weather early in the period temporarily stopped the honey flow, but a fair flow has been resumed from heartsease and Hubam clover. In the Western section Hubam and red clover were yielding heavily. In the Northern areas the fall flow has been reduced because of dry weather, although light flows were underway from late clover and heartsease. The demand for extracted honey has been fair at steady to slightly higher prices. Beeswax offerings were light at higher prices. A scarcity of 60-pound cans for packing of extracted honey was developing.

Nebraska - Extracting is underway, and reports indicate a large crop of excellent quality white honey. The fall flow to date from heartsease and Hubam clover has been light, partly account cool, wet weather. In some locations the crop year has ended because of severe hail storms damage to plants. The demand for honey has been moderate but many beekeepers report intentions to hold back on commitments in hopes of higher prices.

Kansas - The honey flow has been almost continuous since the first of June up until September 1. The crop is larger than usual. No fall flow has materialized as yet. Some beekeepers report their light honey has been damaged by dark fall honey as unfavorable weather prevented extracting earlier. The weather was not favorable for the production of alfalfa seed.

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Missouri - The weather continued cool, as it has been since the middle of July. The surplus fall honey crop from heartsease and Spanish needle, which were in bloom, will be small if the weather continues cool. Bees will need to store a lot honey during the next few weeks to have sufficient stores for winter and early spring of next year. Clover plants for next year are in better condition than average. The movement of honey has been fair with a slight increase in price over a year ago.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Aug. 26-Sept. 12)

Michigan - Extracting has about been completed. Quality of the honey is very good. Yields are reported as extremely variable, but on the whole are believed to be better than for 1949. The fall flow has also been irregular, being light in some yards, good in others - but is expected to furnish adequate stores for winter in most instances. The main flow on the Upper Peninsula amounted to only about half a crop. The demand for honey has been moderate, but many beekeepers are holding for higher prices.

Wisconsin - A fair to good fall honey flow was in progress during this period, although cool, wet weather the fore part hampered bee activity considerably and reduced nectar secretion. Plant conditions are good and with favorable weather bees in most yards should secure ample honey for winter stores and a surplus. Extracting of white honey crop was underway and reports indicate varying results. In general good yields were secured in central and west central areas, but rather light flows in the northeastern section. Yields were very irregular in the east-central and southeastern sections. Yards given good care produced well-others lightly because of excessive swarming. Clover is in good condition and sweetclover is coming back strong.

Other Minnesota - The fall honey flow from Hubam clover, red clover, goldenrod and aster has been variable ranging from heavy to light. Rains would be helpful over much of the State. Extracting of the light colored honey crop was under way, and reports indicate varying yields ranging from excellent to rather light. Swarming, which was unusually severe during the past summer, contributed heavily to reducing yields in many yards. The demand for honey and beeswax was fairly good.

Ohio - The honey flow has been almost continuous since the first of June. During this period bees were working heartsease, goldenrod and aster with rather good results. In the extreme northwestern area of the State the Buckwheat flow has been rather light due to the small acreage planted and because of cool weather. The clover honey crop is nearly extracted with averages reported by commercial producers ranging from 50 to 125 pounds per colony. The first extracting of clover honey is generally extra white with moisture content mostly around 18.6 per cent. The second flow and later extracting of clover honey is ranging as low as 16.4 percent moisture.

Sales of extracted honey have increased and continue on the upswing even though prices have increased for all types of honey the past two weeks. However, producers of a blend of Buckwheat and Goldenrod comb honey report that demand is inactive at asking prices of around \$4.00 per case of 24 section

Indiana - Dry weather with warm days and cool nights prevailed during much of this period - conditions favorable for gathering of nectar. Good rains fell early in the period breaking the drought period, and have put fall plants in good condition as well as legumes for next season's honey crop. Extracting was under way and reports indicate yields are turning out average or better, but bumper crops anticipated earlier failed to materialize in many yards. The crop, in other words is rather irregular. The late summer honey flow has permitted an increase in number of colonies by subdivision. There has been a fairly good demand for honey and beeswax.

Illinois - The fall honey flow to date has been very light, and unless the weather turns warmer little fall honey is expected. However, plant conditions are excellent. Extracting of the clover honey crop continues, with reports indicating excellent yields in many yards. Colonies are in excellent condition and will need little fall and winter feeding even if a fall flow does not occur. The local demand for honey was rather slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

New York - There have been ample rains over most of the State to put honey plants in good condition - but cool weather has minimized bee activity and reduced nectar secretion. Fall honey flows to date have been light, attributed in part to the cool weather and in some areas to the planting of beans instead of buckwheat. Extracting was under way and reports indicate light to fair yields in central New York, but practically a crop failure in many yards in western and northwestern areas. Reason for the failure in some yards in the western area is attributed to the change in farming practices where alsike and white Dutch clover were generally grown, farmers are now growing alfalfa and red clover.

Connecticut - The goldenrod honey flow has made a good start, and if weather conditions are right the crop will be good. Weather at the close of the period was not promising - but when the days were sunny the bees were hustling.

Massachusetts - Weather was cold and rainy during most of the period. Fall honey crop prospects point to about 25 percent of normal crop. Colonies of bees are in excellent condition.

Pennsylvania - Extracting was under way. Many yards were yielding only about half a crop. The weather in most of the State has been very wet and cool - as a result the fall honey crop so far has been light from a prolific bloom of goldenrod and aster.

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Buckwheat produced very poorly. Bees are generally in good condition. The local demand for honey has been good.

New Jersey - There has been plenty of moisture. Bees were working a little on goldenrod when weather permitted, but no surplus has been stored as yet. Honey sales were slow.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Maryland - The weather during this period was quite variable ranging from very cool to warm and humid. Fall plants are generally in good condition. Honey yields in the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plains Area have been very irregular. Fair sized yields were secured in some yards, but because of the lack of a flow from clover and locust, quality is generally poor. In other yards no surplus whatsoever has been secured and many colonies are starving for lack of food.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 27-Sept. 13)

Kentucky - Almost daily rains have put all honey plants in the best of condition, but bees can not work in the rain and production is low. There have been only a few hot days this year.

Tennessee - Rains occurred almost daily during this period, and although honey plants are in excellent condition, there has been little nectar gathered. Buckwheat was yielding in some locations and should provide winter stores. However, most colonies have enough honey for fall and winter.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Aug. 26-Sept. 11)

Georgia - Bees are generally in fair condition and are busy storing food for winter needs. Considerable rainy weather recently has hindered this, but the past few days have been sunny throughout the area. The demand for honey has been rather light with the market steady. Chunk comb honey supplies are becoming scarce.

Florida - A tropical storm swept over parts of the State during this period, but no material damage to hives was reported. Heavy rains accompanying the disturbance disrupted honey flows where any were occurring, but no major flows were under way. Requeening is about over. Colonies are in good condition with ample supplies of winter feed. Some beeyards in the northern part of the State have suffered heavy worker-bee losses from cotton insecticide spraying. Honey demand has improved.

Alabama - A light honey flow from fall flowers was in progress during this period despite heavy rains. The demand for honey was slow.

Louisiana - The summer honey flow has ended and most colonies were losing a little weight. Some colonies are weaker than usual due to reduced pasturage from increased cultivation and destruction of natural sources of nectar. There has been extensive weed poisoning and burning. However, colony gains in August were the largest in 20 years in some scale hives as a result of mostly clear and sunny days. Good colonies in favorable areas used to produce honey

only will yield about 250 pounds surplus for the season. Rainfall has been deficient in July and August and so far in September. The ground is very dry, which is good for cotton picking and making hay, but poor for pastures and planting oats. Boneset has started to bloom, providing much-needed pollen. Queen shippers report that there has been practically no demand for queens for fall shipment and no interest so far in booking 1951 spring orders.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1,500 cartons of small containers from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States; 255 cartons of small containers and 75, 60-lb. cans from New York. Demand improving, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover White $15\frac{1}{2}\%$, Amber $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.85; tin \$4.80-4.85; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, extracted White Clover 60-lb. cans $15\frac{1}{2}\%$, unprocessed $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb.; cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tin \$6.00; creamed 24, 8-oz. jars glass \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars glass \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts: Extracted, bulk and bottled including Midwest and La. 238,002 lbs Comb: White Clover Illinois 10 cases 24 Sections; 28 cases 12 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, Demand fair, market steady, 60-lb. tins White Clover $12-12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb., Light Amber $11-12\frac{1}{2}\%$; Dark Amber $9-10\frac{1}{2}\%$; Buckwheat 8¢. LOUISIANA, Light Amber $11-11\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb. Bottle - Sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - Demand fair, market steady, jars White Clover, 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: ILLINOIS, demand very good, market firm, White Clover, cellophane wrapped 12s, Fancy 12-oz. and over \$3.75-4.00; 24s fancy cellophane wrapped 14-oz. and over \$8.00.

BEESWAX: Prices higher. Dealers reported paying country run 40-42¢.

DENVER: Demand generally light, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars 24, 8-oz. \$2.85-3.20; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$4.50; 12, 21-oz. \$3.35-3.60; 12, 32-oz. \$4.20; 12, 5-lb. \$9.00-9.50; 6, 10-lb. \$9.30; 60-lb. cans bakers dark honey \$7.70-7.75; creamed honey 24, 12-oz. cups \$4.95.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted: 12,000 lbs. Mich. Market steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover and Mixed Flowers, cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.75-5.10; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. glass \$2.90-3.00; 12, 16-oz. glass \$2.20; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.75-5.05; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins - Amber $12-13\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb.

KANSAS CITY: 1 car imported (unreported July); truck receipts Iowa 1,150, 60-lb. tins; Kansas 250, 60-lb. tins. Market firm.

Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover 60-lb. tins per lb. $11\frac{1}{2}\%$; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 7-oz. glass \$3.10. Imported, Amber, flavor unknown, 60-lb. tins $11\frac{1}{2}\%$. IDAHO, Sweetclover, 60-lb. tins $11-11\frac{1}{2}\%$; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage and various blended flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged - Per case:

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 1,200 lbs. Market slightly stronger at $37-41\frac{1}{2}\%$ per lb. on best Lemon Yellow. Demand good.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 550; Light Amber 412; beeswax 585 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady for small containers, demand fair, market about steady for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - Per lb.

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢; Light Amber 8¢. Sales by bottlers: U.S. Fancy Blended honey: To wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.25 delivered Midwestern States, \$3.35 delivered Eastern States; 24, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.65 delivered Midwestern States, \$3.75 delivered Eastern States. To retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.75; 24, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand fair, market about steady: To bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 tins or more 12¢ per lb.; less than 50 cans 13¢; White Sweetclover $13\frac{1}{2}\%$.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market stronger. Bottlers offering f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light, Yellow, per lb. in cash 36¢, in trade 38¢.

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PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 9,000 lbs. N.Y., 3,000 lbs. domestic via New York City. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NEW YORK, White Clover, packed locally, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; bulk Light Amber Clover 12½¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat: Calif. 217,073 lbs., Fla. 510 cartons; Guatemala 67 drums, 530 cases; Cuba 50 drums; Puerto Rico 55 drums; Mexico 32 drums. Demand moderate, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - barrels, and drums, per lb.: CUBA 9-9½¢, tins 10½-11½¢; PUERTO RICO, drums 8½-9½¢; CALIFORNIA, 60s. White Orange 15-15½¢, White Sage 13½-14½¢, Light Amber Sage 12½¢. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, White Clover 13-14¢. NEW YORK, White Clover 17¢; Light Amber 15¢; Buckwheat 10½-11¢; FLORIDA, Tupelo White, per lb. 21-21½¢; 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00. CUBA, cartons 24, 1-lb. jars \$2.50. Domestic and Imported, Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50; OHIO, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, 5-lb. tins, dozen Light Amber Blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65. NEW YORK, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; case 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$5.55; 5-lb. tins \$5.20.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 21 bags Cuba; 21 bags Dominican Republic. Demand moderate, market strong. Ex-Dock and Spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA 55-57¢; CENTRAL AMERICA 53-56¢; WEST INDIES Yellow 53-57¢; Darker 47-52; AFRICAN 51-54¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 8,460 lbs. Midwestern; 1,680 lbs. Eastern. Demand fair, market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: MID-WESTERN, Light Amber, White Clover, Per case: 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.75, some 4.50-4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 60-lb. tins per lb. White Clover: 12½-15¢, Light Amber 11-12¢.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho 200 cases extracted. Market firm but trading slow. Wholesalers sales to retailers or other large buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.55; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.40-4.45; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.20-5.30; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.80-5.90; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.25-3.30; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.50. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and large retail chains - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.55; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.00; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.65; 12, 1-lb. service jars \$4.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.75; bulk Light Amber 14¢ lb., Dark 8-12¢ according to quality.

COMB: Receipts 225 cases from Idaho. Wholesalers sales to retailers or other large buyers in case lots - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.75; 24, 8-oz. unclassified \$4.50.

BEESWAX: Market stronger. Dealers paying 38¢ in cash and trade.

SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers consisted of the following: from Central Calif. 546 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 200 cans Dark Mixed Flowers; 3,478 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; 702 cans White Alfalfa; 525 cans Light Amber Cotton; 1,000 cans Extra Light Amber Clover; 250 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; from Northern Calif. 202 cans White Lima Bean; 250 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Imperial Valley 350 cans Light Amber Alfalfa; from Nevada 600 cans Extra White Clover; 100 cans White Clover; from Idaho 216 cans Extra White Clover. Per case:

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.45-3.20; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.40-3.80; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.24, some Sage \$5.40; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.75-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.10-4.75, some Thistle \$3.70, some Sage \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$7.50-8.55, some Thistle \$6.75; 24, 12-oz. min. \$9.50-10.50 film wrapped combs.

BEESWAX: Receipts - 1,000 lbs. from Central Calif. Markets steady at 34¢ per lb. delivered.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 14-16¢. ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 1-lb. jars 25-30¢; 2-lb. jars 50-55¢; 5-lb. tins \$1.00.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 250 cases Idaho; 400 cases and 210, 60-lb. cans Wash. Demand fair, market firm. Sales to wholesalers - EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 4-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 24-oz. \$3.70; creamed honey, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00. EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.00. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 2-lb. jars 4.90; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.50. Brokers' sales to bakers and other large buyers - WESTERN WASHINGTON, Dark Amber per lb. 12¢.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JULY, 1950
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Netherlands	506,400
Belgium and Luxembourg	214,200
Germany	51,000
Italy	17,520
Belgian Congo	6,000
Trieste	4,380
Canada	4,000
Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands)	960
Japan	660
Canal Zone	360
TOTAL	805,480
" value	\$51,288

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR JULY, 1950 BY
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	443,230
Cuba	379,264
Argentina	197,280
El Salvador	65,988
Guatemala	46,561
Netherlands	263
TOTAL	1,132,586
" value	\$65,513

	Pounds
Brazil	95,892
Angola	83,462
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	74,021
Dominican Republic	38,787
Madagascar	35,187
French Morocco	32,344
Cuba	27,863
France	22,046
Chile	17,611
Guatemala	15,473
Belgian Congo	10,944
Western Portuguese Africa	9,216
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,244
Mexico	3,700
Haiti	2,996
El Salvador	1,478
Australia	113
TOTAL	475,377
" value	\$197,521

Released Sept. 20, 1950 - meb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing AdministrationTelephone - REpublic 4142,
Extension 2175.Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, October 2, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 19

SUMMARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extracting was progressing as rapidly as possible in most of the central and northern tiers of States - with the task proceeding slowly in some areas because of poor road conditions, a shortage of labor, or a lack of 60-lb. cans.

Fall honey flows were underway in midwestern and eastern States, with most reports indicating light yields to date because of cool, rainy weather. However, aster, hearts-ease, goldenrod, Spanish needle and other fall flowers were blooming profusely and should the weather turn warm during the first two weeks of October, good flows could result. In some eastern areas colonies were starving. The buckwheat honey crop was generally light in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Huban clover was yielding well on warm days in many mid-western States.

The market for honey was firm, and price fluctuations though small, were generally upward. The demand for honey in large lots by large bottlers was fairly active in most sections of the country, but was rather light in a few areas. Bottlers report there has been a rather heavy movement of extracted honey for export under the export subsidy program of the United States Department of Agriculture. They also have received a generally good demand for packaged honey through wholesaler and broker channels. Beekeepers' sales to bottlers in 60-lb. cans, per lb., in large lots were reported as follows: California, Orange, White to Extra White 10-11¢ delivered, Buckwheat-Sage Light Amber 10-10½¢ delivered, Star Thistle 10-10½¢ per lb. delivered, Alfalfa Light Amber and Extra Light Amber 9-9½¢ delivered, Cotton and various Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra

Light Amber 9¢ delivered; Intermountain States, Alfalfa, Clover, Sweetclover, White to Extra Light Amber 9-9½¢ f.o.b. 10-10½¢ delivered to California bottlers; Southwestern Clover and Cotton 8-9-10.0¢ f.o.b.; Plains, East Central and North Central States, various Clovers, White 9-11¢ f.o.b., mostly 10-10½¢, very few high as 12-13¢; Pennsylvania, Clover 10¢ f.o.b.; and Florida Orange in barrels 8-10¢ f.o.b. Bottlers prices on cases of 8 ounce to 5 pound jars were generally unchanged on the first of October as compared with the middle of September, although a few have advanced their prices slightly. Demand was reported as fair to good. Producers reports indicated that the local demand for extracted honey continued good in some sections of the country, but was light in other areas.

Prices on the larger wholesale markets of the country were unchanged to slightly stronger on the first of October as compared with mid-September. Steady markets were reported for Boston, New York City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and Minneapolis. Higher prices for some containers were recorded in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. Demand was reported as somewhat slower in New York City. Prices were a shade lower for 60s in Chicago.

The market for beeswax continued firm. Supplies were becoming closely cleaned up, with the demand good. Beekeepers' sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., were generally at 40¢ for the darker colors and 42¢ for the lighter colors, although a few sales as low as 32¢ were reported in the far west, while occasional sales at 44-50¢ were reported in eastern areas.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey Programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

Week ending: Sept. 23

Sept. 30

Cumulative Total Through

Sept. 30

Pounds

7,848,950 /1

60,000

Contracted for Export
Contracted for Domestic
Diversion

Pounds
537,150

Pounds
465,000

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Holland 3,212,480; Bizon 1,909,550; Germany 1/2 2,608,000; Belgium 1/2 1,909,550; Italy 44,000; Switzerland 37,380; Austria 22,000; Lebanon 12,000; Hong Kong 2,760; Thailand 780 -- Total 7,848,950.

Adjustment of figures as regards 3,000 pounds.

Week ending Sept. 23rd, contract cancelled for 176,368 pounds.

- over -

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 19.

* PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLED IN 60-LB. CANS - PER LB.		STATE : FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR : PRICE & BASIS SALE	STATE : FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR : PRICE & BASIS SALE
CALIFORNIA:			
SOU. CALIF.	Orange, Wh.-Ex wh.	10-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ del : S.DAK	Clover, White 10¢ fob
	Alfalfa, Lt. Amber-Ex Lt Amber	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del : IOWA	Clover, White 10¢ fob & delv'd
	Buckwheat Sage-Lt. Amber	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del : NEBR.	Sweetclover, Extra White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delv'd
CENT. CALIF	Alfalfa & Cotton, Ex. Lt. Amb.	9¢ del : MO.	Amber 8¢ delv'd
	Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	9¢ del : MICH	Clover, 11¢ fob
NO. CALIF	Lima Bean, Ex. White	9.58¢ dcl : MINN.	Spanish Needle, Light Amber 10¢ fob
	Star Thistle	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del : OHIO	Clover, White, some Light Amber 10-11¢ fob
	Mx. Flowers, Lt. Amber	9¢ fob : INDIANA	One lot with cans returned 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del.
	" " "	9¢ del : OHIO	Sweetclover, Clover, Alfalfa, White 9-10¢ fob
	" " Amber (cans ret.)	6¢ del : INDIANA	Few 9¢ delv'd
			Light Amber, few 8¢ delv'd
			Clover, White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢ fob & de
			Light Amber & Amber 9¢ delv'd
			Clover 10-13¢ fob
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES			
	Alfalfa, Ex. Lt. Amber	9¢ fob : PA	Clover 10¢ fob
	Clover-alfalfa, white	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob :	Clover mixed with Fall Flowers 9¢ fob
	few high as	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob :	
	Clover, White	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dol. Cal. : FLA.	Orange 10¢ fob
TEXAS	Clover, Lt. Amber	8-9-10 fob : LA.	" White to Light Amber barrels 8-10¢ fob
	Clover, Cotton, white (cans ret)	10¢ fob : LA.	Gallberry, Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge Pea, Amber, barrels 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob
			Wild Flowers, Amber, bbls 8-3/4, 60s 9¢ fob

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	WHOLESALERS	SALES TO : RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered) : (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

NO. CALIF.	Thistle, Ex. Lt. Amber to White, casc'd with buyer paying for case f.a.s. boats San Fran.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		
COLO	Alfalfa, Light Amber	9¢ fob	13 1/3¢	11¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, White	-	-	15¢
UTAH		-	-	15¢
WYO	Clover	-	-	10¢
ARIZ	Mesquite & Desert Flowers, Light Amber	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
TEXAS	Cotton, Alf., Clover, Vetch, Orange, Desert Brush	-	-	
ARK	Wild Flowers, Amber	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	-	
N. DAK	Clover-Alfalfa	-	13¢	
S. DAK	Sweetclover, Clover, Alfalfa, White	9 3/4-10¢ fob	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15¢	13-15¢
IOWA	Clover, White	-	13¢	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 5/6¢
NEBR.	Sweetclover, White	-	18 1/3¢	-
KANSAS	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber	-	-	
MO.	To Industrial Users - 1¢ delivered	12-15¢ fob	15¢	-
MICH.	Clover, White-Light Amber	11¢ fob	-	-
WISC.	Clover	-	-	12-17¢
MILW.	Clover, Sweetclover-Alfalfa	-	-	
OHIO	Clover, White	12-14¢ fob	-	-
	" " processed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delv'd	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	
ILL.	Amber	10¢ fob	-	15¢
NEW YORK	Clover, White	10¢ delv'd	-	-
	Clover, White processed	17¢ delv'd	-	-
	Buckwheat, Dark, processed	15¢ delv'd	-	15¢
	Clover	-	-	14-15¢
PA.	Clover & Mixed Flowers	-	-	15¢
TEENN.	Mixed Flower, L.A.	-	-	19¢
FLA.	Orange, White - Light Amber	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17¢
	Various Flowers, Amber	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢
MISS.	Clover, White	-	-	13 1/3-15¢
LA.	Clover	-	-	

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Per lb.)

COLO	Alfalfa, Light Amber	-	15¢	15-20¢
IDAHO	Alfalfa, Sweetclover, White	-	16¢	20¢
ARIZ	Mesquite and Desert Flowers, Light Amber	-	-	15¢
TEXAS	Various Flowers	15 5/6¢ fob	-	19-20¢
ARK	Clover, Light Amber	-	18¢	-
	Cotton-Soybean	-	16¢	-
NEW MEXICO	Alfalfa-Cotton	-	-	-
N. D. & S. D.	Clover, Sweetclover Alfalfa, White	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	14-23¢	24¢
ICVA	Clover, White	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	16 2/3-18¢	20¢
KANSAS	Alfalfa-Sweetclover - Yellow Sweetclover	13-16¢ fob	17-18¢	20¢
MICH	Clover, White	-	10-17¢	13-25¢
WISC	Clover, Basswood, White	-	-	16¢
	Mixed Flowers, Golden	-	-	15¢
	Buckwheat, Amber	-	-	

(Continued - next page)

TYPE OF HONEY CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	PRODUCER, PACKER OR PACKER-SLES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALEPS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS (Continued)		
	WHOLESALEPS	SALES TO (Generally Delv'd)	CONSUMERS (Local Sales)
EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-LB CONTAINERS (per lb.) Continued			
MINN	Clover, Sweetclover Alfalfa, White	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sweetclover, Water White	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fcb	-
OHIO	Clover	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	20-28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Clover, White, Processed	19 $\frac{5}{6}$ fob delv'd	-
INDIANA	Clover Basswood	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
ILLINOIS	Clover, White	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Clover Alfalfa Light Amber	-	22-25 $\frac{1}{2}$, up
	Clover, White, Processed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fcb	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Buckwheat, Dark, Processed	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob delv'd	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
MASS.	Clover and Wild Flowers	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob delv'd	-
VERMONT	Clover	-	26-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
PA.	Mixed Flowers	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIRGINIA	Mixed Flower Light Amber	-	22-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
TENN.	Light Amber - Amber	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Tupelo	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	25-35 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Orange	16-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	20-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISS.	Mixed Flowers, Amber	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOUISIANA	Clover, White	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Clover	-	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
EXTRACTED HONEY - 24-1 LB. JARS			
COLO	Alfalfa, Light Amber	(Per case)	(Per case)
IDAHO	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, White	-	4.80
TEXAS	Various Flowers	-	6.00
ARK.	Clover, Light Amber	4.70 fob	-
	Cotton-Soybean	-	6.00
N. MEX.	Alfalfa & Cotton	-	4.92
S. DAK.	Clover, Sweetclover Alfalfa	3.84 fob	4.08
ICWA	Clover, White	4.35 fob	4.80-5.28
KANSAS	Clover, Alfalfa Sweetclover	-	5.00
MICH	Clover, White	4.80 fob	5.28
WISC	Clover, White	-	5.52
	Mixed Flowers, Golden	-	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINN.	Clover, Sweetclover Alfalfa, White	4.56 fob	5.04-5.50
	Sweetclover, Water White	4.80 fob	-
OHIO	Clover, White	4.60 fob	-
	" " Processed	5.45-5.75, few	6.25 delv'd
INDIANA	Clover-Basswood	-	-
NEW YORK	Clover-Alfalfa-Sumac, light Amber	5.00 fob	5.25-6.48
	Clover, White Processed	5.45 delv'd	6.25
	" " Dispensar jars	6.25 delv'd	7.00
	Buckwheat, Dark "	5.20 delv'd	-
	" " "	5.75 delv'd	-
MASS.	Clover-Wild Flowers	-	5.50-6.00
PA.	Mixed Flowers	-	5.28-6.30
TENN.	Light Amber - Amber	-	30-35 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLA.	Tupelo	6.00 fob	6.48
	Orange	5.04 fob	5.28-5.76
MISS.	Varicus Flowers, Amber	4.56	5.28
	Clover, White	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6.72	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS CONTAINERS - EXTRACTED HONEY			
COLO	Alfalfa, Light Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	-	4.56
TEXAS	Cotton, Light Amber, 3 lb. jars	-	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ each
N. MEX.	Alfalfa & Cotton, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	-	4.38
S. DAK.	Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	3.84 fob	4.08
ICWA	Clover, White 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz jars	-	3.60
WISC.	Clover, White 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	-	5.40
MINN.	Clover, Alfalfa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ jars	-	5.00
OHIO	Clover, White 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz jars	2.55 fob	-
	processed, 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. jars	3.25-3.40 delv'd	-
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars	5.30-5.55 delv'd	-
MASS.	Clover, Wild Flowers 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. jars	-	9.00
PA.	Mixed Flowers, 2 lb. jars	-	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ each
			90-110 each
			65 $\frac{1}{2}$ each
SECTION COMB HONEY, cases 24 sections			
IDAHO	Clovers	(Per case)	(Per case)
NEVADA	Clover	5.50 fob	9.60
TEXAS	Cotton, Light Amber	-	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
IOWA	Clover, White	-	-
NEBR.	Sweetclover Alfalfa, White - Light Amber	-	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Yellow Sweetclover	-	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
MICH	Clover, White	-	7.20-8.40
WISC.	Clover, Basswood, White	6.50-6.75 fob	7.50
MINN.	Clover, White	-	6.00-7.20
OHIO	Clover, White	-	7.20, few 9.60
	Fall Flowers, Dark No. 2	-	9.00-9.25
NEW YORK	Clover, Sumac, White	-	4.00
MASS	Clover, Sumac	-	7.90-9.60, no. 8.25-8.40
PA.	Clover and Mixed Flowers	-	9.50
		-	6.00-9.00
			50-70 $\frac{1}{2}$
			55 $\frac{1}{2}$
			35-50 $\frac{1}{2}$
HUNK HONEY (Continued on page 7)			
			(Continued)

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (For last half of September)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged 57 to 61 degrees minimum and 68 to 92 degrees, mostly 75 to 80 degrees, maximum. On the night of September 16th and the morning of the 18th there was a rainfall of .36 inch. There was considerable overcast in the mornings and clear in the afternoons. Beekeepers expect a few less colonies than a year ago to be wintered in many sections of Southern California. The number is indicated as especially reduced in San Bernardino County. Most reports indicate only a small proportion of the colonies have young queens. Reports indicate varying condition of the colonies. Some colonies are in average or satisfactory condition for winter though many are short of honey stores and some are short of pollen. In some instances, stores are adequate only because no honey was extracted or bees have been fed. Bees in Imperial Valley still are rearing brood. Most bees have been moved to permanent locations. A few, however, were taken during the period to eucalyptus locations. Honey plants are generally dry now. The condition of plants in many sections is not too good because of the succession of years with deficient rainfall. No plants were worked during this period except for scattered fall flowers.

Central California - Temperatures in Northern and Central California ranged from slightly above to slightly below normal during the last half of September. Light to fairly heavy showers for this time of the year fell in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys on September 16 and 17, but otherwise there was mostly fair weather. Colonies throughout San Joaquin Valley are in exceptionally good condition in all respects. Extraction was still in progress. Honey from Alfalfa, Alkali weed, Lima beans, Jack clover, cotton, Blue Curls, and Ladino was being obtained. Blue Curls were yielding well in most areas. On the West Side Spikeweed, Alkali weed, and Jack clover were also still yielding slightly though cotton and alfalfa were about through.

Northern California - Quite a large number of colonies are expected to be wintered in this area. Colony condition is largely normal and satisfactory. Some bees in the southern part of the Sacramento Valley are inclined to rob, which indicates a scarcity of field supplies. Some removal of bees from alfalfa seed fields still is in progress. Some colonies also were being taken to locations for oak and honey dew. The honey flow in Valley areas is generally over for the year, though tarweed, Ladino clover, blue curls, alkali weed, turkey mullein and alfalfa still were being worked to a limited extent.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (For last half of September)

Temperatures both East and West of Cascades were normal until near the close of the period when a low of 18 degrees was reached in several mid-Oregon sections. Rainfall has been below

normal with many clear days. Killing frosts occurred in nearly all sections except along immediate Coastal Areas. Few flowers were available and bees were hardly holding their own. Extracting was about completed except late honey. The yield in Central Oregon is light with Klamath Falls and Lakeview Districts excellent and Willamette Valley highest in several seasons. The demand for honey is picking up.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 10-24)

Colorado - There has been little or no honey flow during the past three weeks due to cool dry weather, although rabbit bush and aster were in bloom. The honey crop is extremely variable. It is as good or better than last year in the Arkansas River Valley, the Colorado Basin and in the northeastern section of the State, but poor in the San Luis Valley and San Juan Basin. Colonies are generally going into the winter with ample stores - but variable in bee population strength.

Montana - Extracting is about over with reports indicating some yards stored very little surplus over winter stores - while others have made around a 50-pound surplus. Yields were better in the eastern part of the State than in the central and western parts. Colonies are generally well supplied with stores for wintering. Legumes are in good condition, although more moisture would be beneficial before freezing weather comes.

Utah - Extracting has been completed and reports indicate a very light honey crop. Cool weather cut the flow in half during the May alfalfa bloom. Much roadside and waste land clover forage was lost from herbicide spraying. Congestion of bees in seed producing areas further reduced yields. A number of beekeepers report weakening of colonies from insecticide spraying.

Wyoming - All extracting has been finished - with surplus yields running from 60-120 pounds of honey per colony. Colonies are heavy for winter. Some honey has been marketed or shipped to cooperative associations. There has been a fair local demand.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 11-25)

Southeastern Texas - Plant conditions were very dry and bees were inactive. Colonies are generally in good condition. The demand for honey improved.

Southwest Texas - Extracting has been completed - surplus honey yields of around 50 pounds per colony are reported in some Counties. There have been a few showers during the past month, but not enough to cause any bloom on plants except broomweed which was putting out a small bloom. A good rain is badly needed for the benefit of plants that come on in the spring.

Northeast Texas - Extracting was rapidly drawing to a close. Bees were making more

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than a living from asters, goldenrod, thistle, broomweed, and other fall flowers. A large amount of pollen was being brought into the hives which should provide a good supply for spring. Brood was still plentiful, and queens were laying quite actively despite much cool weather and almost never-ceasing rains. Local demand for honey was slow and prices remained unchanged.

Northwest Texas - All honey plants yielded well in Palo Pinto County due to ample moisture - with an estimated yield of around 75 pounds per colony of good quality honey. Purple thistle, broomweed and numerous wild flowers were producing well, and also some honeydew was coming in. Legumes are up to a good stand. Hives are strong with bees. Local demand for honey has been good, and many beekeepers sold out their surplus as fast as it was extracted.

Oklahoma - Precipitation for the period June-August amounted to 17.05 inches for the State as a whole which is 178 percent of normal. As a result honey plants have been in good condition and yielded a good surplus crop of honey. Bees were working broomweed and other fall flowers during this period.

Arkansas - Excessive rains hindered the honey flow during this period. Spanish needle in the rice producing area and central and southern parts of the State was in prime condition. Prospects are good for a surplus, despite the rainy weather. Goldenrod was also in full bloom and aster was just beginning to bloom. Losses of bees from cotton insecticides were heavy, but cold winds and continued rains kept bees off cotton at crucial periods and saved majority of colonies in some areas. There has been a good demand for honey.

New Mexico - There was a very good honey flow in progress through August and up to September 10 in the Mesilla Valley. However, airplane dusting of insecticides killed off many field bees. Rains have started and there is a good chance for a flow from fall wild flowers if there are enough bees left. There has been some inquiry for honey.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Sept. 12-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting has started, but will not be completed for several weeks. Yields of around 50 to 80 pounds per colony are reported in some yards. There has been a good late honey flow. Sweetclover acreage this fall is much larger than usual - but much will be plowed under because of the favorable prices for wheat and flax. Colonies are in fair to good condition.

Iowa - Frosts occurred the latter part of this period ending the season for tender plants in lowlands - but vegetation on highlands was not hurt, and some bloom from Hubam clover and heartsease was still available. Bee activity was light during this period because of cool weather. Reports from the central and northern areas of the State indicate average yields in most yards as around 100 pounds of good quality surplus honey. However, in some yards the yield was poor amounting to only about half of

last year's crop. Bees are generally in good condition, and have ample stores. There has been a good demand for honey. A number of beekeepers report they have had to hold up extracting operations for lack of 60-pound cans.

Nebraska - Extracting was underway, but was being held up by lack of help and poor road conditions to cutyards. The damp cloudy weather has made the bees irritable and inclined towards robbing. Better than average yields of light honey were reported in most instances. The fall flow has been quite variable ranging from excellent in some locations to poor in others. Where Hubam has yielded well, a little heartsease has also been coming in, affecting the flavor somewhat. Bees were used, more than ever this past season for pollination of sweetclover, red clover and alfalfa seed fields. Sweetclover producers report yields of 15 to 17 bushels per acre, with a few higher. Red clover seed yields, with the crop now being harvested, are expected to be poor because of wet weather. Growers' intentions are for a large acreage next year because of high red clover seed prices. Second-cutting alfalfa seed yields were poor, due to adverse weather at blooming time - some fields were abandoned, others turned out yields of only 30 to 80 pounds per acre. This is in sharp contrast with first cutting seed yields of 120 to 350 pounds.

Kansas - Honey flows ended except in a few locations where heartsease was still yielding. The fall flow has been fairly good and bees have accumulated ample stores for winter. There has been a fair local demand for honey. Reports, with extracting about completed, indicate varying results. Some yards secured a crop larger than average - others secured only half of a normal crop. Where yields are light, rainy, cloudy weather the latter part of July and first of August are attributed as the principal cause.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Sept. 12-25)

Michigan - Extracting was progressing rapidly - and reports indicate that the crop ranges from 33 to 80 percent of last year's crop, according to area. The first frost of the season occurred in the southern part of the State the latter part of the period - and two weeks earlier in northern areas. Bees are generally in good condition for winter. No fall honey is in prospect.

Wisconsin - Temperatures remained below normal during this period and a killing frost occurred on September 24. Bees were gathering a little pollen and just enough nectar to stimulate broodrearing. Robbing has been bad in some yards. A good fall flow occurred on the warmer days and many colonies are well provided with winter stores - although the flow was spotted in a number of yards colonies are light.

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Extracting was underway with reports indicating good yields over much of the State, except in the northeastern section where yields were light. There has been a fair demand for honey. Considerable door to door selling has taken place.

Other Minnesota - Bees were still working Hubam clover, white and yellow sweetclover, new seeding alsike clover, red clover and third crop alfalfa on warm days, but there were a few wild flowers in bloom. Hubam was yielding well in many locations in the southern part of the State. In the northern areas, bees did well to barely make a living during this period. Extracting was underway with reports indicating light yields in the northern part of the State, but good yields in southern areas. Quality is unusually good, with many lots water white in color and around 16 percent in moisture content.

Ohio - Weather was cool, wet, and rainy much of this period which curtailed bee activity but was favorable for the development of fall plants such as goldenrod, heartsease, aster and ironweed, etc. The fall flow to date has been light account adverse bee flying weather, but with aster coming into bloom profusely prospects are good for a fall flow from this source. Beekeepers were moving bees from clover to fall flowers. Extracting has been completed in some yards, but has not started in others. Reports indicate fairly good yields of excellent quality white honey in all areas of the State except in the northeastern corner where yields were very light. Seed producers are becoming more interested in the use of bees for pollination purposes. A display at the State Fair illustrating the bees part in pollination has aroused much interest in honey bees for pollination of legumes. The demand for honey has been good, both for large bulk lots, and for small containers in wholesale lots.

Indiana - Fall plants are in excellent condition but the fall flow to date has been variable. There has been too many cool, rainy days in the central and southern areas of the State for good bee activity, but clearer weather prevailed in the northwestern portion of the State permitting much bee activity. The fall yield in the latter section is good. Honey prospects are good from aster over the entire State if the weather turns clear and warm.

Illinois - Little surplus honey was gathered from fall flowers during this period because of cool, rainy weather. Plants, however, are in good condition and with a turn to mild weather yields could be heavy. Extracting was underway - with yields varying considerably - ranging from a surplus of only around 4 pounds per colony in some yards to 50 to 100 pounds in others. Many colonies in the central areas of the State will have been fed this fall.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 13-27)

New York - The fall flow has been light because of cool, wet weather and unless

conditions change soon many colonies will be short of stores for winter. The buckwheat flow was light. Extracting of the main crop was underway and reports indicate a fairly good early yield of light colored honey in the Hudson Valley, but a poor late flow, and a generally light crop over much of the balance of the State with unusually low yields in the extreme western and northwestern areas. The demand for honey was reported as light to fair.

Connecticut - The goldenrod honey flow during September was spasmodic, being good only about one day in every three or four. It now appears that the surplus from this source and other fall flowers will be rather small, and many colonies will not have a good honey supply for winter.

Massachusetts - Repeated frosts of the past few days over the western portion of Massachusetts, have killed all fall nectar plants except the hardy aster. The season has been very disappointing from the surplus honey standpoint. Bees are generally in good condition for winter. Colonies run for comb honey have the first supply of winter stores. The demand for honey has been moderate.

Vermont - Weather was cold, with some rain during this period. Feeding of bees was underway. No honey is expected to come in for the remainder of the season. Clovers are in better condition than for several years. There has been a fair demand for honey.

Pennsylvania - The cold rainy weather which prevailed most of this period stopped the flow of nectar from goldenrod. The first acreage of buckwheat did not yield well. However, brood chambers seem well filled for winter and strong with bees. Extracting was underway, and reports indicate a small white honey crop.

New Jersey - The mysterious brood disease which was affecting colonies has apparently cleared up. However, because of the break in broodrearing, colony population has been reduced. Weather the past two weeks has been such that bees could do very little on goldenrod. There was still some aster bloom left as the period closed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 13-27)

Maryland - There has been very little bee activity during this period due to much rain and cool temperatures. Consequently very little honey has been gathered from goldenrod and wild aster. Goldenrod was about through blooming, but aster will be at its peak during the first part of October and there is still an opportunity for a fall flow if weather conditions improve. Many colonies were being fed or starving. Colonies in some yards are below normal in strength due to an undetermined ailment - and heavier winter losses than usual are now anticipated. There has been a fairly good demand for honey.

Virginia - A heavy bloom of aster and

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other fall sources of nectar was available during this period, but heavy rains and chilly days prevented the bees from working, except for a few short periods. Some colonies were on the verge of starvation, some have starved, while others were in good condition. There is still time, with good Indian Summer weather, for colonies to show a substantial gain, sufficient even for wintering although in some of the higher Valleys time is fast running out. The fall honey crop was poor in the Tidewater Section, however, most colonies secured ample stores to carry them through the winter. Demand for honey has been moderate. Most beekeepers were selling their crops locally.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES (Period Sept. 13-27)

Kentucky - Heavy rains followed by low temperatures have retarded bees work on goldenrod which was blooming profusely. Aster has started blooming. However, a good flow occurred on the few warm days, and is in prospect should the weather turn warm.

Tennessee - Aster and other fall flowers were blooming profusely in eastern Tennessee and should yield well if weather turns warm and clear. In west central areas, the honey flow for the season has ended. Bees are in poor condition as rainy weather kept them from storing much fall honey - and many colonies may starve this winter.

ADDITIONAL INTERMOUNTAIN REPORT:

Nevada - Sept. 29

Reports indicate that the honey crop was very spottet. Some areas report as much as 110 pounds surplus per colony, while others report less than 20.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12-26)

Georgia - Bees in southeastern Georgia are in fair condition. Fall flowers were blooming. Some apiaries were building up well for winter while others were not storing much honey.

Florida - Bees in north Florida are in variable condition. Many yards are strong while others are weak and have little honey for winter use. In the southern part of the State bees are in good condition and prospects look fair for a fall flow from heartsease and wild sunflowers.

Alabama - A fair fall honey flow was in progress. The demand for honey was slow.

Mississippi - Rainfall has been rather heavy for several weeks. However, bees in general, over the State, will go into the winter with a very good supply of honey stores.

Louisiana - Most colonies lost a little weight during the period. The weather continued dry and fairly warm. Boneset and sunflowers were starting to bloom and will supply much needed pollen to stimulate brood-rearing. Partridge pea and heartsease have been in bloom for some time. Package shippers report that 1951 package bee orders are being placed in fairly good volume, without price commitments. The demand for fall queens has been negligible.

HAWAII: (As of September 22):

There was some activity in the Hawaiian honey market in September. About 750 cases of ungraded honey were sold at 8¢ per lb. delivered San Francisco. A small lot of beeswax was sold at 41½ per lb. c.i.f. New York.

Harvesting was practically completed for this year. Quality of honey in Algaroba districts was excellent, but volume was slightly below expectation.

PRODUCT - PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS (Continued from Page 3)

SALES TO
WHOLESALERS RETAILERS CONSUMERS
(Generally Delivered) (Local Sales)

CHUNK HONEY			
UTAH	10 lb. pails	1.40-1.60 each	1.50-2.00 each
	5 lb. Pails	75-85¢ each	90¢-1.10 each
	3 lb. Jars	75¢ each	90¢ each
TEXAS	Various Flowers, 10% pails	2.25	
	5% pails	1.35	
	1% Jars	30¢	
	cut comb, wrapped, in buyers containers	14-20¢ per lb.	
	Supers		
ARK.	Vetch & Huban Clover, 6/5% pails	16¢ lb. fob	
	" " 12/2% Jars	6.75 fob	
N. MEX.	Alfalfa & Cotton, 2 lb. jars	5.10 fob	
IOWA	Cut, plastic wrapped & sealed, Clover, White	59¢ each fob	62½¢ each
KANSAS	Alfalfa-Sweetclover 24/1% jars		2½¢ per oz.
	" " 12/5% pails		6.40
	12/2% Jars	12.00	35¢ each
WISC.	Clover-Basswood, White 12/3% jars	7.25	
	Clover, 12/5% pails	8.40	bulk 18¢ lb.
MINN.	Clover, 12/2% Jars	8.50	95¢ each
	1½% Jars	7.50	
IND.	Clovers 2½% Jars	50¢ each	Bulk 30¢ lb.
VA.	Cut comb wrapped or 1½% Jars		85-1.05 each
TENN.	Light Amber & Amber, 5 & 10 lb. pails	30¢ each	33 1/3-40¢ each
GA.	Gallberry, 6/5% Jars	6.00 fob	25-35¢ lb.
FLA.	Orange, 1½% Jars	29¢ each fob	40¢ each
MISS.	Clover, White 2½% Jars		50¢ each

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 1,575 cartons of small containers and 22 60-lb. cans from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States; 500 cartons of small containers from N.Y. Fairly good demand, market steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. jars glass \$4.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.90; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, White Clover, 60-lb. cans 15¢; unprocessed 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.00; creamed, 24, 8-oz. jars, glass \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars, glass \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted bulk and bottled including Midwestern, Louisiana and Texas 211,820 lbs.; comb Wisconsin 20 cases, 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, demand light, market about steady, 60-lb. tins White Clover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., Light Amber 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Dark Amber 9¢, Buckwheat 8¢. LOUISIANA and TEXAS, Light Amber 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢. Bottle sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - demand light, market about steady, jars White Clover, 24, 8-oz. 3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. 4.50-5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: WISCONSIN, demand good, market firm, White Clover Fancy 24s, cartons 14-oz. \$8.00; No. 1, 24s 13-oz. \$7.00; No. 2, 10-11 oz. 24s \$4.00-5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 40-42¢ per lb.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail none; by truck 12,000 lbs. Wis., 14,460 lbs. Mich.; by boat 1,500 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market firm to slightly stronger. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NEW YORK, White Clover, packed locally, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. Bulk per lb. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blended 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or Better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage, and various Blended flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged - Per case:

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52 6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 4,200 lbs. Demand good and market slightly stronger at 38-42¢ per lb. on best Lemon Yellow.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans Minn. - White Sweet Clover 240; Light Amber 190; beeswax 485 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady for small containers, demand fair, market steady for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - Per lb. -

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢, Light Amber 8¢. Sales by bottlers U.S. Fancy Blended honey: To wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12 14-oz. tumblers \$3.25 delivered Midwestern States, \$3.35 delivered Eastern States; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.65 delivered Midwestern States; \$3.75 delivered Eastern States. To retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.75; 24 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.25. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand fair, market steady: To bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 cans or more 12¢ per lb.; less than 50 cans 13¢; White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales to beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 36¢, in trade 38¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 1,680 lbs. Midwestern. Demand Fair, market steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - Per case -

EXTRACTED: MID-WESTERN, Light Amber, White Clover, 24-1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.75, some \$4.50 4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 60-lb. tins per lb. White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15¢; Light Amber 11-12¢.

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DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted: Mich. 22,344 lbs., case 2,055 lbs. Market steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN: White Clover and Mixed Flower, cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.75-5.10; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24 8-oz. glass \$2.90-3.00; 12, 16-oz. glass \$2.20; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.75-5.05; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins Amber 12-13¢.

CCMB: MICHIGAN: White Clover, 12, 11-oz. comes \$3.50.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat, Fla. 175 cartons; Cuba 195 drums; Mexico 111 drums; Fla. 5 barrels; Cuba 25 barrels. Demand slower, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users, barrels and drums, per lb.: CUBA 9-9½¢, tins 10½-11½¢; PUERTO RICO, drums 9-9½¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s.

White Orange 15-15½¢. White Sage 13½-14¢. Light Amber Sage 12½¢. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, White Clover 13-14¢. OHIO, White Clover 12½-13¢.

NEW YORK, Clover, Light Amber 13-15; Buckwheat 10½-11½¢. CUBA, cartons 24, 1-lb. jars \$2.50. Domestic and imported, Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50. OHIO, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20.

CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, 12, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65.

NEW YORK, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; case 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$5.55; 5-lb. tins \$5.20.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat, bags: Puerto Rico 6; Cuba 62; Chile 257; Dominican Republic 164. Demand moderate, market stronger. Ex-dock and spot sales - SOUTH AMERICA 57-59¢. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES 56-58¢; AFRICAN 55-56¢.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 5-lb. tins 95¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 14-16¢. ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 1-lb. jars 25¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers consisted of the following: from Northern California: 220 cans Extra White Lima Bean; 122 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California - 700 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; 150 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California Origin, were as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.60-3.36; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.60-4.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.17; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.85-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60-4.77, some Dark color \$3.75; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$8.50-8.70, some Dark color \$7.75; 24, 12-oz. film wrapped combs \$9.50-10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

DENVER: Supplies moderate. Demand slightly better, market strong. Sales to retailers and other buyers, in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$3.30; 24, 12-oz. \$4.70; 24, 16-oz. \$4.75-5.25; 12, 24-oz. \$4.30; 12, 2-lb. \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. \$10.25-10.50; 6, 10-lb. \$10.00; 60-lb. cans \$8.10; Dark \$6.60.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 1 car Idaho. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 60-lb. tins per lb. 11½¢; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 7-oz. glass \$3.10. Imported, Amber, flavor unknown, 60-lb. tins 11½¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover, 60-lb. tins 11-11½¢; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

PORRTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho: extracted - by truck 257 cases 5 lb.; 75, 8-oz.; 150, 12-oz.; 275, 24 oz.; 225, 16-oz.; creamed 20, 16. oz. glass; from Oregon 125, 60-lb. tins; from Washington 150 cases various sizes. Supplies moderate. Demand improving, market firm. Wholesale prices to retailers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.55; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.40-4.45; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.20-5.30; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.80-5.90; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.25-3.30; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.50. Brokers' sales to wholesalers and large retail chains - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.55; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.65; 12, 24-oz. \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.75; bulk 5 gal. tins Light Amber 14¢, Dark 8-12¢ according to quality.

CCMB: 400 cases arrived from Idaho. Brokers' sales - IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$7.50.

BEESWAX: Market stronger. Dealers paying 40¢ for Light wax and 38¢ for Dark.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted Idaho none; Wash. incomplete 300 cases. Demand improving, market firm to slightly stronger. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 12, 24-oz. jars \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.40; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30. EAST. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.30. WEST. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05-5.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70-4.90; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.50. Brokers' sales to bakers and other large users -

Arrivals - 200 60-lb. cans Wash. WEST.

WASHINGTON, Dark Amber per lb. 12¢.

Released Oct. 3, 1950 - meb

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Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.

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Washington 25, D. C.
Monday, October 16, 1950.

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SUMMARY

The 1950 honey crop is now estimated at a little over 234 million pounds - 3 percent more than last year's crop according to the October 11 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production per colony averaged 41.7 pounds, compared with 40.6 pounds last year and the 1944-48 average of 38.1 pounds. This year's honey crop is being produced by 5,612,000 colonies of bees, about the same number as last year. In mid-September producers had about 120 million pounds of honey on hand for sale which compares with 115 million a year earlier. Honey production is above last year in all regions except the North Atlantic and Western States. The late spring and cool rainy summer in New York and Pennsylvania resulting in low honey yields accounted for the decreased production in the North Atlantic States. A small crop in Idaho is mainly responsible for the drop in the Western States. The South Atlantic States crop was 20 percent higher than last year, East North Central States 14 percent, West North Central States 3 percent higher than last year, the South Central States had a crop about the same as last year, with a record production in Texas offsetting decreases in Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. The ten leading honey producing States this year are Minnesota, California, Iowa, Texas, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Illinois. These States produced about 62 percent of the crop. Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale by producers in mid-September amounted to 51 percent of the 1950 production and are the largest since records began in 1942. For details by States see page

Seasonable cool weather during the first half of October either stopped or greatly reduced all honey flows except in the Southern States.

For the country as a whole, bee-yard activities in preparation for winter are progressing very satisfactorily and close to schedule. In nearly all States bees are in good condition. Little feeding has been necessary and for the country as a whole colonies appear to have sufficient stores for a normal winter. Bees are still obtaining some honey for winter stores in the Southeastern and Southwestern States. In most of the Northern States the fall flows from goldenrod, aster, and Spanish needle produced very little surplus, but in many States provided sufficient stores for winter feed.

The honey market has shown little change during the first two weeks in October as compared to the late September market. Many large buyers continue to offer the basic support price of 9¢ per lb. f.o.b. to beekeepers, and have bought some honey, especially of the amber grades, at this price. Many beekeepers, on the other hand, are holding for prices above this level and a considerable tonnage, especially of the lighter grades and preferred flavors, are selling in large lots within a range of 9½-10½¢, with occasional sales of fine quality higher. For details by States see pages 2 and 3.

The beeswax market continued to advance under a good demand. Prices showed a very wide range between different sections of the country and between colors. In the East medium wax ranged from 42 to 45¢ per lb., mostly 44-45¢, with light lemon 47-49¢, mostly 47¢, with an occasional lot of cut-standing quality as high as 50¢. In the West prices averaged lower than in the East with medium wax ranging 38-42¢, some as low as 34-36¢, and light lemon yellow at mostly 45-47¢, occasional lower.

Summary of U.S.D.A. Honey programs - Export and Diversion Sales Approvals
(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, F.V.A.)
Cumulative Total Through

Week ending:	Oct. 7 Pounds	Oct. 14 Pounds	Oct. 14 Pounds
Contracted for Export	576,780	242,160	8,667,890
Contracted for Domestic Diversion	--	--	60,000

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Holland 3,512,480; France Germany 2,612,000; Belgium 2,307,070; Switzerland 137,340; Italy 50,630; Austria 22,000; Lebanon 12,000; Denmark 10,800; Hong Kong 2,760; Thailand 780 -- Total 8,667,890 pounds.

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLES IN 60-LB. CANS = PER LB.:					
STATE	FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR	PRICE & BASIS SALE	STATE	FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR	PRICE & BASIS SALE
SOU. CALIF.	Orange, Wh-Ex Wh.	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: ARIZONA		Alfalfa, Lt Amb.-Ex Lt Amb.	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:
	Alfalfa, Lt Amb.-Ex Lt Amb.	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:			
CENT. CALIF.	Sage-Buckwheat Ex Lt Amb.	10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: TEXAS		Clover,	8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ fol
	Alfalfa, White	9-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:			
NOR. CALIF.	Cotton-Alfalfa	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: IOWA		Clover, white 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, very few 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fol	
	Mkd. Flowers, Wh-Ex Lt Amb.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: NEBRASKA		" Lt Amber 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fol	
	Thistle, Ex Lt Amb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob:		Clover-Alfalfa 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del., cans returned	
	Thistle-Mxd Flowers Lt Amb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:			
	Lima Bean, White	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: MICHIGAN		Clover, white, fine quality 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ del	
OREGON	Mkd. Flowers, Ex Lt Amb.- Lt. Amb	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ delivered	MINNESOTA	Clover, Lt. Amb.-White	10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fol
WASHINGTON	Fireweed	8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: OHIO		Clover, Lt. Amb.-White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del, cans return	
	Clover, Wh-Water White	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:		" " " 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	
	Mkd. Flowers, Lt Amb.-Ex Lt Amb.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ del:			
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES	Mint-Mixed, Dark Amber	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ del: NEW YORK		Clover, Lt Amb.	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob
	Alf.-Clover, Ex.Lt Amb.-Amb.	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob: FLORIDA		Orange, in barrels 9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$, few 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	
	" " White 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, few fine 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob:			Gallberry, Palmetto, Mangrove, Partridge	
	" " White-Ex Lt Amb 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ del Cal:			Pea, Amber in barrels 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob	
	Clover, Extra White	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ del Cal.: INDIANA		Clover 9-13 $\frac{1}{2}$, mostly 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ del'd	

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	SALES TO		
	WHOLESAVERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
			(Generally Delivered)
			(Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

OREGON	Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amb.-Ex. Lt. Amb		13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
COLORADO	Clover-Alfalfa		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
UTAH	Clover-Alfalfa		10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARIZONA	Mesquite		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
NORTH DAKOTA	Clover, white			15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ICWA	Clover, white		12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEBRASKA	Clover-Alfalfa			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Clover, Extra Light Amber		13-16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri	Clover, Light Amber			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINNESOTA	Clover, Light Amber-White		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Clover, white	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob		
	" " processed	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$ del'd		
NEW YORK	Clover, Light Amber			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
MARYLAND	Clover, Light Amber			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange, White-Light Amber	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Various Mixed Flowers, Amber	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$	

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Per lb.)

WASHINGTON	Clover-Alfalfa, Light Amber	11-2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fob,		
UTAH	Clover-Alfalfa			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARIZONA	Mesquite			15 $\frac{1}{2}$
ARKANSAS	Cotton-Soybean, white			18 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW MEXICO	Mixed Flowers, light Amber	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
ICWA	Clover, white		18-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21-25 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEBNEASKA	Clover, White		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
KANSAS	Clover-Alfalfa			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISSOURI	Clover, white			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
WISCONSIN	Raspberry-Basswood			15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINNESOTA	Clover, white			17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$
OHIO	Clover, white			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
INDIANA	Clover, white			20 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK	Clover, Light Amber		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
MASS.	Clover-Mixed Flowers		16-18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIRGINIA	Clover, White-Light Amber		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26-30 $\frac{1}{2}$
GEORGIA	Gallberry		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
FLORIDA	Orange	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18-1/3-20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mixed Flowers, Amber	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19-25 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(Continued)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS. (Cont'd)

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	:	WHOLESALE	SALES TO - (Generally Delivered)	CONSUMERS	
				(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
EXTRACTED HONEY, 24-1 LB. JARS					
OREGON	Mixed Flowers, Lt Amb.- Ex. Lt Amb.	4.55	4.82		-
WASHINGTON	Firweed	-	5.36		-
COLORADO	Clover-Alfalfa	-	4.80		-
NEW MEXICO	Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amb.	4.92	5.52	30¢	
IOWA	Clover, White-Lt. Amb.	-	5.28	29¢	
NEBRASKA	Clover, White-Lt. Amb.	-	6.00	30¢	
KANSAS	Clover-Alfalfa	-	-	27¢	
OHIO	Clover	-	5.50-5.75		-
ILLINOIS	Clover, White-Lt. Amb.	5.45	6.30	35¢	
INDIANA	Clover	-	5.16		-
NEW YORK	Clover	-	5.04-5.28		-
MASSACHUSETTS	Clover-Mixed Flowers, Lt. Amber	-	6.00		-
PENNSYLVANIA	Clover-Mixed Flowers	-	-	30¢	
MARYLAND	Clover-Mixed Flowers	-	6.00		-
VIRGINIA	Clover-Mixed Flowers	-	3.00 per doz.		-
GEORGIA	Gallberry	-	4.75-5.00		-
FLORIDA	Orange	5.04	5.76	35¢	
	Mixed Flowers	4.56	5.28	30¢	

SECTION COMB HONEY - cases 24 sections

IOWA	Clover	-	8.40	-
NEBRASKA	Clover	-	9.25	45-50¢
KANSAS	Clover-Alfalfa	-	7.20	-
WISCONSIN	Clover, Extra Light Amber	-	-	45-50¢
INDIANA	Basswood-Raspberry	-	6.00-7.20	-
	Clover	-	12 oz. and over 6.48	-
ILLINOIS	Clover	7.75	14 " " " 7.20, fcw 8.40	-
MASSACHUSETTS	Clover-Sumac	-	8.50	45¢
PENNSYLVANIA	Mixed Fall Flowers	-	9.50	55-65¢

CHUNK HONEY

NEW MEXICO	Mixed Flowers - 2 lb. jars	29 ¹ / ₂ ¢	31 ¹ / ₂ ¢	-
ARKANSAS	Mixed Fall Flowers - 1 lb. jars	-	-	25¢
IOWA	Clover - 5 lb. pails	-	-	85¢
WISCONSIN	Clover-Mixed Flowers - Bulk per lb.	-	-	18¢
INDIANA	Clover - 12 ¹ / ₂ 10 oz. jars	-	2.25	-
	" 2 ¹ / ₂ lb. jars	-	-	90-1.05
ILLINOIS	Clover - 2 ¹ / ₂ lb. jars	8.50 doz.	9.30 doz.	99¢ each
VIRGINIA	Clover - Mixed Flowers 12 ¹ / ₂ 1 lb. jars	-	3.60	-

ADDITIONAL SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (See page 5)

Northeast Texas - In Palo Pinto County bees will mostly go into winter in good condition. Strong colonies have from 50 to 100 pounds of honey in the hives. Many wild flowers are still blooming heavily and producing some nectar. Legumes are growing nicely.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of October)

Southern California - Los Angeles temperatures during the first half of October ranged from minimum of 55-62 degrees to maximum of 74-98 - overcast in mornings, clear and very warm in afternoons, no precipitation.

Colony condition for winter is generally only fair, except in the Imperial Valley where yields were fully normal or above and bees are in fine condition. Many Southern California bees are reported weaker and lighter in stores than usual. The early dearth of pollen and nectar stopped brood rearing in June or July in some sections. Many colonies will need feeding to get them through the winter. Unfavorable colony condition now has resulted to a large extent from generally poor flows from Southern California sources other than oranges. Orange groves and other irrigated plants are in generally good condition now. Wild honey plants, however, are in rather poor condition due to the extended period of dryness. No plants of consequence are being worked now though bees did work to a limited extent here and there on buckrush, ornamentals, off bloom citrus, alfalfa or blue curls.

Central California - Temperatures normal to above, weather mostly fair.

Bees continued in generally good condition for winter. The only exception reported is in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley where some bees used for pollination are in only fair condition. The number of colonies in the pollination area still is somewhat above a year ago. Most colonies have good clusters of young bees. Honey stores are plentiful and pollen stores normal or better. The largest percentage of the colonies have young queens. Little movement of bees was reported in the northern part of the district but some apiaries in the southern part recently have been taken to blue curls or more favorable spring locations. Blue curls made a good late growth. All plants are largely through yielding for the year, but bees worked to a limited extent during the period on blue curls, alkali weed, spikeweed, clovers, sunflowers and alfalfa in the different sections. Some rather good yields were reported for the season in the central part of the area.

Northern California - Temperatures averaged near normal to above normal; rain in north coastal area and upper Sacramento Valley.

Northern California bees for the most part are in very good condition for winter. Those in the extreme Northern part of the State are in especially good condition. Many used for pollination of clover, however, are short of honey stores because of the concentration of bees for this purpose. Condition in general is somewhat less favorable through the Shasta-Tehama County section than elsewhere. Commercial beekeepers have mostly moved their bees from pollination projects. Other bees also are being moved to winter locations and migration into almond orchards has begun. The honey flow is about over in all areas and plants are scarce,

which is normal for this time of the year. Bees worked well on available flowers during the warm weather of the first half of October. Plants worked in the Sacramento Valley included blue curls where it occurs, and scattered alfalfa, star thistle or Ladino clover blossoms and ornamental plants. Many colonies, however, lost weight during the period. Bees of the San Francisco Bay Area are reported normal. The honey flow has been light the past month but pollen was coming in from miscellaneous sources and good queens were laying heavily. Eucalyptus trees appear normal and heavy with buds though the amount of nectar gathered during the winter and early spring will depend on weather during blossoming.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (For first half of October)

The heaviest general fall rains to occur this year fell during the period. In general the weather was too damp and in many sections too cool for much bee activity. Southwestern Oregon temperatures ranged from normal to above normal. Northwest Oregon and western Washington temperatures were slightly below normal. Heavy frosts occurred during early October east of the Cascades. Bees are being moved from the central clover producing areas. Yields from Ladino clover were short and bees from those areas may require feeding this winter. For the area as a whole bees will enter winter in good condition. Some sections of eastern Washington report losses of bees from lead poisoning.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 24-Oct. 10)

Colorado - Southwestern Colorado has had a very dry fall with insufficient moisture to sprout next year's clover crop. The fire hazard has been serious in this section. Over most of the rest of the State moisture conditions have been fairly favorable. Some of the higher elevations had killing frosts during early October. Other sections will be frosted very quickly. Reports from individual beekeepers vary widely as to the size of the crop. Some report as low as one-fifth of an average crop, while others have obtained an average or better than average yield. In nearly all sections bees are going into winter in good condition with ample stores.

Montana - Valleys received good rains while snow fell in the higher elevations around the end of September. Seedling clovers are going into winter in very good condition. Bees to be wintered over are being packed. Others are being killed off. Colonies for over-wintering are in reasonably good condition, although some may be short of stores.

Idaho - Extracting has been completed. The crop varies in different yards from practically no surplus up to 100 pounds per colony in a few favored locations. Most producers have obtained enough honey to feed light colonies for winter. Some bees, however, have been killed on account of insufficient

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stores. Heavy frosts have occurred. Nights are mostly frosty. Packing of bees for winter will get under way soon.

Utah - The weather has been generally favorable during this period. Except in a few spots where high powered insecticides reduced swarms, colonies are in favorable condition for winter. Honey yields are spotted, ranging from very light, especially where losses of bees from poisoning were heavy, to better than an average crop in some sections. Extracting is largely completed.

Nevada - The first heavy frost of the season occurred in western Nevada on September 30. This ended the season's field activities. Some beekeepers are still extracting. Others are equalizing honey stores and preparing colonies for winter.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 24-Oct. 10)

In the Salt River Valley honey flows are practically completed for the year. Final extracting is under way. The summer and fall season in this area was better than average. Swarming was unusually heavy during late summer, with many swarms out as late as September 15. The weather continues unusually dry even for this section.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

Northeast Texas - Extracting about completed. Most migratory beekeepers have moved their bees back to winter locations. Bees are in good condition and making a living or a little more from asters and broomweed. Some legumes are being seeded but with cotton acreage quotas lifted it is feared the acreage will be considerably reduced next year.

East Texas - The fall flow has been very short. Many colonies are light on stores. There is sufficient moisture in the ground but rains come too late to produce a normal fall flow.

Southeast Texas - Continued dry weather has resulted in little or no honey for winter feed in most localities. Bees continued to work bitterweed and some scattering boneset, but are getting very little nectar. Goldenrod and asters are beginning to bloom, but unless rains come soon will produce very little. This has been a poor fall season for queen rearing. Many colonies need requeening.

Southwest Texas - In the area around San Antonio honey extracting is about completed. An average crop was produced. The weather has been dry. Bees are mostly dormant. Such bees as are working are gathering little or no surplus. Most colonies are strong and going into winter in good condition.

Oklahoma - No killing frosts have occurred over most of the State. Bees obtained some winter stores from fall flowers. Most colonies are in very good condition for wintering.

Most of this year's crop of honey is still in producers' hands.

Arkansas - Plants are generally in good condition. Spanish needle yields were cut short by weather, but smartweed and asters are producing. In the cotton areas colonies in general are very weak as the result of poisoning. In those areas away from cotton bees are mostly in very good condition for winter.

New Mexico - In the Mesilla Valley weather and plant conditions are good. In many yards a high percentage of the bees have been killed by airplane dusting, while others are extremely weak and many are not expected to live through the winter.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - All weather has been excellent for preparing bees for winter. Most colonies have fairly good food stores for winter, but some swarms are a little light. Plants are in unusually good condition for winter.

Iowa - Frost and hard freezes during this period stopped all honey flows in practically all sections of the State. Colonies, as a whole, are in unusually good condition for winter. The exception is some colonies used for pollination. Many of these are being killed off. Good rains during this period have greatly improved soil moisture conditions and clover seedlings are in good shape. Extracting was active during this period. Many beekeepers have completed their extracting operations. Nearly all report better than average yields and also better yields than during most recent years.

North Dakota - In western and central North Dakota extracting is practically completed. Sweetclover has made a good growth and is showing good stands. Weather conditions are generally good, both from the standpoint of beeyard operations and soil moisture. Many beekeepers are killing off their bees and will replace in the spring with package bees.

Nebraska - Weather during this period was a little cool for best bee-yard activity. Heavy rains have put both the soil and honey in excellent condition for winter. Larger beekeepers still have considerable extracting before preparing for winter. Most colonies have ample stores for winter, but some of the late honey is too dark for best wintering, especially if the weather is severe.

Kansas - Weather was generally cool during this period. Some sections were rather dry while others had sufficient rainfall to put plants in good condition. Some beekeepers still have considerable extracting to complete. The crop from sweetclover was generally reported larger than usual. In some sections alfalfa yields were light due to wet weather during the main alfalfa blooming season. The quality of the honey is good. Color is a little darker than usual, due to the wet July and August weather which

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caused fall weed honey to be stored earlier than usual. Nearby all colonies are in good condition for winter.

Missouri - In southwestern Missouri heartsease, Spanish needle and aster have produced very little with the result that many colonies are somewhat light in stores. With the light average crop for the State as a whole, the lack of fall honey will mean that many colonies will have to be fed during the winter.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Sept. 26-Oct. 12)

Michigan - Frosts on the lower peninsula have stopped all fall flows. Cool weather with some rain has delayed extracting with the result that extracting is later than usual. Condition of honey plants is very spotted. Some sections are showing good stands of clover, while in others there seems to be little clover for next winter, and growth has been poor. On the upper peninsula bees have generally been prepared for winter. Most colonies have sufficient honey for winter feed, and swarms appear in good condition. The honey crop on the upper peninsula is short, but is of fine quality.

Wisconsin - Temperatures have been slightly below normal with the result that bees are quiet. Little fall honey has been gathered. There is still some broodrearing so there will be young bees in the clusters. Good rains have greatly improved white clover stands which had suffered from the previous two years of unusually dry weather for this section. Colonies are in good condition with ample stores in most cases. Extracting is generally finished. Bees are being rapidly prepared for winter.

Minnesota - Frequent frosts during this period have stopped all honey flows and kept bees fairly dormant. Extracting is fairly well completed. Most bees are being prepared for winter. Colony condition is unusually good. Many clusters are so heavy that an unusual quantity of winter feed will be needed if the weather is severe. Clover stands are generally good. The acreage of clover has been increased and some farmers are planning increased plantings next spring. Demand for honey has shown some improvement.

Ohio - Cool weather with some rains and frost have prevented bees from obtaining much fall honey during this period. However, in some favored sections colonies have obtained winter stores from goldenrod and aster honey, with many colonies storing some surplus. Some additional honey could still be gathered provided additional favorable weather permitted bees to work. Late extracting is about finished. Colonies are being prepared for winter. Most hives are well supplied with winter stores. While honey prices have shown little change during this period, demand has shown a little improvement.

Indiana - An abundance of rain during this period has produced a heavy late growth on clovers, with the result that they will apparently go into winter in ideal condition.

The aster flow was almost a failure due to unfavorable weather in some sections while in others it was fairly good. Cloudy weather slowed extracting but it is now almost completed.

Illinois - Weather has been rather cool. Bees are working asters on the few days when temperatures permit. There is apparently no surplus of aster honey being stored. Many colonies are not making a living. Moisture conditions are good and legumes are showing a good growth to go into the winter.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

New York - In western and central New York considerable cool weather prevailed during this period but there were sufficient warm days so that bees could store considerable goldenrod and aster honey for winter feed. In this section bees are generally in good condition with ample stores for winter. In the Hudson River Valley rains during this period prevented bees from taking full advantage of fall flows. Swarms are generally strong, but many colonies are short of winter stores. Moisture conditions and honey plants in nearly all sections are excellent to go into winter.

Vermont - This period was rainy. This will help replenish sub-soil moisture which was very short. Clovers look good for winter. Bees have mostly been fed for winter and are being packed.

New Jersey - Cool, wet weather prevented bees from obtaining any fall buildup from goldenrod and asters. In some sections colonies are in good condition for wintering. In others where light honey was closely extracted and little fall flow obtained, considerable feeding may be necessary. Honey plants are in very good condition for winter.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

Maryland - Bees had a few favorable days during this period to work on asters, but the flow from asters and other fall flowers has been light. Lack of fall honey will mean that many colonies must be fed.

Virginia - Reports from most sections of the State indicate that the crop was again short. Where no early honey was removed from the hives, bees are in good condition. Lack of fall honey, however, has made it necessary to feed many colonies which had been extracted too closely. A little fall honey is now being gathered from asters and goldenrod. A couple of weeks of favorable weather should make it possible for bees in the southern part of the State to build up some winter stores.

South Carolina - Honey plants are in fair condition. Bees in the lower half of the State gathered some honey during this period. In the northern half of the State very little honey was gathered in early October and very little brood is present.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 27-Oct. 13)

Tennessee - Asters are in full bloom. The weather has been clear with cool nights and

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hot days so that considerable surplus of fall honey has been gathered. Broodrearing has slackened and bees are filling brood chambers with fall honey. Practically all colonies are in very good condition for winter.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 26-Oct. 12)

Georgia - Most bees are in good condition. Some yards are light in winter stores and will need some feeding. Bees have obtained a little fall honey from various fall flowers. If frost holds off some additional honey may be gathered from late bloom. In south Georgia a fairly good flow from Mexican clover and other weeds is on during the middle of the day.

Florida - Goldenrod, Spanish needle, and various other wild flowers are producing a light flow. Condition of colonies is generally good for this season. Fall plant condition is fair. In most sections all light flows from fall flowers will be ended during the first half of November.

Alabama - In some sections of the State a normal fall flow is now under way. Other sections are dry with the result that very little fall honey is being obtained. In most sections cotton poisoning of bees was light. This may be accounted for by the fact that little calcium arsenate was used on cotton.

Louisiana - Bees are gathering considerable pollen and a little nectar from ragweed, boneset, goldenrod, smartweed, and wild sunflower. In some sections there is a shortage of fall honey plants caused by weed poisoning and burning practiced by many farmers. The weather continued dry and clear, favoring bee activity, but too dry for plant growth. Bees are generally in good condition.

ADDITIONAL NORTHEASTERN STATES:

Massachusetts - All honey flows are over. Extracting is practically finished. The crop varies with many reporting the shortest crop in years. Bees are generally in good condition.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - extracted 850 cartons small containers and 30, 60-lb. cans from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern states. Market firm, fairly good demand. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers.

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. jars and tins \$4.95; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans processed 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, unprocessed 14-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins and glass \$5.55; creamed 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

DENVER: Supplies moderate but fully ample to only fair demand, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$3.20-3.30; 24, 12-oz. \$4.70; 24, 16-oz. \$4.75-5.25; 12, 21-oz. \$3.60; 12, 24-oz. \$4.30; 12, 2-lb. \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. and 6, 10-lb. \$10.00-10.50; 60-lb. cans \$8.10; Dark \$6.60.

COMB: COLORADO, 24, 10-oz. sections few \$6.50-7.00.

CHICAGO: Receipts: Extracted bulk and bottled-289,760 lbs. Midwestern; comb 198 cases 24 sections Ill. and Ind.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, demand fair, market steady, 60-lb. tins White Clover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb., Light Amber 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dark Amber 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buckwheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bottler sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - MIDWESTERN, demand fair, market steady, jars White Clover, 8-oz. 3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$5.50-6.00; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: Demand good, market firm. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, U.S. #1 24s 12-oz. and over \$8.00. INDIANA, Light Amber 24s 10-11-oz. \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 40-42¢.

DETROIT: Receipts: extracted 24,000 lbs. Mich. Market steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, White Clover and Mixed Flowers, cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.75-5.10; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. glass \$2.90-3.00; 12, 16-oz. glass \$2.20; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.75-5.05; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins, Amber 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

COMB: MICHIGAN, White Clover 12, 11-oz. combs \$3.50.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Monday, October 16, 1950.

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KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 400, 60-lb. tins Iowa by truck. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers.

EXTRACTED: IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 7-oz. glass \$3.10; IDAHO, Sweet-clover, 60-lb. tins 10 3/4-11c; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 12, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage and various blended flavors reported by bottlers remained unchanged - Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 7,300 lbs. Demand good, market firm at 40-42c per lb. on best Lemon Yellow.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck - 60-lb. cans: 225 Minn. White Sweetclover; 135 lbs. beeswax. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady for small containers; demand slow, market dull for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - Per lb.

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sales by bottlers - U.S. Fancy Blended honey - To wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.25; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.65; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.75; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.15. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand slow, market dull: to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 tins or more 12c per lb., less than 50 tins 13c; White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales f.o.b. Beekeepers - Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in case 36c; in trade 38c.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 780 lbs. Western; 2,376 lbs. Eastern. Demand fair, market steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - Per case -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, Light Amber and White Clover: 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.75, some large lots \$4.50-4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.85; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.80; 60-lb. tins per lb. White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15c, Light Amber 11-12c.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat: Calif. 91,273 lbs.; Fla. 5 drums; Cuba, bbls. 125, drums 165; Mexico, drums 40; Guatemala cartons 75; Fla. cartons 25 Puerto Rico cartons 30. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Per lb. CUBA, barrels and drums 9-10c, tins 10 3/4-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. PUERTO RICO, drums 9-10c, tins 10 3/4-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Extra Light Amber Sage 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c ex dock; brokers' sales - White Orange 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, granulated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Blended Mixed Flowers 11c. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, White Clover 13-14c. MIDWESTERN, White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. NEW YORK, Clover, Light Amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15c; Buckwheat 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11c. Domestic and imported, Blended, cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50. OHIO, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20.

CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, 12, 5-lb. tins Light Amber, Blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; case 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$5.55; tins \$5.20. Jobbers prices to retailers - FLORIDA, Orange 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00; White Tupelo 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$20.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - bags 48 Guatemala; 64 Mexico; 52 Dominican Republic; 46 Cuba; 300 Brazil. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger on spot. Ex Doek - SOUTH AMERICA 58-60c, some higher. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIAS, Light 57-59c; Dark 50-54c; AFRICAN 55-56c.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 53,700 lbs. North Central; by truck 12,000 lbs. Mich., 9,000 lbs. N.Y.; 9,000 lbs. Wis.; by boat 30,000 lbs. Calif., 3,300 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market firm to slightly stronger. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. MICHIGAN, White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.45; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75. CALIFORNIA and NEW YORK, White Clover, packed locally 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90. BULK per lb. 60-lb. tins: NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber, Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. CALIFORNIA, Light Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Alfalfa Blend 14c. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Blend 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

- continued -

Washington 25, D. C.

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Monday, October 16, 1950

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 20

1950 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE 3/

State	Colonies of bees	Yield per colony	Honey production	Honey for sale in producer's hand				
Division	1949 1/	1950 2/	1949	1950	1942	1949	1950	on Sept. 15, 1950
Maine	8	8	18	16	144	128	42	
N.H.	5	5	30	31	150	155	107	
Vt.	10	10	33	29	330	290	142	
Mass.	28	31	15	16	420	496	203	
R.I.	1	2	19	21	19	42	16	
Conn.	20	20	19	25	380	500	160	
N.Y.	219	215	46	40	10,074	8,600	5,160	
N.J.	38	39	31	37	1,178	1,443	260	
Pa.	190	194	32	27	6,080	5,238	1,990	
N.A.	519	524	36.2	32.2	18,775	16,892	8,080	
Ohio	305	311	32	42	9,760	13,062	6,662	
Ind.	172	175	36	39	6,192	6,825	3,071	
Ill.	192	184	28	42	5,376	7,728	2,937	
Mich.	183	192	53	50	9,699	9,600	5,376	
Wis.	195	185	65	69	12,675	12,765	7,787	
E.N.C.	1,047	1,047	41.7	47.7	43,702	49,980	25,833	
Minn.	284	275	87	80	24,708	22,000	10,340	
Iowa	209	211	86	90	12,974	18,990	9,875	
Mo.	183	188	26	30	4,758	5,640	2,143	
N.Dak.	16	13	65	120	1,040	1,560	1,014	
S.Dak.	16	15	100	120	1,600	1,800	450	
Nebr.	44	44	50	85	2,200	3,740	2,244	
Kans.	63	61	38	41	2,394	2,501	1,776	
W.N.C.	815	807	67.1	69.7	54,674	56,231	27,842	
Del.	3	3	30	30	90	90	32	
Md.	31	32	35	27	1,085	864	423	
Va.	151	159	21	22	3,171	3,498	1,504	
W.Va.	121	127	21	17	2,541	2,159	583	
N.C.	189	185	13	19	2,457	3,515	527	
S.C.	59	55	12	12	708	660	132	
Ga.	216	205	19	20	4,104	4,100	1,394	
Fla.	189	208	60	75	11,340	15,600	11,232	
S.A.	959	974	26.6	31.3	25,496	30,486	15,827	
Ky.	164	169	14	14	2,296	2,366	213	
Tenn.	179	181	16	11	2,854	1,991	219	
Ala.	204	194	18	15	3,672	2,910	320	
Miss.	82	73	19	9	1,558	657	125	
Ark.	106	92	15	18	1,590	1,656	613	
La.	101	96	20	20	2,020	1,920	749	
Okla.	58	58	34	35	1,972	2,030	609	
Tex.	311	317	43	50	13,373	15,850	5,706	
S.C.	1,205	1,160	24.4	24.9	29,345	29,380	8,554	
Mont.	62	62	58	64	3,596	3,968	3,095	
Idaho	167	177	54	32	9,018	5,664	3,795	
Wyo.	29	31	90	72	2,610	2,232	1,562	
Colo.	73	73	60	57	4,330	4,161	2,798	
N.Mex.	20	19	50	40	1,000	760	395	
Ariz.	65	68	84	75	3,510	5,100	4,335	
Utah	49	49	48	47	2,352	2,307	1,958	
Nev.	14	13	49	60	686	780	647	
Wash.	73	76	46	45	3,358	3,420	2,291	
Oreg.	56	61	46	41	2,576	2,501	1,501	
Calif.	438	451	50	45	21,900	20,295	11,771	
West.	1,046	1,080	52.6	47.4	54,986	51,184	34,138	
U.S.	5,591	5,612	40.6	41.7	226,978	234,153	120,274	

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ From Oct. 11 report of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 20

PORLTAND: Arrivals- Extracted Idaho cased 575; Oregon 76, 5-gal. cans; Wash. 200 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand light, market about steady. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices to retailers in case lots - OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.55; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.40-4.45; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.20-5.30; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.80-5.90; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.25-3.30; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.50; Brokers' sales to wholesalers and large retail chains - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.55; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25; 12, 1-lb. glass \$2.65-2.75; 24-oz. \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.40; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.75; bulk 5-gal. tins Light Amber 14¢; Dark 8-12¢ according to quality.

COMB: Arrivals - 420 cases Idaho and Wash. Sales to retailers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. fancy \$7.50-7.75; No. 1 12-oz. \$7.25-7.50; 10-oz. \$6.50, unclassified 8-oz. \$4.50-4.75. Brokers sales - IDAHO. 24, 12-oz. fancy \$7.50; No. 1, \$7.00; Dark \$6.00.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market strong with dealers paying 40¢ on Light and 38¢ on Dark wax.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 14-16¢. ARKANSAS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 1-lb. jars 25¢.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING AUGUST, 1950, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Netherlands	746,100
Belgium and Luxembourg	348,245
Germany	258,120
Switzerland	44,000
Hong Kong	2,460
Saudi Arabia	2,400
Belgian Congo	1,056
Japan	720
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	720
Siam (Thailand)	360
TOTAL	1,404,181

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR AUGUST, 1950
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	805,940
Mexico	531,535
El Salvador	86,841
Guatemala	76,137
France	242
TOTAL	1,500,695

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area Bottlers consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. 130 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; 257 cans White Lima Bean; 184 cans Light Amber Thistle and Flower Mixture; from Central Calif. 186 cans White to Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 464 cans White Alfalfa; in addition to the above 1 lot of Light Amber Alfalfa and Lima Bean Mixture purchased under the export subsidy program. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California Origin, were unchanged as follows: Per case-

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.60-3.36; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.60-4.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.17; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.85-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60-4.77, some Dark color \$3.75; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$8.50-8.70, same Dark color \$7.75; 24, 12-oz. film wrapped comb \$9.50-10.50.

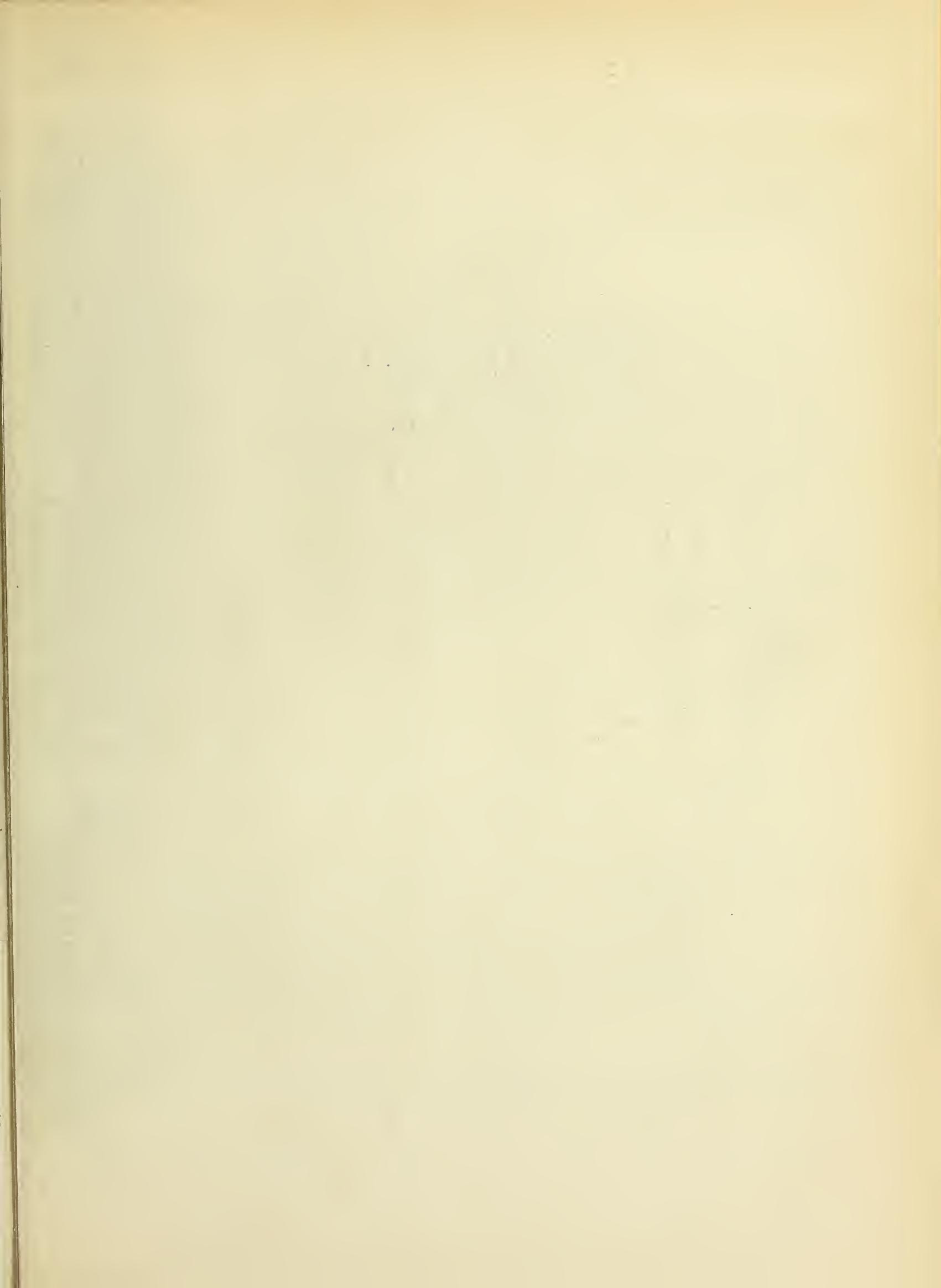
BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 500 cases Idaho; 505 cases Wash. Demand light, market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 12, 24-oz. jars \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.40; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.15. EAST WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars 3.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25-5.30. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.65-4.70; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.25. Brokers sales to bakers and other large users - Arrivals- Wash. none. Market about steady. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Dark Amber, per lb. 12¢.

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING AUGUST, 1950, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	228,231
Angola	58,718
Cuba	58,198
Dominican Republic	54,811
Chile	52,265
France	44,145
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	32,973
French West Africa	28,786
Madagascar	15,289
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	11,000
Mozambique	10,606
Haiti	7,076
British West Africa, n.e.s.	5,376
Peru	2,966
Mexico	1,960
El Salvador	1,216
TOTAL	613,616



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

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Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.
Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1950.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXIV - No. 21

SUMMARY

With all major honey flows over for the season beekeepers were turning their attention to finishing extracting of the crop, to preparing their beeyards for winter, and to marketing their honey and beeswax crops.

Extracting of the main white honey crop and the amber fall crop was still in progress in central and northern areas, but was well along. Buckwheat, aster and goldenrod yielded rather poorly because of cool, rainy weather during much of the blooming period in most midwestern and eastern areas where honey crops from these sources are depended upon to some extent for winter stores. As a result, feeding of more than the usual number of colonies will be necessary in parts of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio. Stores in most colonies are believed adequate in other States, except in parts of southern California and in seed producing areas where heavy concentrations of colonies for optimum pollination services interfered with surplus honey gathering. Colony strength is reported as good throughout most of the nation, except in southern cotton producing States and in some northern fruit producing areas where many colonies are weak from bee losses from drifting dust insecticide sprays from airplanes.

Beekeepers were busy preparing their bee yards for winter, but the task was proceeding rather slowly. In midwestern areas unusually warm weather was delaying packing operations and necessitated keeping hives out of cellars. A shortage of labor was slowing down operations in many commercial yards. Reports indicate that a number of beekeepers are switching from cellar wintering to packing colonies for outside wintering.

Reports from beekeepers indicate that red clover, alfalfa, and sweetclover fields pollinated by honey bees during the past season yielded more seed than fields without bees.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
distant from bee yards. Because of the improved yields, it is believed that a heavier demand will continue to develop for bees for seed pollination purposes as well as from fruit growers.

Prices for extracted honey showed little change during the last half of October. The demand was reported as better in some eastern areas where a large portion of the honey is marketed locally. The demand in Midwestern and Western surplus producing areas was reported as moderate to fairly active, although some areas reported a slackening in demand which many felt was influenced more or less by the victories of United Nations forces in Korea. Producers' sales to bottlers of 60-lb. cans of Light Amber and better grades of honey fell mostly within the price range of 9-12¢ per lb., with the bulk of trading for white grades at 10-10½¢.

Prices for extracted honey, in cases of 24, 1-lb. jars and 6, 5-lb. jars showed little change at the close of October as compared with the middle of the month on the leading wholesale markets of the country.

The demand for section comb honey was fairly good in most areas of the country, and supplies of the better grades in some midwestern areas were reported as closely cleaned up. Producers' sales delivered to nearby retailers ranged \$6.00-\$9.60 per case of 24 sections.

The market for beeswax continued to advance and at the close of the period trading throughout the United States was mostly at 45¢ per lb. for dark colors and 47¢ for light cream colored, with occasional sales as high as 50¢ reported in some areas, and as low as 40¢ in others. A number of producers reported they were holding for higher prices.

SUMMARY OF U.S.D.A. HONEY PROGRAM

(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

EXPORT AND DIVERSION SALES APPROVALS:

Week ending:	Oct. 21
	Pounds
Contracted for Export	227,260
Contracted for Domestic Diversion	--

Cumulative Total Through	
Oct. 28	Oct. 28
Pounds	Pounds
235,690	9,130,840
--	60,000

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Holland 3,523,520; Belgium 2,688,550; BiZone Germany 2,612,000; Switzerland 183,340; Italy 50,660; Austria 22,000; Trieste (Free Terr.) 22,000; Lebanon 12,000; Denmark 10,800; Hong Kong 5,190; Thailand 780 -- Total 9,130,840 lbs.

HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PURCHASES:

Total all areas through Oct. 28:

1,459,257 pounds.

-over-

PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLERS IN 60 LB. CANS - PER LB.			
STATE	FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR	PRICE & BASIS SALE	STATE : FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR : PRICE & BASIS SALE
SO. CALIF.	Alfalfa, Light Amber - Ex. Lt. Amb	9-9½¢ del	N. MEX. Cotton, Alf., Fall Flowers 9¢ fob
	Orange, White - Extra White	10-11½¢ "	RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINN.
	Sage-Buckwheat, Light Amber	10¢ "	& N. D. Clover, White 9¢ fob
CENT. CALIF.	Cotton, Ex. Lt. Amb - White	9-9½¢ "	SOUTH DAK. Light Amber 9¢ fob
	" (Cans returned)	8½¢ "	Clover 9¢ fob
	Orange, Ex. Lt. Amb.	10¢ "	Alf-SwClover, Wh.-WaterWh. 10½¢ "
	Alfalfa, Ex. Lt. Amb.	9¢ "	Alf-SwClover-Heartsease, White 10½¢ "
	Mixed Flowers, Ex. Lt. Amber	9¢ "	Clover, White 9-11½¢ "
NO. CALIF.	Ladino Clover, White	10½¢ "	Clover, White 10-10½¢ "
	Thistle, Light Amber-Ex. Lt. Amber	9¢ "	Golden 9¢ "
	" White	10½¢ "	Buckwheat, Amber few 11½¢ "
	" Ex. Lt. Amb-White (cans returned)	8½¢ "	Clover, White-Light Amb 9-10½¢ few 11½¢ fob
	Mixed Flowers, Amber	9¢ fob: OHIO	Clover, White 10-10½¢ few 11-12¢ fob
OREGON	Clover, White	10½¢ del. Calif.	" few lots 10½¢ delv'd
	" "	10¢ fob, few asking 12¢:	Fall Flowers, Light Amber 9¢ fob & Del.
INTERMOUNTAIN			Buckwheat, Amber 9¢ fob
STATES:	Clover, White - Ex. White	10-11½¢ few 11½¢ del. Calif. : IND.	Clover & Mfd Flowers Lt. Amb. 10-13¢ fob
	Clover-Alfalfa Wh.-Ex. White	10-10½¢ del. Calif. : N.Y.	Clover, White, few 11½¢ fob
TEXAS	Cotton	8.62¢ fob : FLA.	Orange, White - Light Amb. BBLS 8-10¢ fob
			Amber, Palzetto, BBLS 6½-9¢ fob
			Amber Gallb., Part. Pea & Mangrove Barrels 6½-7½¢ fob

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS, & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER	STATE	SALES TO:
FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR	1/	WHOLESALERS : RETAILERS : CONSUMERS
		:(Generally Delivered): (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY = 60 LB. CANS (Cents per lb.)

CALIF.	Ladino Clover & Alfalfa, Light Amber-Extra Light Amber, FAS port, cased & Stenciled, buyer to furnish case	10¢	-	-
UTAH	Clover, White	12¢ fob	-	10¢
ARIZ.	Mesquite & Desert Flowers	-	-	15¢
TEXAS	Clover, Cotton, Alfalfa, Vetch, & Mesquite	-	-	12½¢
N. MEX.	Various Flowers	-	-	13 2/3¢
S. DAK.	Sweetclover-Alfalfa, White	11 2/3¢ fob	12½¢	15¢
NEBR.	Clover, White	11½-13¢ fob	13¢	-
MICH.	Clover, White	-	14-15¢	-
	Amber	To Bakors 13¢ delv'd.	-	-
WISC.	Buckwheat or Clover	-	-	17¢
	Dark, 1949 crop	-	7½¢	-
MINN.	Clover, White	-	-	12½-13¢
OHIO	Clover, White	14 del.	-	-
	" processed	16½" "	-	-
	" Amber	13¢ "	-	-
ILL.	Clover, White	To bakers 12¢ delv'd.	-	15¢
N. Y.	Clover, White	-	13¢	14-15¢
TENN.	Various Flowers	-	-	15¢
FLA.	Orange, White to Light Amber	17¢ fob	20¢	23¢
	Fartrige Pea, Palm, Gallby, Mang. Amber Mostly 16¢, few 12½¢ fob	-	17¢, low as 13¢	13-20¢
LA.	Tupelo	15¢ fob	-	-
	Clover	13 1/3-13 2/3 fob	-	-
	Dahk	10¢ fob	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5-LB. CONTAINERS (Per lb.)

IDAHO	Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber	-	-	15-17¢
ARIZ.	Mesquite & Desert Flowers	-	-	15¢
TEXAS	Various Flowers	-	-	19¢
S. DAK.	Sweetclover, Alfalfa, White	13 2/3¢ fob	15¢	-
IOWA	Clover, Sweetclover, White	14 1/6¢ fob	16 2/3¢	20¢
NEBR.	Clover, White	-	18 1/6¢	-
KANSAS	Yellow Sweetclover, Extra Light Amber	-	-	20¢
MD.	Heartsease, Amber, mild flavor	-	20¢	25¢
MICH.	Clover, White	15¢ fob	17¢	-
WISC.	Clover, White	13¢ fob	14¢	-
	" Golden	-	11-14¢	13-17¢, few 30¢
	Basswood-Clover-Goldenrod	-	16¢	18-20¢
MINN.	Clover, White & Light Amber	14½-15¢ fob	-	-
OHIO	Clover, White	15¢, processed 18 2/3-20¢ del	-	22-25¢
IND.	Clover, Light Amber	-	15-20¢	20-25¢
ILL.	Clover	-	20¢	20-25¢
N. Y.	Clover, White	16¢ fob	23¢	30¢
VT.	Clover, White	20¢ fob	23¢	20-30¢
PA.	Clover, Li ht Amber	-	23¢	20-27¢
	Buckwheat	-	-	-

(Continued)

PRODUCED - PACKAGE OR PACED SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR 1/ WHOLESALE SALES TO RETAILERS CONSUMERS (Generally Delivered) (Local Sales)

EXTRACTED HONEY = 5 LB. CONTAINERS (Per lb.) - continued -

TENN.	Various Flowers				25¢
GA.	Gallberry	18 1/3-20¢ fob			
FLA.	Tupelo, Amber	19¢	21¢		27¢
	Orange White and Light Amber	Mostly 18, few 15¢ fob	21¢		25¢
MISS.	Partridge Pea, Palm., Gallberry, Man.rove, Ambers	17¢ fob	19¢		22-23¢
	Soybean, Cotton, Spanish Needle		17¢		
LOUISIANA	Various Flowers				20-25¢

EXTRACTED HONEY, 24-1 LB. JARS

		(Per Case)	(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
TEXAS	Various Flowers	-	-	25¢
N. MEX.	Cotton	-	-	15¢
S. DAK.	Sweetclover-Alfalfa, White	4.56 fob	4.56	
IOWA	Clover, Sweetclover, White	4.35 fob	5.00	
MO.	Heartsease, Amber, Mild		6.00	
WISC.	Clover, White	4.60 "	5.60	25¢
	Clover, Golden	4.00 "	5.00	
MINN.	Clover, White & Light Amber	4.56-5.28 "	4.80-5.50	
OHIO	Clover, White	4.60, Processed 5.75, del.	-	
ILL.	Clover		5.65	
N.Y.	Clover, White		6.00	35¢
PA.	Clover Mixture, Light Amber & Buckwheat		4.80-6.30	30-35¢
MD.	Clover, Light Amber		6.00	
TENN.	Various Flowers			30¢
GEORGIA	Gallberry	4.75-6.00 fob	-	
FLA.	Tupelo, Amber	6.00 fob	6.48	35¢
	Orange, White to Light Amber	5.28 fob	6.00	35¢
	Partridge Pea, Palmetto, Mangrove, Gallberry, Amber	4.80	5.52	25-30¢

EXTRACTED HONEY = MISCELLANEOUS SIZE CONTAINERS

S. DAK.	Sweetclover-Alfalfa, White	12/2½ jars	4.56 fob	4.56	
OHIO	Clover, White	24/8 oz. jars	2.55, Processed 3.25 del.	-	
PA.	Clover Mixture, Light Amber	24/8 oz. jars	-	3.00	20¢ ea.
MD.	Clover, Light Amber	3 1½ jars	-	67¢ each	
GA.	Gallberry	12/2½ jars	4.75-5.00 fob	-	
	"	12/2½ jars	6.00 "	-	

SECTION COMP HONEY - cases 24 sections

				(Per section)
TEXAS	Clover 12 oz. sections			8.00
RED RIVER VALLEY MINN				
N.D.	Clover, White, No. 2		9.60	
IOWA	Clover 12 oz. sections		8.00	
NEBR.	Clover, White		7.00	
KANSAS	Yellow Sweetclover, Extra Light Amber			45-50¢
MO.	Clover 12 oz. sections		8.00	
WISC.	Clover-Basswood, White		6.00-7.20	35¢
MINN.	Clover, Light Amber, No. 1		7.20-8.40	45¢
OHIO	Goldenrod, No. 2		5.00	
	Buckwheat		5.50-6.00	
IND.	Light Amber		8.40, few higher	40-50¢
ILL.	Clover, 12 oz section		8.00	
N.Y.	Clover - and Ambers		9.50-9.60	45-50¢
PA.	Clover Mixture, Light Amber		9.00	45-50¢
TENN.	Buckwheat			45-50¢
FLA.	Various Flowers		7.50	
	Orange	7.20 fob		

CHUNK HONEY

TEXAS	Various Flowers, small containers			22½-30¢
MO.	Heartsease, Amber, Mild	1½ lb. jars	42¢ ea.	
WISC.	Clover-Basswood,	bulk		18-20¢
MINN.	Clover		12/2½ jars 7.50	Pints 50¢ Qts 88¢, 10½ pails 1.80
IND.	Clover	2½ lb. jars		90-1.05
N.Y.	Amber	5½ jars	80¢ each	
	Clover	24/1½ jars	5.25	
TENN.	Various Flavors	5½ jars	1.25-1.40	1.25-2.00
		2½ jars		85-1.10
FLA.	Palmetto	Bulk	20¢ lb.	
MISS.	Soybean, Cotton, Spanish Needle	24/1½	6.00	
		5½ glass jars	1.00 each	

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Last half of October)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles during the last part of October ranged 55 to 64 degrees minimum and 71 to 84 degrees maximum. The weather has been generally cloudy. Light rain occurred on the night of the 27th amounting to .24 of an inch in the Los Angeles area and slightly less along the coast and slightly more in the foothill districts.

No particular change is indicated in the condition of bees for winter, which ranges poor to fairly good. Honey stores are short in many colonies and pollen short in some. Many bees will need feeding because of the lack of plants since the orange bloom and some bees already are starving. Broodrearing has slowed up where nectar is scarce. The number of colonies being wintered is less than last year in many sections. Very few bees were moved during the period. Honey plants are generally dormant. Their condition is below normal in unirrigated areas because of the series of dry years which have been experienced. Blue gums have a good bud growth. The off-season orange bloom is good in Los Angeles County. Bees also worked during the period to a limited extent on alfalfa in Los Angeles County and buckbrush in the Palo Verde Valley. A couple reports of surplus honey yields this year indicated 40 pounds in the Palo Verde Valley and possibly 20-25 pounds in Los Angeles County.

Imperial Valley - About the same number of colonies as a year ago is being wintered in this Valley. Bees are in normal condition, colonies going into winter with ample honey and pollen stores and plenty of bees. Possibly half of the colonies have young queens. During the period some bees were moved back to coastal locations. Honey plants are dormant and in normal condition. No honey plants were being worked though pollen was being obtained early in the period from a few late cantaloup blossoms. The surplus honey yield this year averaged around 90-100 pounds per colony.

Central California - Temperatures in northern and central California averaged about normal. Light precipitation occurred on October 23 and 24 and heavy rains fell on October 26 in Northern and Coastal areas.

Reports from Central California also indicate little change in the condition of bees. Most colonies continued in good condition for winter. They have good clusters and ample supplies of honey and pollen except that a few used for pollination have only light honey stores and some in cotton locations have insufficient pollen reserves. These colonies are likely to be weak in the spring. During the period bees were moved from cotton to winter or spring locations in the foothills or orchard districts. Virtually all honey plants are through yielding for the year though bees were reported working to a limited extent on cotton, blue curls and spikeweed in Fresno County. A report from San Joaquin County indicates a 40-50 pound surplus this past season and one from Fresno County about 90 pounds surplus.

Northern California - Reports from beekeepers indicate little change in the condition of bees for winter from that previously indicated. Most colonies are in good normal condition, with adequate stores of honey and pollen and sufficient young bees and brood. The chief exception are some colonies which were used for the pollination of seed crops. Many of these have only light stores of honey and some may need feeding. Robbing appeared more acute than normal in several sections. Few bees were moved during the period though some were taken to almond orchards or to high ground and others will be moved to the low hills in November for the spring Manzanita bloom. No reports have been received as yet from beekeepers to indicate whether any damage resulted from the storm conditions during the last few days of October. There is no honey flow now though bees were variously reported as working to a limited extent during the period on miscellaneous garden flowers, late sweetclover and alfalfa. The number of Star Thistle plants has been greatly reduced throughout the Sacramento Valley by the series of dry years and by extensive use of herbicides. The reduction has been especially marked in Tehama and Shasta Counties, where some beekeepers have disposed of their bees or have moved out of the district as a result. Among the reports received in this period one indicated the surplus honey production this year amounted to 25 pounds in Colusa County and another about 35 pounds in Lake County. Some seed growers now are contracting for bees for pollination services next year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Washington and Oregon - Temperatures have been below normal with considerable rainfall. At the close of the period rivers were in flood stage causing property damage in the lower Willamette Valley. Snow fall was fairly heavy in the higher altitudes. Colonies of bees generally are in good condition. Extracting of the mint honey crop was underway in the Yakima Valley with good yields reported. Legume plants are in good condition. The demand for honey was good at firm prices.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 10-24)

Colorado - The fall weather has been unusually mild and sunny, and as a result bees have consumed heavily of their stores.

Idaho - Commercial beekeepers in the Upper Snake River Valley report the shortest honey crop in forty years. Many yards are getting only around 10 pounds surplus per colony, while a number are not making more ample stores for winter. The demand for extracted honey has been light. Extracting is through and beeyards are being prepared for winter. Colonies are in normal to below normal condition.

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Wyoming - Extracting is over. Bees were being put away for the winter with most colonies having plenty of feed. Plants are generally in good condition.

Utah - Bees are generally in good condition for wintering except for hives in congested seed areas where some are light on stores. A little rabbit brush pollen was still coming in in areas where frost has not destroyed all of the bloom. Also some garden flowers and a few wild asters were still blooming. An epidemic of American foulbrood was menacing commercial beekeepers in some areas of the State attributed in part to lack of care to hives in some non-commercial yards.

Surplus honey yields by some commercial beekeepers averaged around 65 pounds per colony.

Novada - Following a heavy freeze on October 1, ideal fall weather has prevailed. Bees were still working rabbit brush and aster and are apparently going into the winter in good condition.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 11-25)

Southeast Texas - The weather continued very dry. Grass and brush fires were doing considerable damage. Asters were in bloom but bees were getting very little nectar. Prospects are poor for a fall broomweed honey flow. Colonies are in variable condition. Some have ample stores and strength. Others will require feeding if they are to survive until spring and have small clusters of bees and very little brood. Much requeening should be done, but it has been a poor fall for this task. Retail stores are generally well supplied with honey, which is selling very slowly.

Southwest Texas - This part of the State is very dry. Trees and plants are shedding leaves. Bees are not getting any nectar except where plants are kept alive by watering. Colonies are generally strong and are in good condition.

Northeast Texas - Extracting has been completed. Very little honey was coming in, but considerable pollen was still available. Colonies were being moved to winter locations. With the turn to cooler weather robbing was very easily started in beeyards if extreme care was not taken. Some legume fields were being seeded but a good rain will be needed to bring them up. The demand for honey has improved slightly, with prices holding steady.

Northwest Texas - The weather was very unsettled. The soil was getting drier than it has been since early spring. However, all grains and legumes were making good growth. Madrid clover and hairy vetch were up to good stands. Bees were producing some surplus honey from broomweed and a few other flowers. Colonies generally are in excellent condition.

Arkansas - Colonies are in variable condition. Many are weak from losses of field bees from cotton insecticides. Those escaping the poison are in excellent condition and have secured ample supplies of honey for winter stores from aster. Honey plants are in good condition.

Oklahoma - Weather has been extremely dry during the past month and fall flowers have been damaged. The grass fire hazards was getting worse. Early sowed vetch was up - but some late fields are still to be sown. No killing frosts have yet occurred, but bees are about through gathering nectar and pollen for the year.

New Mexico - A large number of colonies have been killed by cotton dusting by aircraft - as much as half of the total colonies in some areas. Many locations have been entirely wiped out. Wax moth was attacking frames very heavily.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Oct. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting has been completed and the job of preparing beeyards for winter has started. Reports indicate yields in most locations were fairly good - with some commercial beekeepers reporting a surplus of 100 pounds of honey per colony. Colonies are generally in good condition. Moisture is adequate. Sweetclover is in good condition and prospects for 1951 are for an acreage about equal to 1950.

Iowa - Unusually pleasant weather for this date has permitted much needed apiary work of crop removal and colony adjustment. Extracting is about three-fourths completed. Packing is about one-fourth completed. The weather has been very dry for legumes over much of the State, but in some areas rainfall has been ample and plants are in good condition. Colonies are in variable condition. Most have ample stores, but in areas where the fall flow was extremely light some feed will have to be provided. The demand for honey in large bulk lots was generally reported as slow. Demand for beeswax was strong.

Nebraska - Weather was warm and dry during this period. Most extracting has been completed and beekeepers were preparing bees for winter. Colonies generally have ample stores of honey and pollen and are in good condition. Reports from several individual commercial beekeepers indicate average yields ranging from 100 to 200 pounds per colony. The quality of much white honey was impaired where beekeepers were unable to remove it before heartsease came on. Plant conditions are good. Many farmers are planning to grow sweetclover for seed next summer which will increase bee pasture. Alfalfa plantings are also larger than a year ago - and with seed high priced and scarce much acreage will be allowed to bloom for seed production. While the past season was poor for red clover seed production, fields with hives of bees near them produced around 2 bushels per acre more than those without bees near them; making the pollination value of bees apparent. The demand for honey has slackened somewhat during the past two weeks. Beeswax prices on the otherhand continued to strengthen.

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Kansas - Weather was unusually dry and warm for the season of the year and vegetation was beginning to need moisture. The weather has been favorable for preparing bee yards for winter, and reports indicate that most colonies are in excellent condition with respect to stores and bee population. There have been no killing frosts. The local demand for honey has been fairly good in most localities.

Missouri - The weather was warm and dry throughout this period and the top soil was getting dry. There was only a small fall surplus of honey gathered - in fact the smallest ever harvested in some yards. However, most colonies stored sufficient honey for winter needs. A few colonies are light and may starve if the winter is severe. Most colonies have strong clusters of young bees. The movement of honey was better than it was a month ago.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:
(Period Oct. 12-26)

Michigan - Extracting has been completed. Reports indicate that the fall flow of honey was light, and that bees consumed heavily on their summer gatherings thereby reducing part of the anticipated surplus. A number of colonies are light on stores and will need feeding. Reports from commercial beekeepers over the State indicate that their individual honey crops are running from one-half to one-third below last season. Bees were being prepared for winter, but the task was proceeding slowly as hired help was scarce. Hives have not yet been placed in cellars where this system of wintering is practised. The demand for honey was moderate and the price range was narrowing somewhat.

Wisconsin - Bees and honey plants are generally in good condition. The mild weather of the past few weeks has caused a sharp increase in broodrearing in some locations and may result in an excessive consumption of stores. In other areas broodrearing was slackening off. Colonies in a few areas are light on stores and will need feeding, but most reports indicate an ample supply. There have been no flowers in bloom since about September 24th when they were killed by a severe frost. Local honey demand has been better than a year ago, especially for small containers.

Other Minnesota - Extracting is about completed and reports from large commercial beekeepers indicate individual yard yields ranging from 80 to 200 pounds of surplus honey per colony, according to location. Weather during the past two weeks has been mild and too warm for packing bees or placing them in cellars, but excellent for other yard work. Colonies are generally in good condition. There has been a moderate demand for honey and several carlot sales were reported.

Ohio - The fall crop has not been extracted, but preliminary estimates by commercial beekeepers indicate rather variable yields from goldenrod and aster. An average surplus of around 20 pounds is

expected in the southwestern portion of the State; practically nothing in the central areas with some feeding already being done; while in northern and northeastern sections there are reports of 20 to 50 pounds surplus. However, buckwheat and other fall flowers yielded poorly in the extreme northeastern corner of the State. Warm weather during the period permitted the bees to ripen the fall honey well. Generally bees are in good strength for wintering and clover plants are in the best of condition. The demand for honey has been moderate. Producers of comb honey report that they are generally sold out, but some still have wrapped cut comb on hand.

Indiana - Unseasonably warm weather prevailed during the early part of the period. No heavy frosts have yet occurred and bees were continuing to work on warm days. The honey crop is considerably larger than average in northwest Indiana. Clover plants have made a remarkable growth and will go into the winter in a strong condition. However, more rain would be beneficial.

Illinois - Extracting has been completed in most yards. Weather has been mild and warm. Honey plants and colonies of bees are generally in excellent condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 13-27)

NEW YORK - Reports indicate that many more colonies than usual will need feeding, except in parts of the Hudson Valley where a fair fall flow occurred. In other areas of the State the fall flow of honey from buckwheat and other fall flowers was practically a failure. Colony strength is generally good. Bees were being prepared for winter, with reports indicating a number of beekeepers changing from cellar wintering to outside packing. There has been ample rain and legumes are in excellent condition over the entire State. The demand for honey has been slow to fair.

Vermont - Weather was cold during period and not much rain. Sales of honey continued fair.

Massachusetts - Extracting has been finished for this season, and packing was underway. Bees are in very good condition for winter with ample stores and good clusters the rule.

Pennsylvania - Reports indicate varying results for the fall honey flow from buckwheat, aster and goldenrod. Cold, wet weather prevailed at the start of the bloom and cut the flow short especially from buckwheat. Aster and goldenrod yielded poorly in many areas, but where the bloom came on later along with milder weather fair yields were secured. As a result colonies are in variable condition - some have ample stores - others will need feeding. Many farmers report a poor seed crop from buckwheat because of poor pollination weather during the bloom. Honey plants are generally in good condition. The demand for honey was slow to fair.

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New Jersey - Unfavorable weather conditions plus the lack of late nectar producing plants have made it impossible for bees to secure abundant winter stores. Those who have extracted the early crop will need to feed well or the bees will winter poorly.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 13 - 27)

Maryland - Bees have secured a light fall honey flow from aster, and starvation where occurring has been staved off for the time being. However, most colonies made very little towards winter stores and those colonies not carrying reserves from the spring honey flow are in need of feeding. Weather conditions have been mostly cool, with one heavy frost at the close of the period. The demand for honey has been fairly good at roadside stands, but rather slow through local retail store outlets.

Virginia - Adverse weather blanketed out the fall honey flow, severely reduced broodrearing, and colonies are going into the winter light in stores and with small clusters. There is some loss already from starvation, and 10-20 percent winter losses may follow where colonies are not cared for. The outlook is for a high percentage of weak colonies next spring. Much of the local honey crop has been sold.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 13-27)

Kentucky - The fall honey flow from goldenrod and aster has been good and hives are well filled with honey for winter stores. The flow has ended, although no killing frosts have occurred.

Tennessee - The fall honey flow from aster and goldenrod was excellent in some areas of the State but poor in others. As a result colonies are going into the winter in variable condition, with some heavy with stores and others on the verge of starvation at this time. Wax moths were causing considerable damage in some yards.

SEUtheASTERN STATES: Period Oct. 12-26)

Georgia - There was much rainy stormy weather during this period in central and southern Georgia which has interrupted the honey flow. However, the weather turned fair and warm at the close and bees were again bringing in a little honey. With favorable weather bees may yet get enough for winter stores. Bees are in fair condition in central and northern areas but some feeding is necessary. There has been a fair demand for honey. There is some concern among members of the trade over their inability to purchase containers and lids, which are becoming extremely scarce.

Florida - Heavy rains accompanying the tropical hurricanes which struck the State cut the fall honey flow short, but bees are generally in good condition for winter. Honey plants are in good condition. The demand for honey has improved.

Alabama - Bees are generally in good condition for winter. A fairly good rain fell over the southern part of the State.

Mississippi - Bees are going into the winter heavy with stores, as the fall has been favorable for the bees to gather honey. Some beekeepers are making increases in their number of colonies. The demand for honey has improved with the turn to cooler weather.

Louisiana - Colonies maintained themselves or lost only a little weight during this period, working mostly on asters and smartweed. Goldenrod and boneset have finished blooming, and all other fall plants are about through for the season. Reports indicate that the fall flow has been light over much of the southern part of the State, attributed in part to lack of moisture. Weather continued dry and clear throughout this period. Bees were inclined to rob if more than a few colonies were worked at a time. Colonies are in good condition, but some equalization of stores will be necessary.

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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - none. Demand fairly good. Market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers - **EXTRACTED:** IOWA, Ohio and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb., White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.95; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 12, 1-lb. cups \$2.90. **NEW YORK:** extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans processed 17¢, unprocessed 14-15¢ per lb.; cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins and glass \$5.55; creamed 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts: Extracted bulk and bottled Midwestern and Colorado 347,880 lbs.; comb Illinois and Ohio 187 cases 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN and COLORADO. Demand fair, market about steady, 60-lb. tins White Clover 11-12¢, Light Amber 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢; Dark Amber 9¢; Buckwheat 8¢. Bottler sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - Demand fair, market steady. MIDWESTERN, jars, White Clover 36, 4-oz. \$2.78; 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$5.00-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90-5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. \$4.50-5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00.

COMB: Demand fair, market dull. **ILLINOIS:** White Clover Fancy 24, 12-14-oz. \$7.00-8.00; No. 1, 13-oz. 24s \$6.00-6.50; No. 2s 24s 11-12-oz. \$5.00. **OHIO:** Buckwheat, Fancy 24, 14-oz. and over \$4.50-5.00.

DENVER: Supplies moderate and fully ample to only fair demand, market steady. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$3.20-3.30; 24, 12-oz. \$4.70; 24, 16-oz. \$4.75-5.25; 12, 21-oz. \$3.60; 12, 24-oz. \$4.30; 12, 2-lb. \$4.50; 6-5-lb. \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. and 10-lb. \$10.00-10.50; 60-lb. cans \$8.10; Dark \$6.60.

COMB: No supplies on market.

DETROIT: Receipts: Extracted 12,000 lbs. Minn., 56,100 lbs. and 125-cases comb. Mich.

Supplies liberal. Demand rather good, market unsettled and slightly weaker. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, and OTHER MIDWESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25-5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.90; 6, 5-lb. glass \$4.25-4.95; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins Amber 12-13¢.

COMB: MICHIGAN, White Clover 12, 14-oz. \$3.50; 24, 16-oz. \$8.40

truck. **KANSAS CITY:** Arrivals - 500, 60-lb. tins Iowa, Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 7-oz. glass \$5.10; IDHO, Sweetclover, 60-lb. tins 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -11¢; cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.25; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 12, 8-oz. glass \$3.35.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Clover, Sage and various blended flavors reported by bottlers remain unchanged. Per case:

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts reported around 9,500 lbs. Demand good, market stronger at 45-48¢ per lb. on Best Lemon Yellow.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck - 60-lb. cans: 425 Minn. White Sweetclover; 85 Light Amber 345 lbs. beeswax. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady for small containers; demand slow, market dull for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis -

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢; Light Amber 8¢, per lb. Sales by bottlers - U.S. Fancy Blended Honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.25; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$3.65; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.75; 24, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tumblers \$4.15. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand slow, market dull: to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 tins or more 12¢ per lb., less than 50 tins 13¢; White Sweetclover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market steady. Sales for beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 36¢, in trade 38¢.

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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Guatemala 275 drums; Dominican Republic 122 bbls.; Cuba 20 drums; Puerto Rico 30 drums; Fla. 60 cartons.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Per lb.: CUBA, barrels and drums 9-10¢; tins 10 3/4-11 1/2¢. PUERTO RICO, drums 9-10¢, tins 10 3/4-11 1/2¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15-15 1/2¢, Extra Light Amber Sage 13 1/2¢. Ex-Dock brokers sales- White Orange 13 1/2¢, granulated 12 1/2¢; blended Mixed Flowers 11¢. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, White Clover 13-14¢; MIDWESTERN, White Clover 12 1/2-13 1/2¢. NEW YORK, Clover, Light Amber 13 1/2-15¢; Buckwheat 10 1/2-11¢. Domestic and Imported, Blended cartons 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50. OHIO, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, 12, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.65. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.20; case 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$5.55; tins \$5.20. Jobbers' price to retailers - FLORIDA, Orange, 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00; White Tupelo 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$20.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat - Puerto Rico 23; Peru 32; Brazil 948; Chile 14; Dominican Republic 46; Cuba 75 bags. Demand moderate, market about steady for spot and ex-dock slightly weaker market on beeswax for later delivery - SOUTH AMERICA 58-60¢. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 57-59¢, Dark 50-54¢; AFRICAN 55-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 34,350 lbs. North Central; by truck 2,700 lbs. North Central; 9,000 lbs. N.Y., 3,000 lbs. Wis.; by boat 18,000 lbs. Calif., 3,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Light Clover and NEW YORK, White Clover, packed locally, 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.65; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. Bulk per lb. WISCONSIN, Light Amber, Blended 13 1/2¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12 1/2¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 12 1/2¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 32,580 lbs. Midwestern; 3,900 lbs. Eastern. Demand moderate, market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, Light Amber and White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.75; large lots low as \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.95-5.50, some large lots \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.85; 60-lb. cans, per lb. White Clover 13-15¢; Light Amber 12-12 1/2¢; Amber 11¢.

COMB: 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.60; 12, 1-lb. non-drip jars \$4.35; 24, 13-oz. tumblers \$5.55; 24, 1-lb. fiber cup creamed \$5.75.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - Extracted: Oregon 137, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 247 cases; Wash. 48 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices to retailers in case lots - OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO. Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.85-10.00, few low as \$9.45; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.50-3.60; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.50; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.50; 12, 32-oz. \$5.20; 24, 16-oz. \$5.80; creamed 24, 1-lb. paper cups \$5.50. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.55; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25; 12, 16-oz. \$2.65; 12, 24-oz. \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75.

COMB: IDAHO arrivals 150 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand fair. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.00; No. 1, 12-oz. \$7.75; 10-oz. \$7.50; No. 2 10-oz. \$5.75, unclassified 8-oz. \$4.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Market very firm with dealers paying 40¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 1-doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 2-doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 2 doz. 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins, per lb. 14-16¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Cities area bottlers were as follows: from Northern Calif. 71 cans Extra Light Amber to White Thistle; 470 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Central Calif. 188 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 220 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; 350 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 180 cans Extra Light Amber to White Orange; from Oregon 176 cans White Clover; in addition to sales to bottlers 1 large lot was reported sold to dealers for movement to the East Coast for export under the export subsidy program. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.60-3.36; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.60-4.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.17; 12, 1 1/2-lb. jars \$2.85-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60-4.77; some Dark color \$3.75; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$8.50-8.70, some Dark color \$7.75; 24, 12-oz. film wrapped comb \$9.50-10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

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SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted Wash. 100 cases, incomplete. Demand fair, market steady.

Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 12, 24-oz. jars \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.40; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.15. EAST WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25-5.30. WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.65-4.70; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.25.

COMB: Arrivals - 521 cases Colo. Market dull. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - COLORADO, Light Amber, 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.43; 24, 10-oz. Choice \$7.43; 24, 12-oz. commercial \$7.33; 24, 10-oz. commercial \$6.83.

Released Nov. 6, 1950. - meb

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Washington 25, D. C.
Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1950.

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SUMMARY

Weather conditions were generally mild the first of the period but turned cold the latter part. The mild weather caused an unusual amount of bee activity and a rather rapid consumption of stores. This condition, coupled with a rather poor fall honey flow in most sections of the country is resulting in many colonies being in rather poor condition so far as winter feed for the bees is concerned.

Feeding has been done in a number of yards in most States east of the Mississippi River to alleviate the food shortage while some has also been done in southern Texas, California, and the Intermountain States. However, heavy winter losses from starvation are anticipated in a number of States. Food reserves are generally ample throughout the Plains States and Southward through north Texas and in the Pacific Northwest. Bee populations are generally strong.

The condition of legume fields was quite variable. Dry weather was adversely affecting growth in the Southwestern States and in Colorado, and parts of Minnesota and Iowa. The acreage of legume plants which are good sources of nectar, is believed to be increasing in a number of the Plains States and East Central and North Central States - but is dwindling in some western areas where 2-4-D has been used extensively as a weed killer.

The demand for large lots of bulk honey by bottlers was considerably slower during the first half of November than during October. The market was firm to slightly stronger for good quality Extra White or lighter colored Clover honey from the Intermountain States, about steady for White, and barely steady to a shade weaker for Extra Light Amber and darker colors. On the otherhand, Buckwheat honey seems somewhat stronger in view of the light offerings. While the trading slowed

down from producers to larger bottlers, beekeeper-bottlers and bottlers reported a fairly good volume of sales direct to wholesale and retail stores; although in some sections of the country the volume of these sales was reported as somewhat slower. The change to cold weather has resulted in a decided improvement in the movement of honey to consumers.

Prices for honey on the leading wholesale markets showed little change at mid-November as compared with the start of the month. In New York City Colorado and New York State cartons of small jars sold at slightly higher prices, while 60-lb. cans from these areas sold at slightly lower prices.

Imported honey was a shade lower on some stocks, but a shade higher on others. In Seattle honey from Western Washington sold at slightly lower prices, but supplies from other sections held steady. Prices on November 15 in these leading markets were generally shade higher than on the same date a year ago.

The market for comb honey was firm, but the number of sales reported was much lighter than two weeks earlier due in part to a reduction in supplies.

The demand for beeswax continued active and the market was firm. Sales f.o.b. shipping point throughout the nation were mostly at 47¢ per lb. for the light lemon colored and 45¢ per lb. for the darker colors, although a number of sales of substantial size were reported 50¢ per lb. for the light lemon color with occasional sales as high as 53¢. A few sales as low as 42¢ per lb. for the darker colors were reported in far western States.

SUMMARY OF U.S.D.A. HONEY PROGRAM

(Furnished by Specialty Crops Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, P.M.A.)

EXPORT AND DIVERSION SALES APPROVALS:

Cumulative Total Through

Week ending: Nov. 4

Oct. 28

Pounds

Pounds

Contracted for Export 474,930

Nov. 11

Oct. 28

Contracted for Domestic Diversion --

Pounds

Pounds

Countries and Territories Importing Honey: Holland 3,589,520; Bizone Germany 3,008,100; Belgium 2,737,510; Switzerland 205,040; Austria 132,230; Italy 50,660; Trieste (Free Terr.) 22,000; Lebanon 12,000; Denmark 10,800; Hong Kong 5,190; Thailand 780 -- Total 9,773,830 lbs.

HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PURCHASES:

Total all areas through November 11 -

1,459,257 pounds.

-cover-

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PRODUCERS' SALES OF LARGE LOTS OF EXTRACTED HONEY TO BOTTLED IN 60 LB. CAJIS - PER LB.		STATE: FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR: PRICE & BASIS SALE: STATE: FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR: PRICE & BASIS	
STATE: FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR: PRICE & BASIS SALE: STATE: FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR: PRICE & BASIS		STATE: FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR: PRICE & BASIS	
SO.CALIF. Alfalfa, Light Amber 9¢ del.	TEXAS	Clover, White 8.62-9.00¢ fob	
Orange, White - Extra White 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ "	IOWA	Catsclaw, White 10¢ "	
CENT.CALIF. Thistle-Alfalfa, L.A., E.L.A. 9¢ "	MICH.	Clover, White 9-12¢ "	
Alfalfa, White (cans returned) 9¢ "	INDIANA	Sweetclover 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ "	
Cotton, Light Amber 9¢ "	WISC.	Clover-Heartsease, Lt. Amber 10¢ "	
" " (cans returned) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ "	MINN.	Clover 9-12¢ "	
Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 9¢ "	OHIO	Clover & Mxd Flowers LA 10-13¢ fob	
NO.CALIF. Thistle-Alfalfa, L.A., Ex.Lt.Amb. 9¢ "	N.Y.	White, Clover, few 14¢ "	
Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 9¢ fob	FLA.	Clover, White 10¢ "	
ORE. Light Amber to Ex.Light Amber 10¢ "		Buckwheat 10¢ "	
" " few high as 13¢ del.		Clover, White, few 11¢ "	
WASH. Clover, White-Water White 9-10¢ fob		Orange, White, few 12¢ "	
Mint 8¢ "	LA.	Various Varieties, bbls 9¢ "	
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES		Clover, 11¢ del.	
All Intern. States, delivered Calif. Bottlers			
CLOVER Clover, Extra White 11-12¢ del			
FLA. Clover, White 9 3/4¢ fob			
" Extra White 10-11¢ "			
UTAH Alf-Clover & Mxd Flowers Lt.Amb 9-10¢ "			

PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALES OF HONEY TO WHOLESALERS, RETAILERS, & CONSUMERS

TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINER, STATE, FLORAL SOURCE & COLOR	SALES TO		
	WHOLESALERS	RETAILERS	CONSUMERS
EXTRACTED HONEY - 60 LB. CAJIS (Cents per lb.)			
COLO Sweetclover, White			15¢
IDAHO Clover	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	14¢	
UTAH Clover	-	-	13-16 2/3¢
ARIZ. Mesquite & Other Flowers	-	-	10¢
TEXAS Clover, White	-	-	15¢
S.DAK. Sweetclover & Alfalfa	-	-	14¢
NEBR. Sweetclover, White	-	13-14¢	-
MO. To jobbers and bakers	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ delv'd	-	-
WISC. Clover, White	-	-	15¢
IDAHO Dark, 1949 crop (To bakers)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	-	-
OHIO Clover, U.S. Fancy, Processed	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ del.	-	-
ILL. Clover, White	-	-	15¢
N.Y. Clover	-	13¢	14-15¢
" (To bakers)	10¢ fob	-	-
PA. -	-	-	15¢
MD. Clover, Lt.Amb.	-	15¢	-
FLA. Orange, Lt.Amb.	-	15¢	-
Mixed Flowers	10¢ fob	-	-
LA. Dark	-	10¢	-

EXTRACTED HONEY - 5-lb. CONTAINERS

	(Per lb.)	(Per lb.)	(Each)
WASH. Clover	-	-	79-95¢
COLO. Clover	-	15¢	1.00-1.05
IDAHO Clover	15¢ fob	-	75-85¢
UTAH Clover, Mixed Flowers, L.Amb.	-	16¢	80-1.00
ARIZ. Mesquite & Other Flowers	-	-	75¢
TEXAS Clover, Catsclaw & Mesquite	14¢ fob	17¢	1.10
S.DAK. Sweetclover-Alfalfa	15¢ fob	15¢	-
IDAHO Clover, White	12 5/6-16¢ fob	15-16¢	1.00-1.05
MICH. Clover	-	15¢	1.00
WISC. Clover, Golden	-	14¢	.85-1.50
NEW YORK Clover, Buckwheat, Amber	-	15¢	-
VERMONT Clover	-	20-25¢	1.00-1.25
PA. Various Flowers	20¢ fob	23¢	1.50
VA. Poplar-Clover	-	-	1.25
FLA. Orange	-	20¢	1.25
Various Flowers	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ fob	-	1.25
LOUISIANA Various Flowers	-	16 2/3¢	1.00-1.25

(Continued)

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PRODUCER-PACKER OR PACKER SALS OF HONEY TO WHOLESALES, RETAILERS & CONSUMERS
 TYPE OF HONEY, CONTAINERS, STATE
 FLORAL SOURCE AND COLOR

EXTRACTED HONEY - 24-1 LB. JARS

		(Per Case)	(Per Case)	(Per Jar)
COLO	Clover		4.50	29¢
IDAHO	Clover	5.25 fob		
TEXAS	Clover, Catsclaw, Mesquite	4.50 fob	5.52	30¢
ARKANSAS	Soybean Cotton, Amber		6.00	-
S.DAK.	Sweetclover-Alfalfa	4.56 fob	4.56	-
IOWA	Clover	3.90-5.28 fob	-	29-30¢
WISC.	Clover-Goldenrod or Buckwheat		5.52	25-29¢
OHIO	Clover, White Processed U.S. Fancy	5.00-5.75 delivered	6.48	-
NEW YORK	Clover		5.28	26¢
VERMONT	Clover-Goldenrod Blend, Amber	6.00 fob	7.20	40¢
PA.	Clover		-	30¢
MD.	Various Flowers		6.00	-
VA.	Clover, Light Amber		6.00	-
TENN	Poplar-Clover		6.50	-
FLA.	Vetch, Li ht Amber		-	35¢
	Orange, Light Amber		-	-
	Mixed Flowers	3.36 fob	-	-

EXTRACTED HONEY, MISCELLANEOUS SIZE CONTAINERS

			(Per Case)	
COLO	Clover	12 1/2 lb. jars	4.50	51¢ each
IDAHO	"	"	-	-
	"	10-lb. jars	5.00 fob	-
WISC.	Clover, Golden & Buckwheat Amber	1.35-1.45 each	5.40	50¢ each
MINN	"	2 lb. jars	-	50¢ each
OHIO	Clover, White, processed	24/8 oz jars, U.S. Fancy	3.00-3.25 del.	-
MD.	Clover, Light Amber	3 lb. jars	-	67¢ each
TENN	Vetch, Light Amber	12 1/2% jars	-	6.00
LA.	Various Flowers	12 1/2 lb. jars	5.00- 6.00	-

SECTION COMB HONEY, Cases 24 Sections

			(Per Section)
IDAHO	Alfalfa-Sweetclover	6.80 fob	7.20
IOWA	Clover	7.68-8.40, few	9.12
WISC.	Clover	-	30¢ each
OHIO	Goldenrod & Buckwheat, Amber	4.00-6.00	-
NEW YORK	Clovers & Goldenrod	7.20-9.60	45¢ each
VA.	Poplar-Clover	7.20	35¢ each
MEN.	Sweetclover & White Clover	6.30 fob	-

CLUNK HONEY

IDAHO	Clover	10% pails	1.35-1.45 fob
	"	5% pails	75-80¢ fob
TEXAS	Catsclaw, Mesquite	5 lb. pails	1.10 fob
	Cotton & Clover, White	bulk	-
ARK.	Soybean-Cotton, Amber	5 lb. pails	1.00
IOWA	Clover, cut comb, wrapped	-	2 1/4 oz.
WISC.	Various Flowers, bulk	-	3 1/2 oz.
VA.	Poplar-Clover, 5-lb. jars	-	1.40
			1.50
			18¢ lb.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (First half of November)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles during first part of November ranged from 45-65 degrees minimum and 56-92 degrees maximum. However, temperatures in some out-lying foothills Districts on November 10th to 12th ranged low as 28 degrees with some firing necessary in certain citrus districts. A rather light rain fell on November 13th amounting to .53 inches making seasonal total 1.16 inch compared with 2.21 inches last year and normal to date 1.27 inches. Some areas outside Los Angeles and along the coast re-ported considerably more precipitation. There was some snow above the 5,000 foot level. The weather has been generally clear especially in the afternoons.

No particular change is indicated in the condition of bees for winter, which ranges poor to good. Many colonies are short of stores and will have to be watched closely. Recent hot and dry weather has been detri-mental to honey plants. A little off-season orange bloom was worked during the period. Trading in honey has been rather slow with prices about steady. Retail movement for packaged honey continues about normal.

Central California - Temperatures have been generally above normal in Central California and averaged slightly below in Northern California during the period under review. During the first week of November light scattered showers occurred in the Northern part of the State and at the close of the period light to moderate rains fell throughout Central and Northern California. There was some snow at higher elevations.

Most colonies here also show little change. They mostly remained in normal wintering condition. The proportion having young queens varies. Honey and pollen stores are mostly adequate, though some colonies have only light honey stores. Movement of bees from cotton fields to winter and spring locations con-tinued during the period. Good rains here also have improved prospects for next year's honey plants. A heavy stand of filaree and other spring weeds is reported in Fresno County. Honey plants are mostly dormant though cotton, sunflowers and eucalyptus were worked to some extent during the period.

Northern California - The number of colonies to be wintered in many Northern California communities is somewhat less than a year ago. The condition of colonies now is little different from that previously re-ported. Most have sufficient bees and honey and pollen stores, though some are light in honey. The majority of the colonies have young queens. A few more bees were moved during the period to winter locations or to deciduous fruit orchards to be ready for pollination activities next spring. Other fruit growers have been lining up bees. Heavy rains in late October and early November have given annual vegetation a good start and have improved prospects for plants for the coming year.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Washington and Oregon - Temperatures were above normal the fore part but as the period closed colder weather arrived. Temperatures dropped to 18 degrees in the Yakima Valley over the Armistice Day week end ending the apple harvest, although the most of the fruit had been harvested. Reports indicate that bees are generally in good condition in all areas - and that there has been ample rain for fall seedings of legumes. The demand for honey has improved with the advent of colder weather.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 24-Nov. 10)

Colorado - Extracting has been completed. Bees are going into the winter in variable condition. Clusters are generally good sized, although smaller than usual in some hives. Stores are generally adequate al-though some colonies that were on alfalfa seed fields for pollination purposes need feeding. The fall has been very dry and fall sown sweetclover is in poor condition. The local demand for honey has been good.

Idaho - The packing of hives for winter has been completed, and colonies generally are in very good condition. The mild fall necessitated feeding in a few instances as a precaution against low winter stores. Fly-ing weather, with pollen coming in, occurred until about November 5. Recent showers have made growing conditions good for legumes. There has been a good demand for honey and larger beekeepers report that about half of their light production has been disposed of.

Montana - Extracting has been finished and reports indicate a crop ranging from no surplus in some sections to 25 percent of normal in others. Colony strength and stores for winter vary much according to locality. Some fall feeding has been necessary and early feeding in spring will have to be done. Condition of clover is good, but recent drying winds have taken much moisture out of the soil. A cold wave bring-ing some snow has partially relieved the situation. The demand for honey has been very good.

Utah - Apiaries are generally in good condition for wintering, although some are short on stores because of an excessive con-sumption of stores during the mild fall and an early abrupt end of the honey flow. Plant conditions are becoming poor because of dry weather. Clovers are almost extinct in some areas because of the use of herbicides. The demand for honey has been fairly good locally, but slow in large bulk lots.

Nevada - Following heavy rains the last week of October, the weather turned warm, and bees were still working on asters, and various garden flowers.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

South Texas and Lower Rio Grande Valley - It is generally dry over all of South Texas.

- continued -

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Bees in brush locations are low on stores and will have to be fed before the spring flow. Bees in the irrigated Rio Grande Valley were bringing in some nectar and pollen, probably enough to meet current consumption. Few bees have been moved into the Rio Grande Valley - most will be brought in after January 1. The demand for honey has improved.

Northeast Texas - After almost continuous rains all summer, it has been dry for the past six weeks and a good rain is needed for the legumes which have been planted or are to be planted. The honey flow has come to an end although small quantities of pollen are still available. Bees are generally dormant, but quick to start robbing when hives are opened. A little requeening has been done. The honey movement from grocers' shelves is fair and better than a month ago. With cooler weather it is expected the demand will improve gradually. There is considerable interest developing for bees for pollination of legumes for seed and some beekeepers are planning on going into this service on a fairly heavy scale.

Northwest Texas - Hives are going into the winter in excellent condition and with plenty of stores. Plant conditions are good although growth has been slowed down by dry weather. The local demand for honey has been good and some beekeepers have disposed of their production as rapidly as extracted.

Arkansas - Reports from the northwest portion of the State indicate a heavy fall honey flow occurred from aster, while in the northeast portion aster and heartsease flows failed completely. Hard freezes have ended the flow completely in these areas. Freezing weather has not gone into the southern portion of the State and asters were still blooming and yielding well. Colonies are generally in good condition, except in the northeast corner of the State, where they are light on stores and weak in population. White Dutch clover plants are in good condition. There has been a good demand for honey.

Oklahoma - Reports indicate that bees are going into the winter in good condition. All honey flows have ended because of killing frosts.

PLAINS STATES: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Bees are going into the winter in very good condition. The honey yield has been better in most areas than for quite a few years, despite an unusually late season. Also the quality is better. The moisture content is lower than usual, ranging as low as 16 percent in some instances. Broodrearing continued late with the result that colonies are made up of a good population of young bees. A number of beekeepers continue to kill off their colonies with intentions of re-stocking the hives with packages in the spring. Some beekeepers were leaving for their southern units to prepare for spring package-bee and queen work. Sweetclover is in good condition.

Other North Dakota - Weather conditions continue favorable for sweetclover and the

stand is much better than in 1949. Very few bees were being packed for the winter in some localities where many commercial beekeepers depend upon packages in the spring. Package-bee handlers report that orders for 1951 delivery are now being received.

Several commercial beekeepers report a combined average 127 lbs. of surplus honey per colony in their yards. The demand for honey has been fairly good, mostly for local trade.

South Dakota - Weather has been mild. Bees are packed and ready for the winter. Extracting has not been completed.

Nebraska - The unusually mild fall has caused an excessive consumption of stores and some beekeepers were feeding 10 to 20 pounds of sugar to each colony as a precautionary measure. However, in some eastern areas the fall flow was good and colonies are well stocked. Yards are generally prepared for winter, although entrances and snow fences are yet to be put up in some yards. There has been little demand for large lots of bulk honey by bottlers, but a fairly good demand for bottled honey from wholesalers and retailers.

Iowa - Temperatures were above normal during the early part of the period - below the latter part. Legumes are in variable condition. It has been too dry in parts of the State while in other areas good rains fell and the plants are in good condition. Apiary work for wintering has been practically completed, and extracting has been mostly finished. Colonies generally are in good condition having ample stores and good populations of young bees. Some queenlessness is reported in colonies used for pollination purposes. The demand for honey ranged from slow to fairly good throughout the State. Beeswax was in good demand.

Kansas - Dry warm weather prevailed early in the period. A killing frost occurred on November 3, and a hard freeze on November 9. Colonies generally are in good condition and ready for the cold weather, as practically all yard work has been completed for the year. The demand for honey ranged slow to fair.

Missouri - Bees are going into the winter with a fairly good supply of stores, but many colonies are lacking in bee population as they did not build up during September and October.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Oct. 26-Nov. 12)

Michigan - Most apiaries have been prepared for winter, although weather during the fore part of the period was mild permitting much bee flying. Many yards are light on stores. Much feeding has been necessary. Extracting has been finished in most apiaries. Reports indicate that honey is generally of heavy body and inclined to granulate quickly. The quality is much better than in 1949. Supply handlers re-

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port that glass container supply availability is improving, which have been in short supply for some time because of a labor strike in the soda ash industry.

Wisconsin - Packing of bees has about been completed, but those to be wintered in cellars have not been moved to the cellars. Colonies are generally in good condition. Some needed feeding to replace poor quality honeydew or for supplemental feed where broodrearing has been heavy in some yards because of the mild fall. The local demand for honey has been slow to good.

Minnesota - Weather has been about normal as far as temperature is concerned, but it has been extremely dry. Stubble clover still looks very good, but there are deep cracks in the ground and unless rain comes before the final freeze up or there is a heavy snow cover, there will undoubtedly be some winter killing. Bees in most cases are in good condition for winter and cellar-wintered colonies will be placed in the cellars about Thanksgiving time. Honey is selling better than a year ago and at a better price.

Ohio - The fall honey flow was very light in many areas of the State. Although there was sufficient bloom, the weather was unfavorable over most of the blooming period. In some areas where ample fall honey for stores was secured it is not well ripened and may result in heavier than usual losses from dysentery. A number of producers report considerable feeding in order to carry their bees through to spring because there was insufficient fall honey made to winter them on. Comb honey producers report that they have disposed of the most of their supplies at steady prices. The demand for extracted honey was moderate at steady prices.

Indiana - Weather conditions were unfavorable for nectar secretion during the aster and goldenrod bloom and little surplus honey was secured. However, most colonies have ample stores and are in good condition. Legumes are going into the winter in good condition. Demand was improving for honey with the change to colder weather.

Illinois - Unseasonably warm weather early and unseasonably cold weather late in the period has hindered beeyard work. Most yards to be packed still have this work to be done. Beekeepers report plenty of fine flavored, white colored honey on hand, but that sales are slow. Rendering of beeswax has not been completed.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

New York - Winter preparations for beeyards have been completed. Reports indicate that colonies are generally in about normal condition, although in some areas they are light on stores and have rather small clusters. In other areas colonies are strong and have adequate stores. Some colonies are light on pollen reserves. Fall rains have been favorable for 1951 plants.

Vermont - Weather turned colder this period with rain. Bees are mostly all packed for winter. Legumes appear to be in good condition, the best for several years. Sales of honey continued fair.

Pennsylvania - Bees were stimulated to rearing brood in the southern part of the State by the warm weather in late October and early November. Colonies are strong in population but very short in winter supplies. A heavy winter loss is expected from starvation. There has been an active local demand for honey.

New Jersey - Below freezing temperatures occurred. Colonies are strong with bees, but as there was little or no fall flow, stores for wintering must be provided in many colonies by drawing from others or feeding. Some feeding has been done. Beekeepers that sell to packers have disposed of much of their surplus. Those that sell at roadside stands report a fair movement.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

Maryland - The condition of colonies of bees varies ranging from almost no stores to plentiful, but most colonies are on the light side. There have been several killing frosts. Clover plant growth has been good. The demand for honey has improved.

Virginia - Colonies of bees are in poor condition in many sections of the State. The lack of a fall flow caused queens to stop laying early. Much feeding will be necessary. In yards fed early, the mild weather has induced a heavy consumption of stores and much wear and tear on the bees. In the Tidewater Section around Norfolk honey extracting has been completed - and commercial beekeepers report an average of about 40 pounds of good quality honey. Bees in this area are well stocked with stores for winter and very little feeding will be necessary. The local demand for honey has been moderate.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

Tennessee - Beekeepers in north-central areas of the State report they are continuing to lose colonies of bees because of the poor honey flow and not sufficient recovery early enough in July and August. In the southwestern area buckwheat yielded well and colonies are going into the winter heavy with stores.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 26-Nov. 12)

Georgia - A fair amount of feeding has been necessary in central areas of the State as very few flowers have been available. Otherwise the colonies are in fair condition. Bee supply dealers report that there is very little demand for supplies. Recent increases in prices may deter starting of keeping bees by amateurs.

Florida - Condition of colonies of bees in the central areas of the State is reported as good. A light frost on November 5 reached into central Florida ending all honey flows. In the Lake Okeechobee District the fall flow was cut short by cool weather, wind and rain. Bees in some yards didn't make enough honey for winter stores and will have to be fed. Colony strength, however, is good.

- continued -

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Alabama - Colonies of bees are generally in good condition. There was no surplus honey flow during the fall.

Louisiana - The weather during this period continued warm and sunny, allowing bees to fly and work whatever blossoms were available, chiefly smartweed and aster. A light freeze occurred and killed tender vegetation, but more cold is needed to quiet the bees. Scale colonies lost a little weight of around two pounds each during the period. Broodrearing

has decreased - average is now about three combs of brood per colony. The soil is still dry as there has been only one shower during the period. Colonies generally have plenty of honey for stores, but not much pollen. The demand for package bees and queens for 1951 has been fair for the season of the year, but orders of small size are scarce attributed in part to the prevailing express rates which are higher than they were a year or so ago. Large buyers are expected to again use trucks.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers, except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - Extracted 24,540 lbs. from Iowa, Ohio and other Midwestern States. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and other buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN STATES, 60-lb. cans, Clover, White 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Amber 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50-5.75; 6, 5-lb. jars, glass \$4.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.95; 12, 1-lb. servers \$4.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75; 12, 1-lb. fiber cups \$2.90. NEW YORK, extracted, White Clover, 60-lb. cans processed 17¢; unprocessed 14-15¢ per lb.; cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. glass jars and tins \$5.55; creamed 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts - Extracted bulk and bottled Midwestern 323,840 lbs.; comb Midwestern White Clover, Buckwheat and Goldenrod 134 cases 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, demand good, practically no change in prices for liquid, demand slow for granulated, 60-lb. tins White Clover, liquid 12¢, granulated 11¢ per lb.; Light Amber liquid 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11¢; granulated 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10¢. Bottled sales to retailers and warehouse distributors - demand improving, little change in prices, jars White Clover, 36, 4-oz. \$2.79; 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.65; 24, 1-lb. \$4.80-6.10; 12, 2-lb. \$4.65-5.75; 12, 3-lb. \$6.10; 6, 5-lb. \$4.80-5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.60; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.40.

COMB: Demand good, market firm on White Clover, demand slow, market dull on other grades. ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, fancy 24, 14-oz. and over individual cartons \$7.00-7.50; No. 1, 13-oz. 24s \$6.00-6.50; No. 2, 24s 10-12-oz. \$4.50-5.00. OHIO, Goldenrod 24, 14-15-oz. \$5.00-5.50; Buckwheat 24, 14-15-oz. \$4.50-5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers reported paying country run 45-47¢.

DENVER: Supplies moderate but fully ample to rather slow demand, market dull. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars: 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.30; 24, 12-oz. \$4.70; 24, 16-oz. \$4.75-5.30; 12, 21-oz. \$3.50-3.60; 12, 24-oz. \$4.30; 12, 2-lb. \$4.50; 6, 5-lb. \$4.75-5.00; 12, 5-lb. \$10.25-10.50; 60-lb. cans \$8.00-8.10.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 40,520 lbs. Mich., 135 cases comb honey. Supplies liberal. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by local bottlers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN and other MIDWESTERN, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.40-5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.40-2.90; 6, 5-lb. glass or tin \$4.25-4.95; bulk to bakers in 60-lb. tins 12-13¢ per lb.

COMB: MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 11-14-oz. at \$3.50 per doz.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 200 cans Iowa; 160 cans Kans. by truck. Market steady. Sales to wholesalers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 60-lb. tins, per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; cases 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; 24, 7-oz. glass \$3.10; IDAHO, Sweetclover, 60-lb. tins 10 3/4-11¢; cases, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.40; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.22; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.54; 12, 8-oz. glass \$3.35. KANSAS, 60-lb. tins Clover and Wild Flower, Light Amber 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LOS ANGELES: Wholesale prices of packaged honey of Light Amber or better, Alfalfa, Orange, Sage and Various Blended Flavors, reported by bottlers remain unchanged: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.41-3.61; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.55-4.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.52-6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.32-5.92; 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.80-11.04.

BEESWAX: Receipts - reported around 6,500 lbs. Demand good, market stronger at 45-50¢ per lb. with some high as 53¢.

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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 285; beeswax 340 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady. for small containers; demand slow, market dull for large containers. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis -

EXTRACTED: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢ per lb. Sales by bottlers - U. S. Fancy Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.25; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$3.65; to retail grocers - 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.95; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.75; 24, 7½-oz. tumblers \$4.15. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. tins - Demand slow, market dull: to bakers, confectioners and large users - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber in lots of 50 tins or more 12¢ per lb., less than 50 tins 13¢; White Sweetclover 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 36¢; in trade 38¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba 244 drums; Puerto Rico 20 drums; Guatemala 229 drums; Dominican Republic 10 barrels; Canal Zone 78 barrels.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - Per lb. CUBA, barrels and drums 9-9½¢, tins 10½-11½¢. PUERTO RICO, barrels 9½-10¢, tins 10 3/4-12¢. MEXICO, tins 9½¢. CALIFORNIA, 60s White Orange 15-15½¢, Extra Light Amber Sage 13½¢, Light Amber Clover-Alfalfa processed 12 3/4¢. Ex-dock: Brokers' sales - White Orange 14¢, granulated 13¢; Mixed Flowers 11¢. INTERMOUNTAIN STATES; White Clover 13-13½¢. MICHIGAN, White Clover 13½¢, Light Amber processed 13¢. NEW YORK, Clover Light Amber 13-13½¢; Buckwheat 11-11½¢. Brokers' sales: imported - cartons 24, 1-lb. jars \$2.50 doz.; imported and domestic Blended 12, 8-oz. jars 1.50; 12, 16-oz. jars \$2.50. OHIO, White Clover 60s 12½¢ per lb.; White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.60; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN STATES, 12- 5-lb. tins Light Amber Blended \$8.95. CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.61; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.90. COLORADO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.15; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.55. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.25; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.25. Jobbers' price to retailers - FLORIDA, Orange, 12, 5-lb. tins \$15.00; White Tupelo 12, 1-lb. jars \$4.80; 12, 2-lb. jars \$9.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$9.75. CALIFORNIA, 12, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Mixed Flowers \$12.00.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - Cuba 51; Puerto Rico 65; Dominican Republic 29; Chile 86; Brazil 15; Guatemala 52 bags. Demand moderate, market firm for spot and prompt shipment. SOUTH AMERICAN 58-60¢. CENTRAL AMERICA and WEST INDIES, Light 58-60¢; Darker 56-58¢; AFRICAN 54-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 36,300 lbs. North Central; by truck 50,640 lbs. Mich., 21,000 lbs. N.Y.; 3,000 lbs. Domestic by New York City; by boat 7,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN, Light Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.95; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.42½. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.10; 12, 4-oz. jars 93¢; 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.85. CALIFORNIA and NEW YORK, Light Clover packed locally 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95. BULK PER LB: MICHIGAN, Light Amber Blended 13¢; NEW YORK, Light Clover 12½¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Light Amber Clover 12½¢. PUERTO RICO, Light Amber 12-12½¢

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 2,820 lbs. Calif. Orange Blossom; 1,350 lbs. Midwestern 2,820 lbs. Eastern. Demand rather slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans, per lb. White Clover 13-15¢, Light Amber 12-12½¢. Amber 11¢; per case Light Amber and White Clover 6, 5-lb. tins \$4.95-5.50, some larger lots \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.60-4.85; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00-5.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.75, larger lots low as \$4.75; 12, 1-lb. non drip jars \$4.35; 24, 13-oz. tumblers \$5.55; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10-3.35.

BULK CMB: Midwestern, Light Amber and White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.60.

CREAMED: MIDWESTERN, Light Amber and White Clover 24, 1-lb. fiber cups \$5.75.

(Correction: Report of Nov. 1 should read the same as above.)

PORLAND: Arrivals - Oregon 60, 5-gal. cans; Idaho 700 cases various size package honey; 150 cases creamed. Supplies moderate. Market firm.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices to retailers in case lots - OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Sweetclover, Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.85-10.00, few low as \$9.45; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.50-3.60; 24, 12-oz. glass \$4.50; 12, 24-oz. glass \$4.50; 12, 32-oz. \$5.20; 24, 16-oz. \$5.80; creamed 24, 1-lb. paper cups \$5.50. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO and WASHINGTON, Light Amber, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.55; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25; 12, 16-oz. \$2.65; 12, 24-oz. \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. \$4.40; 24, 8-oz. \$3.35; creamed 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.75.

CMB: IDAHO, no arrivals, supplies moderate, demand fair. Sales to retailers - IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.00; No. 1, 12-oz. \$7.75; 10-oz. \$7.50; No. 2 10-oz. \$5.75; unclassified 8-oz. \$4.75.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand active, market very firm with dealers paying 40¢ per lb.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.90; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.50; 60-lb. tins per lb. 14-15.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers consisted of the following from Central Calif. 700 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Mixed Thistle and Alfalfa; 65 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 235 cans Alfalfa; 200 cans Light Amber Cotton; from Northern Calif. 673 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Mixed Thistle and Alfalfa. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as follows: Per case -

EXTRACTED: 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.80-3.36; 24, 12-oz. jars \$3.60-4.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.60-5.17; 12, 1½-lb. jars \$2.85-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.60-4.77; some Dark color \$3.75; 12, 5-lb. jars and cans \$8.50-8.70, some Dark color \$7.75; 24, 12-oz. film wrapped comb \$9.50-10.50.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted Wash. 175 cases incomplete; Idaho 1,250 cases. Demand slow, market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -

EXTRACTED: WESTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.40, few higher; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.40-1.70; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.25. EASTERN WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25-5.30. IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 12, 24-oz. jars \$4.10; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.40; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$5.25.

COMB: Demand slow, market about steady. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - COLORADO, Light Amber 24, 10-oz. choice \$7.43; 24, 12-oz. commercial \$7.33; 24, 10-oz. commercial \$6.83.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING SEPTEMBER, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	150,697
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	129,176
Cuba	51,231
Dominican Republic	47,995
Chile	32,568
Union of South Africa	22,047
Egypt	19,989
Portugal	11,024
Haiti	5,730
Mozambique	4,741
Lebanon	4,509
Mexico	2,000
Australia	1,820
TOTAL	483,527

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING SEPTEMBER 1950, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Netherlands	659,340
Germany	375,560
Belgium and Luxembourg	212,400
Switzerland	142,860
Lebanon	12,000
British Malaya	3,120
Hong Kong	2,190
Canal Zone	1,000
Japan	480
TOTAL	1,408,950

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U. S. FOR SEPTEMBER, 1950 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	622,331
Cuba	484,313
Canada	65,452
Costa Rica	40,950
Dominican Republic	7,637
Netherlands	286
TOTAL	1,220,969

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CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCTION REPORT
(Released by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, October, 1950)

The preliminary estimate of production of honey in 1950 of 30,717,000 pounds is seven percent below the 1949 crop of 33,204,000 pounds. Colony numbers remain practically unchanged since last year at 505,950 but average yields are five pounds per colony lighter. At the same time the total number of active beekeepers on July 1, 1950, was at the lowest point since 1929.

NUMBER OF BEEKEEPERS, COLONIES AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1949 and 1950

Province and Year	Beekeepers no.	Colonies no.	Yield per Colony lb.	Honey	
				Total Production lb.	
Prince Edward Island	1950	140	740	74	55,000
	1949	140	750	84	63,000
Nova Scotia	1950	360	1,820	43	78,000
	1949	400	2,400	43	103,000
New Brunswick	1950	430	2,490	29	72,000
	1949	560	3,600	39	140,000
Quebec	1950	4,500	75,900	33	2,505,000
	1949	4,780	84,300	44	3,709,000
Ontario	1950	4,730	267,300	38	10,157,000
	1949	4,940	249,900	43	10,809,000
Manitoba	1950	1,740	45,000	129	6,282,000
	1949	2,350	49,000	114	5,586,000
Saskatchewan	1950	4,470	43,100	119	5,129,000
	1949	5,830	46,200	130	6,000,000
Alberta	1950	3,840	54,000	98	5,300,000
	1949	4,800	55,000	106	5,830,000
British Columbia	1950	2,090	15,600	73	1,139,000
	1949	2,000	14,600	66	964,000
CANADA	1950	22,300	505,950	61	30,717,000
	1949	25,800	505,750	66	33,204,000

1/ Subject to revision.



Washington 25, D. C.

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Production and Marketing Administration
Washington 25, D. C.
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